

LATIN LANGUAGE AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN MEDICINE

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING

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Abstract: Studying the basics of Latin language and medical terminology in medical institutes is primarily intended for terminologically qualified training of doctors. The Latin language is characteristic of the ancient. Its main phonetic features include the phonological distinction of vowels, the accent not falling on the last syllable of the word, and the weakening of consonants.

Keywords: Terminology, clinical terms, anatomical, histological, epidemic, medicine, biology, anatomical terms, anatomical terminology, modern, didactic.

Абстрактный: Изучение основ латинского языка и медицинской терминологии в медицинских институтах предназначено, прежде всего, для терминологически квалифицированной подготовки врачей. Латинский язык характерен для древнего. К его основным фонетическим особенностям относятся фонологическое различие гласных, ударение не на последнем слоге слова, ослабление согласных.

Ключевые слова: Терминология, клинические термины, анатомические, гистологические, эпидемические, медицина, биология, анатомические термины, анатомическая терминология, современная, дидактическая.

After the fall of the Roman Empire in the 5th century, the regional differentiation of the colloquial language accelerated, which led to the emergence of separate, independent Romance languages by the 9th century. The unity of the written Latin language was preserved, it continued to develop lexically, and the basic vocabulary and grammatical structure of the classical Latin language stabilized.

It was the language of administration, trade and school in all areas where the literary Latin language was spread; in the Middle Ages, the whole of Western Europe was used as a common written language; Until the 18th and 19th centuries, it became the language of diplomacy, science and philosophy, and in the 20th century.

The Latin language is characteristic of the ancient. Its main phonetic features include the phonological distinction of vowels, the accent not falling on the last syllable of the word,

and the weakening of consonants. Morphological characteristics: use of inflection as the main means of form formation, existence of 5 types of inflection, 6 types of agreement, distinction of 3 types of mood (indicative, conjunctive, imperative) and 2 types of ratio (active and middle passive) in verbs, and in other word order, the verb at the end of the sentence will come. In the lexicon of the Latin language, the influence of the languages of closely related or unrelated tribes has been preserved.

The language had a strong and continuous influence on the Latin language, especially in the 3rd and 1st centuries BC. The Latin lexicon, together with the language, still serves as a source for the creation of international terms in the field of scientific.

Methods of teaching Latin language and medical terminology today has achieved a number of achievements in recent years. As a result of this certain developments and reforms have taken place in the socio-economic spheres of society is happening. After all, English is a means of communication of all directions affects his development, that is why it is always a matter of teaching him is relevant. Today, the world is a model for the teaching methodology of medical terms. Most countries are effectively using these educational achievements is coming It is known from the observations that the teaching of international medical terms development of professional skills is one of the main issues in the methodology, its implementation depends more on the quality of educational tasks.

Educational tasks in international experience are mutual focuses on effective communication. Practical training assignments are formed on the basis of predetermined criteria. The interrelationship of the Latin language with other subjects affects the effectiveness of teaching increases. Among all subjects, Latin is of particular importance. Medicine today in universities, Latin is not included among foreign languages or other languages, but, since it is a separate part of the human anatomy, the Latin language is medicine occupies a special place among the sciences.

In this, students learn each part of the Latin language, anatomical, clinical and spelling of pharmaceutical sections correctly is the first priority should learn. In order to do the above, in this subject teaching methodology is necessary. Based on my many years of experience in this field, I share best practices and skills with students. Today, Latin is taught in medical universities has become an integral part, because all diagnoses and prescriptions for patients. The structure and writing of the recipes is undoubtedly carried out in Latin. With that however, the Latin course is an important part of medical education. He is currently studying medicine dentistry, gynecology, pediatrics, general medicine, the Latin language is studied at the faculties of pharmacology.

University of Latin it can be said that it has become the main language along with other languages. Medical students in order to successfully continue their studies in the field of medicine get acquainted with the basics of terminology. Methods of teaching the Latin language. Students' perception of medical terms and interdisciplinary teaching methods that improve memory are implemented, this holistic method of teaching Latin general education and educational tasks does. It is known that the tasks of general education are the wealth of Latin vocabulary enrichment, broadening of the outlook on medical terminology, development of logical thinking and, of course, the medical culture of students consists of

promotion. Study of the integral method of teaching the Latin language tasks students learn the history of the emergence of the Latin language, its content and essence.

Learning Latin at a medical university includes phonetics, grammar, vocabulary and terminology. In general, the main aspect of theoretical and practical studies of the intensification of teaching foreign languages, in particular Latin, is the widely used comparative method (conscious-comparison method). The essence of this method is that comparing Latin languages from a methodological and linguistic point of view at certain stages of development of students' methodological and linguistic thoughts is not only an effective connection, but also a mutual stimulation. The main task of the phonetic department is to consist in forming students' reading skills. This problem can be solved in a short time only by mass reading. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the Latin alphabet in more detail.

The purpose of teaching: mastering modern medical terminology, obtaining general knowledge of the basic course of Latin grammar as a necessary basis for conscious mastering of anatomical and histological nomenclature. The purpose of teaching the discipline "Latin language and medical terminology" is to master the normative grammar of Latin and basic vocabulary, which is necessary for work in the specialty "Medicine". The ultimate goal is the competent use of Latin anatomical-histological, pharmaceutical and clinical terms in the practice of the specialist.

Objectives of study:

- 1) acquisition by the student of competences, knowledge, abilities and skills for implementation of professional activity on a specialty: to develop skills of sounding, analysis of original material in Latin;
- 2) to acquaint with the principles of adequate understanding of general and professionally directed information;
- 3) learn to write Latin medical terms, translate simple Latin texts; 4) to study the necessary lexical minimum in accordance with certain sections of Latin grammar (nouns of 5 declension, adjectives I-II and III declension, the degree of comparison of adjectives, verbs);
- 5) to develop skills of work with the dictionary and reference literature; 6) to study the most commonly used Latin medical expressions and aphorisms;
- 7) to stimulate the active use of Latin in the modern professional communicative process.

It creates a theoretical basis for the use of Latin in the process of professional communication with representatives of the profession from around the world (understanding and transmission of professionally oriented information, professional discussions and discussions of professionals who speak different languages, participation in joint research, conferences and congresses, aimed at unification of medical terminology, etc.), which involves both the integration of teaching with basic clinical disciplines and the acquisition of basic knowledge of philology and linguistics, the ability to use this knowledge in further education and in the professional activities of doctors.

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