REFLECTION OF LATIN AND GREEK MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE MODERN SYSTEM

Xoliqulova Nodira Turdiqulovna
Teacher, Department of Uzbek and Foreign Languages No. 1,
Tashkent State Medical University
(Tashkent, Uzbekistan)
Komilov Sunnatilla Nodirovich
Faculty of Medical Sciences No. 1
1st year 117- "B" group student

ANNOTATION: *This article analyzes the linguistic features of terms borrowed from Latin in the clinical terminology system. In this article, the sources of formation of Latin terms widely used in the field of medicine, the ways of their entry into the Uzbek language, and the processes of phonetic, morphological, and semantic adaptation are scientifically studied. The role of clinical terms in the process of international standardization, their functional significance in scientific communication, and the level of integration into the national terminology system also highlighted.*

Key words: *terminology, Latin, phonetic adaptation, morphological integration, medical lexicon, terminology theory*

Introduction. Latin has long served as a universal scientific language in science, especially in the field of medicine. Because of the later translation into Latin of the works of ancient scientists, including Hippocrates and Galen, and their introduction into the European scientific tradition, Latin became the main source of medical terminology. Even in the middle Ages, scientific treatises mainly written in Latin, and this language played an important role in the unification and systematization of medical terms. Even today, Latin and Latinized terms occupy a leading position in the clinical terminology system.

Many terms used in the field of medicine borrowed directly from Latin or through the Russian language, and they used in accordance with the phonetic, morphological and semantic norms of the Uzbek language. To learn some general concepts of terminological word formation, a minimum of Latin and Greek suffixes. To be able to deduce the meaning of word-forming suffixes, and to form suffixed words according to the given meaning.

The medical field has its own terminology, most of which originates from Latin and Greek. The dominance of these languages in medical terminology is associated with historical processes and the development of science. Latin, due to its stability and international status, forms the basis of medical terminology. This article analyzes the formation of clinical terminology, the role of Latin in this process, and the methods of forming terms. Latin and Greek are a field of science that studies the terms used in medicine and the methods of their formation. This field is engaged in the formation, development, and systematization of medical terminology. The main goal of clinical terminology is to ensure the accurate and consistent use of medical terms.

To learn some general concepts of terminological word formation, a minimum of Latin and Greek suffixes. To be able to extract the meaning of word-forming suffixes, to form suffixed words according to the given meaning. The composition of a word distinguished into the following smallest meaningful parts, indivisible neither in content nor in form: prefix, stem, suffix and ending (inflection). These smallest meaningful parts called morphemes (Greek morphe - form).

To form a systematic knowledge of the role and importance of Latin and Greek and to explain how terms based on these languages are used in modern medical sciences. Modern medical terminology has historically developed based on ancient Latin and Greek, and today it is the basis of international medical communication. Latin recognized as the main language

of anatomical and pharmaceutical terminology. Terms related to the structure of the human body, anatomical names and official names of drugs are mainly expressed in Latin. In modern medicine, Latin terms provide clarity, stability and international uniformity. Students acquire a professional speech culture by learning the use of anatomical terms in accordance with the standards established in Latin. Greek plays a leading role in the formation of clinical terminology. Most of the terms related to diseases, pathological conditions, symptoms, diagnostics and treatment methods are composed of roots, prefixes and suffixes belonging to the Greek language. Modern clinical terminology uses Greek components to express complex concepts in a concise and clear form. This is important in the context of the rapid development of medical science, when creating new terms.

It analyzes the areas of application of Latin and Greek terminological elements in modern medicine, identifies their differences and similarities. It also highlights the inextricable link between Latin and Greek terminology using the examples of terms used in modern medical literature, international classifications, and clinical practice. This process allows listeners to consciously understand the terms and translate them correctly.

Conclusion. The results of this study showed that the terms borrowed from Latin occupy a leading place in the clinical terminology system. Historically, the formation of medical science is associated with the scientific traditions of antiquity, and Latin has served as a means of international scientific communication for many centuries. Therefore, the main lexical layer of clinical terminology consists of Latin or Latinized units. The analysis showed that clinical terms borrowed from Latin undergo stages of phonetic, morphological and semantic adaptation in the process of entering the Uzbek language. Phonetically, they pronounced in accordance with the sound system of the Uzbek language; morphologically, they actively used in sentences, adopting grammatical suffixes of the national language. From a semantic point

of view, many terms used clearly, unambiguously and depending on the context, which ensures scientific accuracy.

REFERENCES

1. Wüster, E. (1979). The Role of Terminology in the Internationalization of Science. Vienna: Terminology Institute.
2. Lotte, D. (1974). Teoriya terminologii. Moskva: Nauka.
3. Gippokrat. (2000). Corpus Hippocraticum. O‘quv qo‘llanma. Moskva: Tibbiyot nashriyoti.
4. Abdullaeva, D.T. (2013). O‘zbek tili terminologiyasining muammolari. Toshkent: O‘zbekiston Davlat Noshirligi.
5. Xudoyberdiyev, M. (2011). O‘zbek tibbiy terminologiyasi: asosiy muammolar va yo‘llar. Tibbiyot va tilshunoslik, 5(2), 27-31.