

THE IMPORTANCE OF LATIN IN MEDICINE

Yusupova Manzura Kurbanovna

Kokand University Andijan branch

Abstract. The article analyzes the role of the Latin language in medicine at the present time. Latin is the main language of the Catholic religion and is used in medicine to form anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terms. The role of the Latin language in the formation of Western European languages and in enriching the Uzbek language with borrowed words, catchphrases and professional expressions is enormous.

Keywords: Latin language, professional expressions, borrowings, medical terminology, proverbs.

INTRODUCTION

The Latin language continues to be an important cultural phenomenon in the modern world. It is impossible to imagine many areas of human activity without this seemingly “dead language”. In this regard, it is appropriate to recall the statement by the author of the textbook “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 gifting hundreds, thousands of words and terms to other languages ... and the Russian language has not escaped this influence”. If you look closely, it turns out that the scope of Latin is very wide and is distinguished by significant diversity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Latin is used as an official language by the modern Catholic Church. Vatican documents are kept in Latin, and messages from the Popes are written in Latin. According to the Western theological tradition, scholars still write dissertations and even hold debates in Latin. Knowledge of Latin is essential for a clergyman of the Catholic Church. In our country, after Peter I, Latin (and with it ancient Greek) occupied, and in most foreign European countries still occupies, one of the most honorable places in the curriculum of humanitarian "classical" gymnasiums. Knowledge of Latin 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 huge layers of the culture of antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance [5].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Latin in medicine is traditionally used in anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terminology. Knowledge of Latin allows doctors from different countries to understand each other without difficulty. The long tradition of using Latin in medicine serves as a unifying factor for doctors all over the world and for the unification of medical education. Until recently, most medical works were written in Latin [2]. The great Russian surgeon N.I. Pirogov wrote in Latin, and I.P. Pavlov wrote an expressive message to the youth "Ad juventutem epistola" [3].

Latin plays a special role in anatomy and pharmacology. All organs and parts of the human body have either Latin names or Latinized names. The same applies to the names of

drugs; in this area, unification is especially important, since without it it is impossible to navigate the boundless sea of drugs. Prescriptions have long been written in Latin and according to certain rules, so that a prescription written, for example, in America should be easily understood in Russia.

In many fields of science, especially in botany and zoology, the terminology is based on Latin or Latinized Greek words. Each animal or plant has a corresponding "standard" scientific name, which allows scientists from different countries to clearly and unambiguously designate certain phenomena of living nature that have completely different names in different languages

of the world. Scientific terminology, therefore, belongs to the field of international vocabulary, largely built on the basis of the Latin language and its forms. This vocabulary should be equally understandable to educated people all over the world. Of course, most of the medical or scientific terminology is of a specialized nature and therefore known to few. But in the international vocabulary there is the most general layer, which consists of the most commonly used words, mainly of social or political significance, which should be known and understandable to everyone. These include words borrowed from Latin (or formed using its forms), such as humanism, republic, dictatorship, forum, university, international, association, applicant, assistant, associate professor, internship, student, scholarship, seminar, professor, lecture, laboratory assistant, etc. [1,3]. Of course, a considerable part of international vocabulary is borrowed from Greek and from the main modern languages. In addition, it should be borne in mind that it is truly international only for those people who speak a language that uses such vocabulary. In the main modern languages, including Russian, internationalisms make up to 10% of the vocabulary. Scientists have calculated that of the 20,000 most commonly used words in the English language, about 10,400 are of Latin origin, about 220 are Greek, and only 5,400 are Anglo-Saxon.

It is clear that one of the most important tasks of international vocabulary is to promote the progress of knowledge, on the one hand, and better mutual understanding between people, on the other. This determines its undoubted advantages. The disadvantage of international vocabulary is considered to be the lack of "live" linguistic coloring, schematicness and abstractness.

In Latin, laconic and aphoristic formulations are used, reflecting or summarizing experience in various fields of activity. The very concept of "winged words" is attributed to Homer, and as a term of literary criticism it has been used since the second half of the 19th century. The Latin language is very rich in such expressions due to its long and meaningful history.

Winged expressions arise in different ways and relate to different spheres of human experience. The main subject areas or classification fields are: aphorisms of worldly wisdom (proverbs, sayings, etc.), expressions from the field of scientific knowledge (medicine, jurisprudence, etc.), from literary works, as well as statements of famous historical figures that owe their appearance to a specific situation. All these types of catchphrases are fully present in the history of the Latin language.

CONCLUSION

The functional role of catchphrases is to enhance the expressiveness of a statement; they act as a certain kind of stylistic device.

From all that has been said, it is clear that the study of the Latin language and maintaining a high level of knowledge in this area is a very urgent task of modern education.

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