

THE IMPORTANCE AND PURPOSE OF STUDYING LATIN IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS

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Abstract

The article analyzes the role of Latin in medicine in the modern era. Latin is the main language of the Catholic religion and is used in medicine to form anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terms. The role of Latin in the formation of Western European languages and in enriching the Russian language with borrowed words, winged and professional expressions is very large.

Keywords: International terminology, international terminology, professional language, professional, anatomical, clinical, pharmaceutical, aphorism, knowledge, skills.

Introduction

At the beginning of the third millennium, medicine was one of the last strongholds of Latin in science. Until the 16th century, it was not just the universally accepted and undisputed language of the academic community. It was practically the only language in which science was disseminated and created, making it simply unthinkable for people to be ignorant of it. Over time, doctors and other medical professionals began to use their national languages in their professional communication, although Greco-Latin words, phrases, and elements remained predominant, albeit subordinated to varying degrees to the phonetic and grammatical features of these national languages. Thanks to the supranational nature of Greco-Latin terminology, the names of diseases, diagnoses, and medications can be easily recognized in any language. An analysis of the current state of the medical education system and new requirements for specialist training allows us to take a fresh look at the organization of the educational process. To fully master any profession, a person must know the terminology of their specialty.



As we know, Latin is a dead language and is not used colloquially in any country today. However, it is an important and essential language for medical studies at higher education institutions. The study of the basics of Latin and medical terminology in medical institutions is primarily aimed at training terminologically competent physicians. This article examines the importance of Latin, which is currently the international scientific language in biomedical disciplines and nomenclatures.

The object of study of the Medical Latin course is words and phrases denoting special concepts of medical science. Such words and phrases are called terms, and their combination forms medical terminology - the professional language of medical workers. A medical specialist must competently use a constantly updated professional language and understand the laws that determine the emergence of terms.

Doctors of any country use international, generally accepted terms that arose based on ancient Greek and Latin. These terms are universal and understandable to specialists, regardless of their nationality. Such terms-internationalisms constitute the main fund of medical science. The terminologies of individual sciences consist of tens and hundreds of thousands of terms. The starting point of terminology is the purpose of the term to briefly, clearly and accurately express a scientific concept.

The terminological system of modern medicine consists of many subsystems, among which three are leading: anatomical and histological terminology, pharmaceutical terminology and clinical terminology. Almost all prefixes are used as TE prefixes, but Greek prefixes are much more common than Latin. Their clinical meaning usually coincides with the anatomical meaning. However, it is often difficult to determine the meaning of a Greek prefix in many terms, because, firstly, the root morphemes of such terms without a prefix are not used in medical terminology, and secondly, the Greek prefixes themselves have a wide range of meanings.

The list of Latin names of dosage forms and drugs is the International Pharmaceutical Nomenclature. From time to time, as some drugs or dosage forms become obsolete and other drugs or dosage forms appear, the list of pharmaceutical terms is revised and updated.

Vocabulary learning is an integral part of Latin lessons. Students start special notebooks for writing down new words. Keeping notebooks is regularly checked.



Words are studied in the form of a dictionary, which is supplemented by grammar exercises. The teaching material includes regular grammar exercises that help consolidate the material studied. Students enjoy individual work on cards, computer tests. Conducting dictations with new words and oral surveys are also forms of current control over the assimilation of the material.

An analysis of Latin medical terminology allows for the grouping of terms based on a complex linguistic system. This approach facilitates professional mastery of medical terminology not only through memorization, but also through a deeper understanding achieved through a linguistic analysis of systemic term classes. Among two-word anatomical names, the most productive model is one consisting of a noun and a related modifier. This necessitates an understanding of the consistency of adjective or participle agreement with nouns.

In addition to medical terminology, the groups also pay attention to Latin aphorisms and phrases, which help not only to learn centuries-old wisdom, but also to memorize Latin words well. In each lesson, the student is asked to memorize one or two aphorisms that, to some extent, “revive” the study of a “dead” language. *Vivere militare est.* / To live is to fight, *Hygiēna amica valetudinīs.* / Hygiene is a friend of health. Thus, the problem of the student’s general cultural development is also solved. The teacher should constantly remind the student that the knowledge and skills acquired in the study of Latin would be widely used in subsequent courses, in the process of studying special. Over time, doctors and other medical personnel switched to national languages in their professional communication, but Greco-Latin words and phrases still play a dominant role. Thanks to this, the names of diseases, diagnoses, and treatments are recognizable in any language. Latin is now used as an international scientific language. This is facilitated, on the one hand, by the Latin language course, and, on the other hand, by the integration between medical-theoretical and clinical subjects.

Knowledge of medical terminology is also essential for communication between specialists speaking different national languages. Latin terms are pronounced and written according to the rules of Latin phonetics and spelling and are composed according to the rules of Latin grammar. There are international lists of terms, so-called Latin nomenclatures. Speaking in their native language, more than half of the words used by modern physicians are of Latin and Greek origin. Transforming an ancient language into a means of international communication requires many

new words denoting concepts that did not exist in ancient times. Classical Latin remains the basis for the creation of "new" Latin.

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