

HISTORY OF LATIN TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract

Each discipline develops and improves with the passage of time . The development of the Latin language and medical terminology in the field of medicine is closely related to the knowledge of medical sciences . The main goal of the subject of Latin language and medical terminology is to teach students in medical colleges the medical terms used in medicine and treatment . The materials of the article are prepared for medical colleges and are given on the basis of the curriculum. The tasks in this article are diverse , and they are of great importance in the formation of students ' skills such as independent work and thinking , research, analysis , and drawing conclusions .

Key words

Latin language, fire, adjective, verb, medical term.

The provision of word-forming affixes and Latin-Greek cognates used in the formation of medical terms in the textbook is aimed at a deeper study of topics related to nouns and adjectives from word groups. In each topic, words, exercises and recipes for memorization are given according to the types of specialties, i.e. M*-anatomical. 5-M*-treatment, M-R*-general medicine, p*-pharmacology.

Students of medical colleges should always remember the following proverbs before starting to study medicine: “Invia est in medicina via sine lingua latina — there is no way to medicine without Latin” or “Non est medicina sine lingua latina — medicine cannot be imagined without Latin.” For centuries, medical news, diseases, and medicines were described in Latin and Greek, and this will continue to be the case. Latin is recognized as the international language of medicine. This further facilitates the cooperation of medical scientists . In ancient times , there was a region called Lazio on the Apennine Peninsula in present -day Italy , where the Latin tribe lived. This tribe , through wars of conquest and conquest , ceded its sovereignty to the tribes living in all of Europe, northern Africa, and the Mediterranean . It forced the tribes living in the conquered lands to adopt its own language, the Latin language, as the state language. The capital of the Latins was Rome . When the Roman state conquered Europe , culture was highly developed here , which was reflected in the culture of the peoples of the Roman state . This can be clearly seen in the medical terms of the Roman state. Later, by the fifth century AD, the Roman state fell into crisis, and in its place arose the modern states of France, Spain, Greece, Egypt, Rome, and others . The first collection of medical terms was written by the medical scholar Socrates (Hippocrates), who lived in the fifth century BC. Many scientists wrote their scientific works in Latin and defended their scientific degrees . In European countries , Latin was used in science and administrative work until the 18th century. However, with the formation of nation-states, Latin completely lost its importance in the field of science and culture. Although Latin has become a universal language, it has not lost its importance to this day . Today, Latin is widely used in the fields of medicine, history, law , philology, and biology. This is especially true in medicine , since anatomical and therapeutic terms, as well as the names of drugs, are in

Latin . The names of medicines and instructions for the pharmacist to prepare the medicine by the doctor are always written in Latin. Modern Latin medical terms are associated with the development of medicine . The ancient Greek philosopher Socrates is the scientist who laid the foundation for medical terminology. Over time, medical terms have become enriched with many closed words, many terms have been revised or their meaning has changed. Now, in order to understand the meaning of a particular term , it is necessary not only to distinguish the structural part of many terms, but also to know their meaning , for this it is necessary to know the structure of the word. Each word, if it is not only an auxiliary word, can be divided into meaningful parts : prefix , suffix, suffix - forming participle and infinitive. The root is the part of the word that expresses the root meaning and does not receive any suffix. For example: Medicus - doctor medicina - medicine medicinalis - medical In these terms, the common suffix medic - ^ is considered. The part that comes before the root and gives it a new meaning is called a prefix: Intercostais - facing the ribs intervertebral is - relating to the ribs interosseus - relating to the bones In these terms, the prefix inter is considered . The part that comes after the root and gives the meaning of the word is called a word-forming suffix: costalis - relating to the rib vertebra is - relating to the spine Here, the word-forming suffix - alis is considered. The variable part in the formation or modification of the word is called an inflection. Succus purus — pure juice aqua pura — pure water unguentum purum — pure ointment These terms have the endings -us, -a, -um. The part of the word that changes the word, expressing the main meaning of the term, is called the basis. costa (base — cost). vertebra (base — vertebr) intervertebralis (base — intervertebr) Latin is often found in anatomical and pharmaceutical terms, and Greek is in clinical terms. Many terms are formed by combining two consonants with a connecting vowel: Psychotherapia psyche therapia Oncología -onco ■logia Dermatology dermat -logia treatment of mental illness RU x therapy the science of treating tumors the science of treating skin diseases the science of treating skin diseases the science of treating skin diseases The names of many complex drugs consist of compound words with a suffix. They are formed based on increasing the name of the drugs included in this complex drug .

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