ENGLISH AS A KEY COMPONENT OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

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Annotation: *This paper examines the role of the English language as a fundamental component of modern medical education. In the context of globalization, rapid scientific progress, and international collaboration in healthcare, English has become the primary language of medical science, education, and professional communication. The study highlights the importance of English proficiency for medical students and professionals, focusing on access to scientific literature, academic mobility, clinical communication, and continuous professional development. The paper also discusses the challenges faced by non-native English speakers in medical education and emphasizes the need for effective English language training within medical curricula.*

Key words: *English language, medical education, medical terminology, professional communication, healthcare, academic mobility***.**

Introduction. In the modern world, medicine is a rapidly developing field that requires constant learning, research, and international cooperation. Medical professionals must keep up with new discoveries, innovative

technologies, and updated clinical guidelines. In this context, language plays a crucial role, as it serves as the main tool for acquiring and sharing knowledge. Today, English has become the dominant language of global communication, particularly in science and medicine.

Medical education is no longer limited to national boundaries. Students participate in international conferences, exchange programs, online courses, and research projects. The majority of high-quality medical textbooks, scientific journals, and clinical guidelines are published in English. Therefore, English is not simply an academic subject but a key component of medical education that directly influences the quality of training and professional competence of future doctors.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the role of English in medical education and to identify its main functions and benefits for medical students and healthcare professionals.

Main Aspects of English in Medical Education. One of the most important aspects of English in medical education is its role as the primary language of medical science. Leading medical journals such as *The Lancet*, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, and *BMJ* publish research articles exclusively in English. These journals provide the latest evidence-based information, which is essential for both students and practicing doctors. Medical students who possess a good command of English have direct access to original scientific sources rather than relying on translations, which may be delayed or inaccurate. This allows them to stay informed about recent advances in diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases. As a result, English proficiency contributes to the development of critical thinking and scientific literacy. Medical terminology is largely based on Latin and Greek, but its practical usage in education and clinical practice is predominantly in English.

Understanding medical terms in English helps students interpret textbooks, lectures, and research articles more effectively. Moreover, many modern medical terms, abbreviations, and classifications are introduced through English-language sources. Without sufficient knowledge of English, students may face difficulties in understanding complex concepts and integrating theoretical knowledge with clinical practice. Therefore, learning medical English enhances professional vocabulary and accuracy in communication. Effective communication is a core competency for medical professionals. English serves as the main language for international communication among doctors, researchers, and healthcare organizations. Medical conferences, symposiums, and workshops are often conducted in English, allowing specialists from different countries to exchange knowledge and experience.

In addition, English is increasingly important in multicultural clinical environments. Doctors may treat foreign patients, collaborate with international colleagues, or work abroad. In such situations, English becomes a practical tool for patient interviews, case discussions, and teamwork. Another challenge is the lack of integrated English language programs tailored to medical needs. General English courses may not fully address the professional requirements of medical students. Therefore, there is a growing need for English for Medical Purposes (EMP) courses that focus on practical communication, reading scientific texts, and developing academic writing skills.

Conclusion. In conclusion, English has become an indispensable component of medical education in the modern world. It serves as the main language of medical science, professional communication, and international collaboration. Proficiency in English enables medical students to access up-to-date scientific information, master medical terminology, participate in global academic activities, and enhance their career prospects.

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