

THE ROLE OF LATIN IN IMPROVING STUDENTS' INTELLECTUAL ABILITY

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Abstract

This article medicine supreme education in institutions to students Latin language in teaching intellectual - cultural in development to them psychological theoretical concepts creating to give problems and basics about opinion conducted .

Keywords

Latin terminology, archaic words, intellectual, antiquity.

The rapid development of the medical field in the world has made Latin a language of has further increased the need for teaching. It is important to conduct scientific research on the development of linguistic thinking in students of higher medical institutions, taking into account the development of linguistic thinking in them, to formulate grammatical forms and categories of the Latin language taught in higher medical institutions based on the acquisition of ancient culture, and to develop abstract grammatical thinking in online distance open courses. Today, the educational and methodological support of in-depth teaching of the Latin language in higher medical institutions is of particular importance. In this regard, it is necessary to modernize the methodological support of teaching the subject "Latin language and fundamentals of medical terminology" in higher medical institutions based on a competency-based approach, to improve the didactic foundations of intellectual and cultural development of students on the basis of fundamental and practical knowledge on the principle of concentration, and to clarify the taxonomy of systematizing educational materials of an intellectual and cultural nature.

At the beginning of the 20th century, F. Zelinsky studied the culture of antiquity, including Latin. He created a series of lectures aimed at justifying the necessity of studying Latin for modern society. He emphasized that the teaching of Latin at various stages, despite its relevance to that era, should always be aimed at enriching the intellect and culture.

According to N. Katsman, Latin language teaching in higher education institutions formation of students' linguistic outlook, abstract grammar

It allows students to develop linguistic competencies such as developing thinking, adopting a scientific approach to learning their native and foreign languages, and developing general cultural and intellectual competence in students through mastering ancient culture.⁶ The student's mastery of the grammar and vocabulary necessary for reading Latin texts with the help of a dictionary allows them to improve their professional competence.

The leading goal of A. Podosinov's teaching of the Latin language is individual education

Emphasizing that the formation of a strategy is a prerequisite for the development of a language, it was concluded that this open-ended and relatively easy-to-learn language system creates a visual and convenient idea of the organization of language learning in general and allows for a conscious approach to learning any language in the world.

E. Tsyvkunova uses Latin and

The importance of interdisciplinary connections between modern foreign languages

He developed a methodology for teaching Latin that "enables students to develop learning autonomy, as well as linguistic competence in teaching English and Russian." Teaching Latin involves practical, intellectual, cultural, and educational aspects.

components allow for the intellectual and cultural development of students. Intellectual and cultural development is **an important characteristic of personal development, expressing the independence, individuality, cognitive activity, thinking, free self-expression, active movement in accordance with the requirements of society, the ability to widely assimilate cultural heritage, form a lifestyle with a high cultural level, and** apply the acquired knowledge, skills and qualifications in practice, which are necessary in the process of life.

It is appropriate to include motivation, knowledge, activity of knowledge, independence, creativity, worldview, scientific worldview, scientific values, cultural values as components of the process of intellectual and cultural development. The subject "Latin language and basics of medical terminology" taught in medical higher education institutions performs the task of **"mental gymnastics"** in the intellectual and cultural development of students. Linguistic thinking develops in students by mastering grammatical forms and categories. In teaching the Latin language, directing students to find independent solutions to various problematic situations is more important than simple acquisition of special knowledge. These skills enable the learner to find, process, and find the necessary information in the future

Understanding the essence of the subject, making the right decision, as well as familiarizing students of medical higher education institutions with the moral, political, and aesthetic values developed by the ancient Greeks and Romans, allows them to educate citizens with a firm life position and a responsible attitude to their personal activities. Enriching students' thinking based on analyzing the form and meaning of words in Latin, as well as studying the structure of words in a synchronous mode, develops students' analytical thinking and requires the classification of language forms, borrowed, archaic words, and neologisms. **Page 19**

Teaching the Latin language, which reflects the rich heritage of science and culture of the ancient countries, is the intellectual and cultural development of students and teaching them to actively study independently; that the Latin language has ancient foundations; of words

To develop students' thought processes by analyzing their form and meaning deepening; studying loanwords, comparison with other languages; the difficulty and complexity of mastering classical grammatical forms, analytical thinking, analysis of archaisms and loanwords; understanding the influence of the laws of Latin grammar on other languages. In the process of studying Latin, various types and forms of speech are mastered as an important component of the intellectual and cultural development of students. In particular, the task of convenient perception of the material through external (oral) speech through deep processing of the text; mastering the mnemonic description of the dialogue between the writer and the reader for written speech is solved. In dialogical speech, it is necessary to master the skills of understanding the thoughts of the interlocutor and responding to him appropriately. Monologue speech, as a complex type of speech activity, requires a deep consideration of the essence of the issue and the development of oratory skills.

Requirements for the teaching of Latin in medical schools

parameters of intellectual and cultural development: information in the intellectual and cultural interpretation of the mortal text "Latin language and medical terminology foundations" used in medical and higher educational institutions; educational associations reflecting national and cultural life; Latin language reading materials buyicha soats xajmi; medical termlarning phonetic, grammatical and lexical knowledge; a set of topics, concepts and objectives for independent linguistics. requirements for intellectual and cultural development of cognitive, philosophical

Based on scope and practical criteria, the indicators were determined as follows:

- a) knowledge of medical terms in Latin;
- b) phonetic, grammatical and lexical understanding of Latin medical professional term(s);
- c) be able to use Latin medical terms when working with texts.

Features of the science "Latin language", its terminological content and in lessons based on their cultural and content specificities

Systematic presentation of linguistic and geographical material

It is appropriate to define concept and reality as components of a concept. In this approach, the concept is a large unit of material (subject, broad concept), and reality is its more specific and individual manifestation (a specific concept, word).

This approach is consistent with the pedagogical principles of sequence and gradualism in teaching and allows the teacher to freely systematize and change the level of complexity depending on the educational material, its volume, the objectives of the lesson, and the capabilities of the students.

In the process of working with Latin texts, students acquire professional competence based on the analysis and comparison of information on national and cultural studies. Texts It is advisable to organize the process of working with Latin based on an algorithmic sequence. The following levels should be reflected in the content of all stages of learning when absorbing information about linguistic and cultural studies:

First degree - lexicon . Words , their meaning mastery through thinking process For example , from the word "animal " - **pecus** money - the word **pecunia** come exit goods - money of relations mutual connection about conclusion to release possible gives .

Level II – terminological (terminology). During the study, terms reflecting various spheres of ancient life, terms of a socio-political nature (for example: **civitas , respublica , imperator , consul , princeps , patronus , cliens , triumphus**) are studied. etc.), legal terms (**jus , legislatio , advocatus , causa , iudicium** etc.), religious (**deus , augur , auspicia , templum , ara , pontifex , vestalis** etc.) art studies (**ars , painter , column , portico , arch , statue , image** в.б.), adibiy (**poem , verse , style** and so on), household (**toga , tunica , school , family , matrona , matrimonium** and so on), natural-scientific (**cella , solution , nucleus , iron , reaction , turbulent , calculation , fact , effect , quantity** va h. к.) sholaga doir atamalar bilan taneshadilar

Level III – aphoristic (familiarization and analysis of wise sayings).

Wise sayings are associated with a certain historical reality, and in the process of explaining them, the student refers to cultural life, for example, the expression **tabula rasa** ("clean slate") implies a story about the method of writing on waxed tablets with a stylus; **dues ex machina** ("god in the machine") - about the Greek theater, its structure and dramatic principles; **divide et impera** ("divide and rule") - about the imperial policy of Rome in relation to the state dependent on it; **veni, vidi, vici** ("I came, I saw, I conquered") - about the famous episode of Caesar's fight with Pharnaces, the king of Pontus; **scio me nihil scire** ("I know that I know nothing") - about the foundations of the philosophy of Socrates (Hippocrates), etc. The didactic system for designing linguistic and cultural materials is developed according to the lexical, terminological and aphoristic levels of mastering the Latin language.

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