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 Research Article

## FEATURES OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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**Rustamova Surayo Shahobiddinovna**

**Senior Lecturer, Department of Uzbek Language and Foreign Languages, Tashkent Medical Academy, Uzbekistan**

### ABSTRACT

The main objective of training at a medical university is to prepare qualified medical specialists, which is unthinkable without mastering special terminology. Terminological training of future doctors involves not only understanding terminology, but also practical skills in its active use.

### KEYWORDS

Medicine, Latin, terminology, practical skills, anatomical and histological nomenclature.

### INTRODUCTION

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-standing tradition of using Latin in medicine serves as a unifying factor for doctors around the world and for the unification of medical education. Medical

terminology is a complex of interrelated terminologies of a very large number of medical and biological, clinical and pharmaceutical disciplines. It can be divided into 3 main groups of terms:

**The first group** - is anatomical and histological nomenclature, covering all the names of anatomical and histological formations.

**The second group** - is clinical terminology. It includes terms from various specialties: therapy, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, neurology, ophthalmology, psychiatry, etc. This multi-aspect terminology is formed mainly from the terminology of pathological anatomy and partly pathological physiology (pathos in Greek means suffering, disease), as well as such disciplines as operative surgery, propaedeutic therapy (from the Greek Propaideuo - to pre-train, prepare). These are the names of diseases, painful conditions, syndromes and symptoms. These are also the designations of operations, examination methods, treatments. This also includes the names of all kinds of devices and instruments used in medicine;

**The third group** - is pharmaceutical terminology. This should include the names of dosage forms, drugs, chemical nomenclature in Latin, names of medicinal plants and their organs, i.e. everything that a doctor and pharmacist need to know. The modern "International Anatomical Nomenclature" "Nomina anatomica", called Paris, abbreviated PNA, since it was adopted at the International Congress of Anatomists in Paris in 1955 and was composed entirely in Latin. In order to consciously and competently use anatomical and histological nomenclature, it is necessary in the 1st year to acquire the ability and skills to correctly pronounce, read, understand Latin names, and also independently translate Russian names into Latin.

**Clinical terminology** - is all the terms that a medical student constantly encounters in lectures on various clinical disciplines, when examining

patients, when compiling case histories, when reading textbooks, articles and monographs. Unlike anatomical and histological nomenclature, where Latin vocabulary is mainly used, words and word-forming elements of the ancient Greek language prevail in clinical terminology. The World Health Organization has established Latin as the "international language" for the names of drugs. Prescriptions in most countries of the world are written in Latin. International nomenclatures of botany, zoology and microbiology are written in Latin. Thus, the concept of "Fundamentals of Medical Terminology" in the discipline of the Latin language includes the principles, methods and means of forming three main subsystems of terms, words and phrases of Greek-Latin origin.

Educational value of Latin - although the study of Latin in medical school pursues a purely professional goal - the preparation of a terminologically competent doctor - you have a wonderful opportunity to improve your cultural and educational level, broaden your horizons. In this regard, Latin aphorisms and sayings that express a generalized, complete thought in a laconic form are useful, for example: Fortes fortuna adjuvat - Fortune helps the brave; Regredi non est progredi - To go back means not to go forward. Also interesting are proverbs such as: Omnia mea mecum porto - I carry everything that is mine with me; Festina lente - Hurry slowly, etc. Many aphorisms are separate lines, statements of famous ancient writers, philosophers, politicians. Of considerable interest are also aphorisms in Latin belonging to scientists of the New Time.

Most of the Latin aphorisms, sayings, proverbs included in the material of individual lessons and presented as a whole list at the end of the student, have long become catchphrases. They are used in scientific and fiction literature, in public speeches. Some Latin aphorisms and sayings concern issues of life and death, the health of the patient, the behavior of the doctor or represent medical deontological (Greek Deon, deontos due + logos - teaching) commandments, for example: *Salus aegroti suprema lex medicorum* - the welfare of the patient is the highest law of doctors; *Primum noli nocere!* - First of all, do no harm! In the international vocabulary of many languages of the world, especially European ones, a significant place is occupied by Latinisms, internationalisms of the most diverse content.

It is difficult to imagine a modern intelligent person, in whose speech there would not be such words, for example, communication, credit, discredit, credo, course, curator, to supervise, prosecutor, cadet, to cruise, competitor, competition, excursion, excursionist, degree, gradation, degradation, ingredient, aggression, congress, progress, regression, lawyer, legal adviser, consultation, intellect, intellectual, colleague, board, collection, petition, appetite, competence, rehearsal, tutor, conservative, conservatory, to preserve, observatory, reserve, reservation, valence, currency, devaluation, disabled person, to prevail, equivalent, student, master, bachelor, symposium, lecture, statue, monument, ornament, style, illustration, vitamin and many others.

The process of forming a doctor as a linguistic personality occurs as follows:

- 1) work in a special (medical) field: this activity is formed as the scientific picture of the world is mastered as a sequential "passage" of different levels of activity complexity (socialization period);
- 2) formation of a scientific picture of the world in the process of education (training), which is a continuum of successive transitions from a naive to a scientific picture of the world, which is due to the multidimensionality of the consciousness of a native speaker;
- 3) formation of professional experience in a special medical field (in our case - diabetology, infection);
- 4) discursive competence (mastery of terminology, ability to communicate).

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

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