

The Role of Latin in Medicine

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Annotation: The purpose of the work was to familiarize ourselves with the stages of development of the Latin alphabet and its interaction with other languages.

Keywords: Latin, language

The relevance of the research lies in studying the history of the development of the Latin alphabet, its application in medicine, biology and other sciences.

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The main stages in the development of the Latin alphabet are as follows.

The word "Latin" comes from "Latium" - the name of the region located in the middle part of the Apennine Peninsula along the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea.

The Latin language is of great general educational importance; it helps to better and more deeply analyze the Russian language, into which many Latin roots have passed, creating a number of new words, for example: communism, presidium, council, quorum, university, etc.

The oldest and simplest way of writing appeared in the Paleolithic - "story in pictures" - pictographic writing. In the IV-III millennia BC. Another way of writing arose: each word was conveyed by a picture - a hieroglyph [1].

Syllabic writing can be called an achievement of civilization. The next stage on the path to simplifying writing was sound writing, when each sound of speech has its own sign. The Latin alphabet belongs to this type of writing. The modern Latin alphabet consists of 26 letters: Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz.

Most artificial languages are based on the Latin alphabet, in particular Esperanto, Interlingua, Ido and others.

The role of the Latin language in medicine and in the modern world is very significant.

The Latin language continues to be an important cultural phenomenon of the modern world.

Without this seemingly "dead language" it is impossible to imagine many areas of human activity.

In this regard, it is appropriate to recall the statement of the author of the textbook "The Latin Language and Introduction to Ancient Culture" A.V. Podosinov:

"If Latin is "dead," then its "death" was beautiful - it "died" for a thousand years and fertilized most European languages, becoming the basis for some (Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Romanian, Moldavian and some others) and having endowed other languages with hundreds, thousands of words and terms..." [2].

If you look carefully, it turns out that the scope of Latin is very wide and has significant diversity. Latin is used as an official language by the modern Catholic Church. The Vatican's documentation is kept in Latin, and the messages of the popes are compiled.

According to the Western theological tradition, scientists still write dissertations and even conduct debates in Latin. Knowledge of Latin is indispensable for a clergyman of the Catholic Church. After Peter I, the Latin language (and with it ancient Greek) until the October Revolution of 1917 occupied, and in most foreign European countries it still occupies, one of the most honorable places in the program of humanitarian "classical" gymnasiums.

Knowledge of the Latin language has always been and is considered the basis of European education, since the peoples of Europe have been creating their culture in this language for more than two millennia. Knowing Latin, a person receives the key to vast layers of culture of antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Latin in medicine is traditionally used in anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terminology. Knowledge of Latin allows doctors from different countries of the world to easily understand each other.

The long tradition of using the Latin language in medicine serves as a unifying factor for physicians around the world and for the unification of medical education. Until recently, most medical writings were written in Latin. The great Russian surgeon N.I. Pirogov wrote in Latin, and I.P. Pavlov wrote an expressive message to young people “Ad juventutem epistola”.

But in international vocabulary there is the most general layer, which consists of the most common words, mainly of social or political significance, which should be known and understood by everyone. The education system is currently undergoing changes, which leads to the need to develop competency-based qualification systems.

The competence of a specialist includes not only purely professional knowledge and skills, but also such qualities as independence, responsibility, initiative, cooperation, the ability to learn, think logically, select and use information. Therefore, it is very important, starting from junior courses, to develop in future quality data specialists.

Reception “Basket of ideas, concepts, names, terms.” This technique of organizing individual or group work of students to update their experience and knowledge [3]. For example, I assign students the task of creating or selecting groups of terms. Each student remembers and writes down what he knows. Then information is exchanged in groups. Each group names several terms. Errors are corrected and analyzed.

I have students do exercises where one group of students chooses terms with inconsistent definitions, another group chooses terms with consistent definitions, and a third chooses mixed terms. I use this technique in practical classes to reinforce the topic “Clinical Terminology”.

“Notes in the margins” technique. This technique is convenient for independently analyzing a new topic and making notes, as it allows students to track their understanding of the text they have read. Individual paragraphs or sentences in the text are marked with special markings. For example, students use a “tick” to mark information that they already know; the “plus” sign indicates new knowledge, new information; a “minus” sign indicates something that goes against students’ existing ideas; The “question” sign indicates something that remains unclear.

The apparent simplicity of this method allows, nevertheless, to improve the quality of independent work and push students to creative analysis. This method can be used for students’ independent work on topics such as “A brief outline of the history of the Latin language” and “Greco-Latin doublets.”

Conclusions. In connection with the above, we concluded that the Latin alphabet is the basis of the language of science and university teaching. To this day, it serves as a source of education for international socio-political and scientific terminology and, above all, medical terminology.

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