

THE INFLUENCE OF LATIN AND GREEK ON MODERN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY LINGUISTIC AND EDUCATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract

Medicine is one of the most honorable, challenging, and lucrative occupations. Hippocrates, Avicenna, and Paracelsus were among the great ancient physicians who cared for people's health and established medicine as a profession, art, and science. They imparted their knowledge to their pupils. Latin and Greek have been the sole languages used for medical education and writing since the beginning of time. The sole language used by doctors worldwide for communication was Latin. Latin has long been the language of medicine and research. Latin was taught at many schools in England, France, and Italy. Established in the 13th century, the Sorbonne University in Paris taught biology and researched the anatomy, physiology, and treatment of various illnesses.

Keywords: Latin with Medical Terminology, Body Parts, Internal Organs, Medicinal Plants, and Medicinal Products and Preparations, systematizing medical knowledge and experience.

Introduction

During the Renaissance, medical treatises were published along with the advancement of science. Furthermore, the 19th century's medical advancements helped to generalize books on zoology, botany, anatomy, physiology, and medicinal plants in addition to systematizing medical knowledge and experience. All of this impacted the teaching of medical sciences in numerous colleges and organizations worldwide. Although they taught in their national tongues in France, England, and Russia, Greco-Latin nomenclature predominated in medicine and is still in use today. Because of the Latin language's influence, the English language

was enhanced by the Latin vocabulary utilized to construct medical and botanical phrases.

The second year of the course "Latin with Medical Terminology" introduces students from the medical college's many specializations to Latin terminology. Additional application of this knowledge is necessary for the study of several specialist fields, including "Human Anatomy and Physiology," "Pharmacology," and "Pharmacognosy." Additionally, we learn medical terminology in a variety of medical professions in our English language seminar classes. Furthermore, when researching subjects like "Human," "Body Parts," "Internal Organs," "Medicinal Plants," and "Medicinal Products and Preparations," we employ English words having Latin origins.

Studying medical terms in Latin and English for the study of human anatomy and physiology is the goal, purpose, and methodology of the study. The project aims to develop the professional skills of future medical experts, employ critical thinking techniques as a teaching tool, and study, deepen, and broaden vocabulary in Greek, Latin, and English. In the experimental section, we looked at how Greek-Latin terms are used in professional medical English. The impact of Greek-Latin terminology on the evolution of medical vocabulary in English can be seen by looking at a number of term groups pertaining to different medical profile issues. English medical terminology is dominated by Latin words. While studying the subject of "Human Internal Organs," we were able to use our understanding of "Human Anatomy and Physiology" and "Latin with the Basics of Latin Terminology."

Medical terms like:

Latin	English
1. angŭlus, i m	angle
2. canalicŭlus, i m	small canal
3. muscŭlus, i m	muscle
5. nuclĕus, i m	spheroid body within a cell
7. radiŭs, i m	thicker and shorter bone of forearm
1. angŭlus, i m	angle
10. cavum, i n	cavity
15. palātum, i n	palate
16. septum, i n	partition, dividing wall
17. tubercŭlum, i n	tubercle; small rounded swelling
pulmo, ōnis m	lungs

don't make translating from English to Russian difficult. They enable you to obtain the required information and comprehend the text's substance fast and precisely. We are more motivated to learn "Foreign Language" when we are familiar with the terminology, and we feel more confident when doing projects. We start to feel like future medical professionals when we study medical themes at seminars. Assignments on the subjects of "Skeleton" and "Parts of the Human Body" frequently include Latin-Greek terminology or words that are similar. Consider lexical units:

English	Latin
Muscle	musculus
Nerve	nervus
Ventricular	ventriculum
Dental	dental
Thorax	thorax
Occipital	occipitalis
Femur	femur
Coccyx	coccyx
Pelvis	pelvis
Phalanges	phalanges

Few parts of the terminology are found in the original English-language professional medical literature. We acquire the ability to utilize these terms in all forms of communication as we continue to learn them and hone our abilities. We are unable to comprehend tasks, medical issues, and intricate and unintelligible writings in their original form. We progressively learn about different illnesses and patient nursing care in English seminars. We come across Latin-rooted terminology and English speech. For instance:

English	Latin
a cavity	cavitas
a diagnosis	diagnosis
an injection	injectio
a symptom	symptoma
a tumor	tumor
an ulcer	ulcus

In the same way, when working with the original text on a specific issue, one cannot rely only on understanding of Latin anatomy. Latin-specialized vocabulary has significantly increased the possibilities of English, a language that is utilized in many different disciplines. This is particularly apparent while doing lexical and

morphological analysis, as well as during lectures on the subjects of "Pharmacy," "Medicines," and "Medicinal Plants." English and Greco-Latin terminology must be thoroughly studied and compared in pharmacy. Complete borrowings, the development of specialist Latin-based terminology, and English that is entirely distinct from its Greco-Latin origins are all examples of this. The following examples can be used to demonstrate this:

English	Latin
a medicine	medicamentum
a solution	solutio
a pharmacy	pharmacy

These lexical units have Latin roots.

If we consider the following examples:

English	Latin
a liquor	liquor
an air	aer
an odor	odor
a tincture	tinctura

Then, with modifications to their ends and reading conventions, these terms are obviously entirely derived from the Latin language. We shall discuss the need for more research on the subjects of "pharmacy," "medicinal plants," and "medicines" in a later study. Furthermore, a variety of English lexical units is frequently employed in professional medical terminology. These terms refer to internal organs, human body components, nursing terminologies, and terms used in patient care. The Greek-Latin vocabulary has nothing to do with their pronunciation, spelling, or development. There are numerous instances of this group's words:

English	Latin
a heart	cor
a blood	sanguis
a head	caput
a hand	manu
a foot	pes
a leg	pes
a body	corpus
a liver	hepar

The primary objective of this work was accomplished. We looked at how often English and Greco-Latin terminology were used. When translating medical terms, the critical thinking method requires analyzing the vocabulary tables and drawing conclusions about the meaning of important phrases. The study of various groups of lexical units with Greco-Latin roots showed that these units are mainly used in various fields of medical science.

A large number of specialized vocabulary is used in the field of anatomy, human physiology and pharmacy. Over time, medical profiles used only Greco-Latin terminology. This has been known for a long time, because in the Middle Ages, medicine was taught in Latin at European universities. The next step was teaching in national languages in other countries. However, Latin has always been used to study such disciplines as biology, medicine, anatomy and pharmacy, and today Latin terms are used in these areas.

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