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EXPRESSION OF THE CLINICAL MEANING OF LATIN MEDICAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Аннотация

Today, the use of Latin in medical terminology is not only a historical tradition, but also an enduring tradition that shapes the way healthcare professionals around the world communicate. Once the language of scholars and educators in Europe, Latin was adopted by physicians and anatomists during the Renaissance for its versatility and precision. This article examines how Latin medical terms in English and Uzbek convey their clinical meanings, highlighting the different ways they have been adapted while maintaining the clarity and precision needed in the medical field.

Key words: Anatomy, Greek-Latin terminology, organs, tissues, medical translation, nomenclature.

ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ КЛИНИЧЕСКОГО ЗНАЧЕНИЯ ЛАТИНСКИХ СЛОВ МЕДИЦИНСКИЕ ТЕРМИНЫ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

Сегодня использование латыни в медицинской терминологии — это не только историческая традиция, но и устойчивая традиция, которая формирует способ общения специалистов здравоохранения по всему миру. Будучи языком ученых и педагогов в Европе, латынь была принята врачами и анатомами в эпоху Возрождения за ее универсальность и точность. В этой статье рассматривается, как латинские медицинские термины на английском и узбекском языках передают свои клинические значения, подчеркивая различные способы их адаптации, сохраняя при этом ясность и точность, необходимые в медицинской сфере.

Ключевые слова: Анатомия, греко-латинская терминология, органы, ткани, медицинский перевод, номенклатура.

LOTIN TILINING KLINIK MA'NOSINI IFODALASH INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA TIBBIY ATAMALAR

Аннотация

Bugungi kunda tibbiy terminologiyada lotin tilidan foydalanish nafaqat tarixiy an'ana, balki butun dunyo bo'ylab tibbiyot xodimlarining muloqot qilish usullarini shakllantiradigan doimiy an'anadir. Bir vaqtlar Evropada olimlar va o'qituvchilar tili bo'lgan lotin tili uyg'onish davrida shifokorlar va anatomlar tomonidan o'zining ko'p qirraliligi va aniqligi uchun qabul qilingan. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi lotin tibbiyot atamalarini ularning klinik ma'nolarini qanday yetkazishini ko'rib chiqadi va tibbiyot sohasida zarur bo'lgan ravshanlik va aniqlikni saqlagan holda ularning moslashtirilgan turli usullarini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Anatomiya, yunon-lotin terminologiyasi, organlar, to'qimalar, tibbiy tarjima, nomenklatura.

Introduction. Historically, Latin was used to communicate among scholars across Europe, especially in the fields of medicine and science. Medical practitioners from the time of Hippocrates and Galen to Renaissance anatomists like Andreas Vesalius communicated and wrote in Latin, creating a standardized vocabulary for the human body, diseases, medical instruments, and treatments. In medical terminology, the use of Latin has a number of advantages, including:

Early anatomists, physicians, and scientists who were educated in Latin, which was the academic language of Europe during the Renaissance, influenced the medical field. Hippocrates, Galen, and Vesalius were famous physicians who used Latin in their medical writings, and this tradition continues today. Medical terms derived from Latin are used for their precision and versatility, as they allow physicians around the world to communicate effectively with each other, regardless of their language.

Literature review. Latin has long served as the primary language for scientific and medical professionals around the world. Latin vocabulary has played an important role in the creation of medical terms, but different languages adopt and use Latin words. This article examines the use of Latin clinical terms in English and Uzbek, comparing how the two languages use Latin in medical discourse. In medicine, Latin has been important since the time of the Roman Empire, when it was the language of international intellectual communication. Latin was an important language for medical texts for many centuries, especially after the Renaissance. Latin is still the basis for most medical vocabulary around the world. It is used to refer to anatomical structures, procedures, diagnoses, and diseases.

Latin became the common language for scientific communication because it was the language of scientists during the development of modern science. Latin continues to be used in specialized fields, such as medicine, in countries where people speak English, Uzbek, or other local languages.

As a language that has been heavily influenced by Latin and Greek, English uses many Latin terms directly or with slight modifications. This linguistic modification is most common in medical terms, where Latin words are often left unchanged or slightly modified to suit English grammar and phonetics. In most cases, Latin medical terms are used in English in their original or nearly identical forms, with minor changes in pronunciation, spelling, or suffixes. In fact, many of these words are used in everyday medical practice and health care settings.

Uzbek, a Turkic language, uses Latin medical terms slightly differently. Although the native structure of Uzbek did not originally use Latin, the influence of Russian and other languages, especially in medical contexts, has led to a process of transliteration or translation of terms.

In the Uzbek medical environment, especially in academia, Latin terms may be used directly. However, in everyday communication, doctors often use simplified or transliterated terms. When Latin is used in Uzbekistan, it depends on the situation: it can be communication with specialists or with patients who may not be familiar with Latin-derived terms.

Since English is a global language, it has naturally incorporated many Latin medical terms. Regardless of the country, medical professionals often use these terms. The large number of Latin medical terms in English is a result of both historical dependence on Latin and different cultural standards of

medical practice. In English, Latin words are generally used without translation, although some may be modified to fit English grammar and phonetics. Many terms are often used in the plural, which can be challenging for students and non-native speakers.

People who speak English may also use medical Latin in academic or formal contexts. In medical education and practice, Latin terms are standardized. However, depending on the circumstances and target audience, either the Latin term or its English translation is usually used. For example, in more complex clinical settings, doctors may use the term "aorta", but in a broader context they may simply say "main artery".

As a Turkic language, the Uzbek linguistic structure is different from English. Due to the influence of Islamic culture in Uzbekistan, the country's medical vocabulary, especially before the 20th century, was based on Persian and Arabic terms.

As European scientific thought modernized and spread, Latin terms gradually entered the Uzbek medical vocabulary.

Results and discussion. In Uzbekistan, clinical Latin terms are used mainly in modern medicine, especially in academia and health care settings. However, unlike English, transliterations and modifications of Latin words are more common than simply accepting them without changes. This may simplify the use of Latin words, but may also cause some inconsistencies in different medical contexts. Here are some examples of clinical Latin terms used in Uzbek:

1. Terms related to anatomy:

Cerebrum (Latin) → Miya (Uzbek): Although the term "cerebrum" is used in some technical medical contexts, in everyday life "miya" (brain) is a more common term.

Os femoris (Latin) → Son suyagi: Son suyagi means "hip" and suyak means "bone".

Pulmo (Latin) → O'pka (Uzbek): Lung words derived from the Latin word pulmo are called o'pka in Uzbek.

2. Medical conditions:

Heart → Yurak (Uzbek): The heart and any condition related to the heart are called "yurak" in Uzbek. This term is different from Latin, but is traditional in Uzbek.

Pneumonia → Pneumonia (Uzbek): The word is almost completely translated from the Latin word "pneumonia".

3. Procedures and treatments:

Vasectomy (Uzbek): This surgical procedure is translated directly into Uzbek, retaining the Latin form. The term "vasectomy" is commonly known in more formal contexts.

When using Latin terms in Uzbek, local equivalents or explanations are often used. For example, in a broader context, a health care professional might use the term "asosiy tomir", meaning "main artery". This is especially noticeable in informal situations, where a mixture of Latin and Uzbek is used.

A comparison of Latin terms in Uzbek and English yields the following results:

Latin terms are generally used in Russian without changes, retaining their original form and structure. This has contributed to the global standardization of terms.

In Russian-speaking countries, doctors usually use Latin terms without translation. These words are generally justified.

In English-speaking countries, medical education includes the study of Latin medical vocabulary. Most students are expected to be familiar with Latin terms used in medicine.

In Russian-speaking countries, most people are not familiar with Latin terms, and doctors often translate or explain terms to patients in a language understandable to non-specialists.

The Uzbek language has many Latin words, but they are often translated and adapted to fit the generally accepted language standard. This explains why Latin words are pronounced and written differently.

Translating or translating Latin words into Uzbek requires more attention. Non-medical professionals often have to deal with simplified versions of terms or their Uzbek analogues.

In Uzbekistan, medical students also study Latin dictionaries. However, they must also take into account the hybrid structure of medical terms. Transliteration means that Latin and Uzbek terms are often used simultaneously in medical education.

In Uzbekistan, people are increasingly less likely to recognize harmful Latin words. Therefore, doctors often prefer to use Uzbek equivalents or provide descriptions in the local language.

Latin terms in Uzbek are often transliterated, meaning that they are written in the background using the Uzbek alphabet. However, in more informal situations, the equivalent Uzbek word may be used, especially when speaking with patients or others who may not be familiar with Latin terms.

The following issues may arise when translating medical terms from Latin: Accuracy and universality: Latin medical terms are accurate. However, translating these terms into other languages can sometimes result in a loss of subtlety or nuance. For example, every doctor knows the Latin word "pneumonitis," but translating it into the local language may obscure its exact meaning, requiring additional explanation.

Cultural and linguistic differences: When medical terms are translated into Uzbek, this can cause problems. For example, doctors may need to use descriptive language or transliteration, since some medical terms may not have an exact equivalent in Uzbek. In addition, people who speak Uzbek may be more familiar with Russian clinical terms, which are different from Latin and English.

Patients must understand medical terms. In many cases, Latin medical terms are either translated or replaced with simpler words in English and Uzbek to make them more understandable to a wide range of people. However, doctors must be precise and clear when communicating diagnoses or treatments to non-specialists.

Conclusion. The use of clinical Latin terms in English and Uzbek reflects both common practice and different linguistic influences. In English-speaking countries, Latin terms are generally used without any modifications for ease of pronunciation. In contrast, the Uzbek language is more flexible, and Latin words are often transliterated and adapted. Despite these differences, the use of Latin terminology in both languages highlights the global nature of medical practice and the need for standardized communication in healthcare settings around the world. Understanding the subtleties of Latin terminology in different languages can help overcome differences in communication between physicians and patients, ultimately leading to improved quality of care.

By providing a universal language that transcends national and linguistic boundaries, Latin medical terms are critical to modern healthcare. While English retains a large number of Latin terms in their original form, Uzbek uses Latin medical terms according to its specific structure. Despite the challenges of translation, the use of Latin medical terms ensures that the clinical meaning, whether in English or Uzbek, remains accurate. Latin will remain vital in supporting clear, standardized, and universally understandable clinical discourse as global medical communication continues to evolve.

Modern medical terminology relies on Greek and Latin words to provide precision, universality, and neutrality in clinical settings. Many of these terms are retained in their original forms in English, while in Uzbek, Latin and Greek words are typically translated or rendered into the local language as appropriate. Despite linguistic differences, the use of Greek and Latin terms allows healthcare professionals from different cultures and languages to communicate effectively. These classical languages in the medical field will remain vital for standardized communication as the global medical community continues to evolve.

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