

**THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN MEDICINE: AN INDISSOLUBLE CONNECTION
AND GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE****Ramazanova Nazira Tulkunovna**

Lecturer of Russian Language, Termez Branch of Tashkent Medical Academy

Abstract: This article examines the importance and significant role of the Russian language in medicine. It also addresses the importance of studying Russian language and literature in medical educational institutions of Uzbekistan, highlighting their inseparable connection and global significance.

Keywords: scientific heritage, medicine, significance, culture, cultural heritage, context.

In a world where health and saving lives know no borders, language becomes not merely a means of communication, but a vital instrument in the hands of a medical professional. The Russian language, possessing a rich scientific heritage and wide geographical dissemination, plays a special role in the global medical landscape, shaping terminology, ensuring communication, and preserving the unique cultural context of medical practice.

The history of the Russian language in medicine is closely intertwined with the development of domestic medical science, especially during the periods of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. Great physicians and scientists, such as N.I. Pirogov, I.M. Sechenov, I.P. Pavlov, V.M. Bekhterev, V.P. Demikhov, and many others, made colossal contributions to world medicine. Their works, written in Russian, became a source of fundamental knowledge in surgery, physiology, neurology, cardiology, and other fields.

During the Soviet era, the Russian language served as a **lingua franca** for the vast Eurasian space. Medical universities in the USSR admitted students from all over the world, training thousands of highly qualified specialists who returned to their home countries, carrying with them not only knowledge but also Russian medical terminology, as well as the specifics of the national school. Numerous medical textbooks, monographs, and periodicals in Russian were translated into dozens of languages, disseminating the achievements of Soviet medicine worldwide.

Medical language is a language of precision and detail. Russian medical language organically integrates Latin and Greek roots, which form the universal basis of global medical terminology, with its own lexical and grammatical features. Words like "инфаркт" (infarct), "диагноз" (diagnosis), "терапия" (therapy), "хирургия" (surgery), "анатомия" (anatomy) are easily recognizable and understandable to specialists in any country.

However, beyond international terms, there are also specifically Russian designations or phraseologisms that reflect the uniqueness of the domestic clinical school and healthcare system. For example, "скорая помощь" (ambulance), "история болезни" (medical history/patient chart), "участковый врач" (local general practitioner). Understanding these nuances is extremely important for effective communication in a professional environment.

The connection between the Russian language and medicine is multifaceted and profound. In a world where health and saving lives know no borders, language becomes not merely a means of communication, but a vital instrument in the hands of a medical professional. The Russian language, possessing a rich scientific heritage and wide geographical dissemination, plays a special role in the global medical landscape, shaping terminology, ensuring communication, and preserving the unique cultural context of medical practice.

The Russian Language Today: A Bridge Between Past and Future. Despite the dominance of English in modern scientific communication, the Russian language retains its relevance in medicine for several reasons:

1. **Post-Soviet Space:** For many countries in Central Asia, the Caucasus, and Eastern Europe, Russian still remains a language of interethnic communication, including in the medical field. Experience exchange, consultations, and educational programs are often conducted in Russian.
2. **Access to Scientific Heritage:** A vast body of medical research, publications, and dissertations, accumulated over decades, exists only in Russian. To access this knowledge, proficiency in the language is required.
3. **Medical Tourism and Migration:** A significant number of patients from CIS countries seek medical help in Russia, as well as in other countries where there are Russian-speaking doctors. Proficiency in Russian is critically important for effective doctor-patient dialogue.
4. **Education:** Russian medical universities continue to attract international students who study medicine in Russian, gaining a fundamental education and acquiring the necessary language proficiency for working in Russian-speaking regions.
5. **Dialogue and Empathy:** In medicine, communication is not only about transmitting information but also about establishing trust and demonstrating empathy. Discussing sensitive health issues in a patient's native or familiar language significantly enhances the quality of medical care.

Learning Russian medical language is a significant challenge, demanding not only an extensive vocabulary but also an understanding of grammatical structures, stylistic peculiarities, and cultural context. Specialized courses exist for international students and professionals, aimed at mastering terminology, clinical vocabulary, and patient communication etiquette.

The extrapolation of linguistic norms into the future largely depends on the application of the comparative-historical method. The diachronic method helps trace the peculiarities of linguistic norm development across various temporal stages of the formation of the Russian literary language. Over a specific period of its development, a linguistic core – a linguistic worldview – has formed within the Russian literary language, comprising a totality of perceptions of the world encapsulated in the meanings of its words and expressions, which is mandatory for all its native speakers.

The issue of media coverage regarding medical assistance, education, social services for people with disabilities, and other related matters has frequently been a subject of discussion at various seminars, conferences, and forums. The media represent one of the primary public institutions involved in the social integration of people with disabilities and influencing this process, alongside the state, public organizations, families, and the business community.



In the era of digitalization and artificial intelligence, the role of language is transforming, but not diminishing. The Russian language in medicine continues to be a repository of a vast body of knowledge, a bridge for international communication, and a tool for providing high-quality medical care. Its significance will be preserved and will continue to evolve, adapting to the new challenges and opportunities that progress brings.

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