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THE PLACE OF LATIN IN MEDICAL EDUCATION AND THE DIFFICULTIES STUDENTS FACED IN MASTERING THE SCIENCE

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Abstract: Latin is not only a means of scientific communication, but also an important tool for strengthening the professional training of medical students by teaching them to understand the structure of terms and use them correctly. Today, medical universities employ Latin teachers with advanced knowledge and skills. Terminology is in constant motion and development: new terms are introduced, some become obsolete or become obsolete.
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Latin has been the main foundation of scientific medical terminology for centuries. This language occupies a special place in modern medical education, since most of the terms related to anatomy, pharmacology, pathology, biology and many other disciplines are borrowed from Latin (or ancient Greek).
Latin is not only a means of scientific communication, but also an important tool for strengthening the professional training of medical students by teaching them to understand the structure of terms and use them correctly. This is especially important in the field of medicine, where scientific speech must be clear and concise.
Today, pedagogical methods and tools are consistently developing and reaching a new level. In particular, in the process of teaching Latin in higher medical institutions, the need for the effective use of modern pedagogical technologies and information and communication tools is increasing. Now, high results can be achieved not only by relying on traditional approaches in education, but also by using innovative methods based on advanced methodologies.
Since the years of independence, our country has carried out extensive work on raising a healthy and harmonious generation, realizing the creative and intellectual potential of young people, and training competitive personnel in the labor market. The development of society cannot be imagined without the development of science. After all, science plays an important role in developing production, introducing technological innovations, and providing qualified personnel. Previously, it was necessary to contact separate specialists to translate documents or literature in Latin. Today, medical universities have Latin teachers with advanced knowledge and skills. They are organized for advanced training courses, seminars, trainings, and experience exchange sessions based on the requirements of the time.
Also, based on the needs of medical institutions, special courses are being established for teachers during the vacation period to study Latin in more depth. Such initiatives, while increasing the capacity of educators, serve to provide students with in-depth and high-quality education. Along with Greek, Latin is extremely important for many sciences - physics, chemistry, astronomy, especially anatomy, botany, and medical terminology in general. The famous scientist M.V. Lomonosov also emphasized the Latin language and the basics of medical terminology as an important science for every specialist.

Therefore, first of all, we need to understand more deeply the main goal of studying Latin, its overall volume and content, as well as why this language has been used as the main scientific language in medicine and biology for centuries.
Latin is not only the language of scientific research, but also the basis of the global system of medical and biological terms. The terms taught through this language provide not only scientific accuracy, but also international comprehensibility. Therefore, studying Latin is of urgent importance for every student and specialist who wants to be well-versed in modern medicine.
For any specialist successfully working in the fields of science, technology and industry, it is very important to correctly understand the essence of terms and be able to use them accurately. Such terms belong to the sphere of special lexicon, that is, terminology. The word “term” comes from the Latin terminus - “boundary”. The main task of terms is to clearly and concisely express a certain scientific concept. As terms, simple single words (for example: organism, cell, organ, gene, disease, appendicitis, fluorography) are used, as well as word combinations (for example: chest, shoulder bone, hypertensive disease, sanitary treatment, radiation hygiene).
Unlike everyday words in popular literary language, terms express only scientific and scientific-technical concepts. A scientific concept is distinguished by its theoretical foundations, the product of scientific conclusions, and the fact that it is formed as a fragment of a certain scientific system.
Any scientific concept, unlike simple everyday words, has a brief defining definition - definition (Latin definitio). The definition shows the important and distinctive features of this concept. This ensures the clarity and consistency of scientific thought.
Terms in special (terminological) and encyclopedic dictionaries are usually enriched with precise definitions. For example, the term "Pneumonia" is defined in the encyclopedic dictionary as follows: Pneumonia is an inflammatory process of lung tissue that occurs as an independent disease or as a complication of another disease. Any person, whether he is a specialist or not, can equally use words and phrases in the general literary language. However, unlike an ordinary user, a specialist understands the deep essence of a scientific concept based on its definition. For example, a specialist can deeply analyze terms such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, sclerosis, cardiogram, stress.
Knowing the essence of a scientific concept means relating that term to other scientific concepts, placing it in a certain place in the system of concepts within the framework of science. It is worth noting that this connection and place are manifested only through the definition of a scientific concept at a certain stage.
Terminology is a system of interrelated terms, words and phrases used to distinguish scientific concepts within a certain field of knowledge or science. In other words, it is a scientific system of language tools that express a system of concepts.
Terminology is in constant motion and development: new terms are introduced, some become obsolete or become obsolete. Many ancient special words are supplemented with modern scientific content or acquire new meanings. That is why terminology is an integral and active part of the language of science and scientific literature. At this point, the question arises: why does Latin, despite being classified as a "dead language" several centuries ago, still remain the main scientific language of medicine and biology? Why, together with ancient Greek, does it still have a strong influence on the formation of modern terminology?
To find answers to these questions, it is important to consider the history of Latin and its place in the development of medical science.
Latin was originally the state language of ancient Rome. With the rise of the Roman Empire, it spread throughout Europe and took a strong place as the language of many scientific, legal, religious and cultural texts. Since the Middle Ages, Latin has been considered the main language of European science. It was during these periods that the main terms used in medicine, biology and other natural sciences were formed and have reached us.

Due to its simple grammatical structure, precise word formation, and the fact that it has become a single international standard, Latin still serves as the main terminological basis in modern science, especially medicine and biology.
The Latin language (lingua Latina) is a member of the Italic group of the Indo-European language family, which was formed in the distant past. Initially, this language was spoken by the Latin (Latin) tribes living in the Latium region in central Italy, as well as by the ancient Roman population. By the beginning of the 1st century AD, as the Roman Empire expanded across the Apennine Peninsula, this language also became the main means of communication among other Italic tribes. From the middle of the 18th century BC, Latin, through the Roman state, penetrated into ancient Greece, Carthage, Egypt, Syria, and the then underdeveloped regions of Europe. Thus, it was formed as the main language of writing and scientific communication not only in the political and cultural, but also in the scientific and technical spheres.
Today, mastering any profession begins, first of all, with a deep study of the terminology of this field, that is, its own "language of the profession". Each field of science has its own terminology, which allows for a consistent and clear expression of scientific concepts. Such terms and word combinations, being interconnected, form an orderly system.
Modern medical terminology is a "system of systems" (i.e., a macrostructural system), which includes a complex of medical terms, diagnostic concepts, disease names, anatomical and pharmacological terms. Today, the number of terms related to the medical and paramedical fields amounts to hundreds of thousands of units. Latin, together with ancient Greek, formed the historical basis of this terminology and continues to retain its importance as a means of global medical communication to this day. Medical terminology is extremely broad and diverse in content. It includes terms that describe morphological formations and physiological processes inherent in the human body, their development in a normal state, as well as pathologies that occur at various stages.
This terminology includes:
Diseases and pathological conditions in the human body, their forms of progression, symptoms and syndromes; Pathogens and disease vectors (infectious carriers); Environmental factors that have a positive or negative impact on human health; Hygienic standards, assessment indicators and methods of regulating the environment from a sanitary point of view; Methods of identifying (diagnostics), preventing (prophylaxis) and treating (therapy) diseases; Operational approaches and surgical procedures; Organizational forms of medical and preventive services and sanitary and epidemiological services provided to the population; Apparatuses, devices, equipment, technical means, furniture used in medicine; Drugs grouped according to the principle of pharmacological or therapeutic action; Individual drugs, medicinal plants, medicinal raw materials and other medicinal substances.
Medical terminology is, in fact, a complex and systematic lexical layer that encompasses all branches of medical science, providing a means of correct understanding and clear communication in the theoretical and practical aspects of the medical field. Each medical term is an integral element of its own subsystem. For example, each of the branches of science such as anatomy, histology, embryology, therapy, surgery, gynecology, endocrinology, forensic medicine, traumatology, psychiatry, genetics, botany, biochemistry has its own terminological system.
Each sub-term represents a scientific classification of a certain concept and has a specific meaning in the science of this direction. At the same time, the terms of subsystems related to different areas are semantically related to each other, and together they form a macro-system - the system of modern medical terminology.
Modern medical terms are extensive, complex and multi-layered, and their structure includes words and expressions with a history of several thousand years. Ancient traditions have been preserved in medical and biological terms, and the role of the Latin language in particular is incomparable.

Learning Latin is the foundation for learning medical terminology. Because many terms used in medicine today are based on Latin.

The correct and precise use of terms in medical practice is very important. Therefore, future doctors are required to study medical terms in depth, master their structure, components, and word-forming elements.

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