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## Research Article

# FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL TERMS IN LINGUISTICS: THE EXAMPLE OF CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

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## ABSTRACT

Every science develops and improves with time. The development of the science of Latin language and medical terminology in the field of medicine is related to medical sciences. The names of medical news, diseases, and drugs have been given in Latin-Greek for centuries and will remain so. It is not for nothing that Latin is recognized as the international medical language. This will further help medical scientists to work together.

## KEYWORDS

Neoclassicism, abortion, alveolus, ambulatory, bacillus, inoculation, hallucination, immunity, heart attack, infection, carbuncle, lymph, percussion, pulp, reflex, exudate, anemia, amenorrhea, periostitis, phlebitis, cystitis, pelitis, diphtheria, arthritis, meningitis.

## INTRODUCTION

It is known from history that there was a region called Latium in the Apennine Peninsula in the territory of present-day Italy, where a Latin tribe lived [1]. During the wars of conquest, this tribe transferred its rule to the tribes living in the whole of Europe, the northern part of Africa and the Mediterranean Sea. forced the tribes living in the occupied lands to adopt their own language, i.e. Latin, as the state language [2].

The capital of the Latins was the city of Rome. When the Roman state conquered Greece, the culture here developed at a high level, and it was reflected in the culture of the peoples of the Roman state. This can be clearly seen in the medical terminology of treatment. Later, by the fifth century AD, the Roman state fell into disrepair and was replaced by modern France, Spain,

Greece, Egypt, Rome, and other similar states. The first collection of medical terms was written by Buhrot (Hippocrates), a medical scholar who lived in the fifth century BC.

Many Greek-derived medical terms can be found today. In the formation of terms, Greek prefixes are used (a-: anemia, amenorrhea; hyper-: hypertrophy; diz-: dysentery; dysmenorrhea; en -: enchondroma) and Latin (im - /in -: impotence, heart attack). Prefixes and suffixes of Greek-Latin origin are the term elements of modern medical terminology, for which certain meanings are strictly defined, and which make it possible to understand many medical terms. For example, the Greek suffix itis (meaning inflammation) is used to form terms for inflammatory diseases. In Russian, this suffix was converted to -it, and the synonymous structure “inflammation + organ name” corresponds to terms of this type.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

XIX century texts used terms derived from the name of the organ from Latin (iritis, prostatitis, parotitis) and Greek (periostitis, phlebitis, cystitis, pelitis, diphtheria, arthritis, meningitis, etc.). In the formation of terms denoting tumors, the Greek suffix-oma (-oma, denoting a tumor) was used: sarcoma, fibroma, adenoma, carcinoma, angioma, etc. In the formation of the terms stenosis, chlorosis, thrombosis, tuberculosis, the Greek suffix -osis (denotes a process, a result of a process, a pathological condition, a disease) converted into Russian-Oz was used.

Many scientists wrote their scientific works in Latin and defended their scientific degrees. Latin was used in science and administrative work in European countries until the 18th century.

But with the formation of national states, the Latin language completely lost its importance in the field of science and culture. Although Latin has become a dead language, it has not lost its importance to this day. Today, Latin is widely used in medicine, history, law, philology and biology.

This is especially noticeable in medicine, as anatomical and therapeutic terms and drug names are in Latin. In the prescription sheet, the drug names and instructions to the pharmacist about the preparation of the drug by the doctor are always written in Latin [3].

Latin remains an important cultural phenomenon of the modern world. Many areas of human activity are unthinkable without this seemingly “dead language”[4]. In this regard, the fundamental work “Introduction to the Latin language and ancient culture” was presented to the scientific community by A. Podosinov. According to the author: “if Latin is a “dead” language, this language fertilized European languages for thousands of years and gave hundreds and thousands of words and terms to some of the basic languages (Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Romanian, Moldavian, etc.). Even the Russian language could not escape this influence. If you look closely, the scope of the Latin language is very wide and has considerable diversity.

Latin is the official language used by the modern Catholic Church. Vatican documents are kept in Latin and papal messages are compiled [5].

In the Western religious tradition, scholars still write theses and even hold debates in Latin [6]. Knowledge of Latin is indispensable for a priest of the Catholic Church. In our country, after Peter I, Latin (and with it ancient Greek) was conquered until the October

Revolution of 1917, and in most foreign European countries it occupies one of the most honorable places in the program of humanitarian “classical” gymnasiums.

Knowledge of the Latin language has always been and is considered the basis of European education, because the peoples of Europe have been creating their culture in this language for more than two thousand years. A person who knows Latin holds the key to the vast layers of culture of antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

In medicine, Latin is traditionally used in anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terminology. Knowledge of Latin allows doctors from different countries of the world to easily understand each other. The age-old tradition of the use of Latin in medicine serves as a unifying factor to unite doctors and medical education around the world.

Most recent medical works were written in Latin. The great Russian surgeon N. Pirogov also wrote many of his works in Latin, and I. Pavlov left the work “Ad juventutem epistola” preserved to this day as a legacy. And even today, such scientific works continue to be published. For the past three years, the department of classical philology of Moscow State University has been publishing the magazine “Novus Hermes”, in which articles by famous classical philologists from all over the world have been published.

Latin plays a particularly important role in anatomy and pharmacology. All organs and parts of the human body have Latin or Latinized names. The same applies to the names of drugs, in this area it is especially important to unite, because then it is impossible to navigate in the “big sea of drugs”. Recipes have long been written in Latin and according to certain rules, so, for example, a

recipe written in America can be easily understood in Russia. And this in turn does not cause any problems.

In many branches of science, primarily botany and zoology, terminology is based on Latin or Latinized Greek words. Each animal or plant has a corresponding “standard” scientific name, which allows scientists from different countries to accurately define some phenomena of wildlife that have completely different names in different languages of the world.

Therefore, the scientific terminology is mainly used in Latin, and many international medical dictionaries are equally understandable to educated people all over the world. Of course, most medical or scientific terminology is idiosyncratic. But the international vocabulary includes terms made up of the most common words, which mainly have a social or political meaning. This includes words derived from Latin, such as humanism, republic, dictatorship, forum, university, international, association, applicant, assistant, associate professor, practice, student, scholarship, seminar, professor, lecture, laboratory assistant, etc.

Of course, much of the international vocabulary comes from Greek and the major modern languages. In addition, research shows that in the main modern languages, including Russian, it makes up 10% of international dictionaries. Scientists have calculated that of the 20,000 most used words in English, about 10,400 are Latin, about 220 are Greek, and only 5,400 are Anglo-Saxon.

It is known that one of the most important tasks of the international dictionary is, on the one hand, to promote the development of knowledge, and on the other hand, to improve mutual understanding between people. This shows its undoubted advantages. One of the shortcomings of the

international dictionary is the lack of “living” linguistic flavor, schematicity and abstraction. In Latin, laconic and aphoristic formulas are used that reflect or summarize experience in various fields of activity. The very concept of “winged words” belongs to Homer, and as a term of literary criticism it has been used since the middle of the 11 century. The Latin language is very rich in such expressions due to its long and rich history.

Another classical language is Old Slavic. It was already present in the earliest monuments of ancient Russian writing, derived from Greek anatomical and physiological composition. For the first time, in the middle of the 10th century, the Old Slavic language appeared in the form of the first written literary language of the Slavs. After the adoption of Christianity by the Russians and the spread of Byzantine culture, the basis for the increase in the number of Slavic writings was created. One of the first works was created by Vezelev and called “Epitome”. It provides information about the “structure of the human body” as a short reference. This work was translated by the Russian enlightener Epiphany Slavynetsky in 1657-1658. It was considered a great achievement that this translation was introduced as an anatomy textbook in many schools.

In 1687, the first editions of the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy, opened in Moscow, began to be published. In 1704, a graduate of the academy, F. P. Polikarpov - Orlov (ca. 1670-1731) published an excellent trilingual lexicon: Slavic, Greek-Greek and Latin. The author intended his work for educational purposes - for the common good.

The dictionary covers about 20,000 medical terms. For example: names of diseases, symptoms, surgical interventions, surgical instruments, treatment

methods and tools and anatomical structures, etc. are highlighted.

During the period of Peter the Great and later, the Russian literary language developed more widely than the Latin script. At the beginning of the 18th century, he adopted hundreds of scientific Latinisms from Western European languages. As an example, it is appropriate to cite the following words: medicine, pharmacist, prescription, sanguis (Latin sanguis - blood), urina (urine), febra (Latin febris - fever), abscess, ampoule, amputation, angina, vein, concussion, contusion, muscle, nerve, oculist, patient, pulse, breathing, relapse, scalpel, scurvy (scurvy), fiber (vein), fistula and other words became widespread.

M. Lomonosov (1711-1765) made a great contribution to the development of Russian terminology. He is an excellent connoisseur of classical languages, a graduate of the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy. He repeatedly emphasized in his works their importance for the needs of education and the development of the scientific language in Russia.

M. V. Lomonosov was rightfully considered one of the best Latin writers in Europe among his contemporaries. In 1775, with the plan and initiative of M. Lomonosov, the Faculty of Medicine was established at Moscow University. One of the first requisites in the university charter is a knowledge of the liberal arts course and the ability to speak and write Latin fluently and intelligibly [7]

In the 18th century, a huge, truly titanic work was carried out by Russian doctors-translators-teachers of medical educational institutions. It was they, first of all, who managed to create the basis of Russian scientific medical terminology. They had to overcome great

difficulties in transmitting through their mother tongue the names and abstract concepts developed by Western European languages, including classicism and neoclassicism.

A.P. Protasov (c. 1724-1796) is one of those who made a great contribution to the development of the Russian medical language. While a student, he translated an anatomical atlas from German, the first work on anatomy was published in Russian. Thus, this translation laid the foundation for scientific anatomical terminology. L., the first Russian academician, professor of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. Protasov also actively participated in the development of the “Dictionary of the Russian Academy”. In the dictionary, anatomical terms and words meaning diseases have acquired a scientific interpretation.

Russian and French dictionaries of medical terms were first Russian professor N. Compiled by M. Ambodic - Maksimovich (1744-1812). The title of this dictionary is called “The Art of Midwifery”. In 1783, his “Anatomical and Physiological Dictionary” containing about 4000 names was also published.

In 1785, “Dictionary of Surgery” was published. It contains the names of diseases living in the human body and their symptoms, as well as the tariff of instruments used in surgery to perform certain manipulations.

Throughout the 19th century, the Russian medical dictionary continued to be filled with terms. And the main part of them consists of classicism and neoclassicism, abortion, alveolus, ambulatory, bacillus, inoculation, hallucination, immunity, heart attack, infection, carbuncle, lymph, percussion, pulp, reflex, exudate and other terms are widespread.

Many original and translated medical works of this period were published in Russian. However, the scientific community insisted on writing theses in Latin without breaking tradition. For example, in 1859, the great Russian surgeon N. Pirogov’s (1810-1881) classic work on operative surgery and topographical anatomy “Topographical anatomy described by sawing the human body in three directions” is written in Latin.

### CONCLUSION

Another famous Russian pharmacologist of the 19th century I. E. Dyadkovskiy (1784-1841) dissertation entitled “Drugs on the way of influencing the human body” in Latin became famous all over the world. Until 1866, Russian civil and military pharmacopoeias were published in Latin. In the second half of the 19th century, medical history was conducted in Latin. In 1854, in the Department of Physiology of the Moscow Medical Academy, the great physician physiologist I.M. Sechenov personally conducted his activities and medical research in Latin.

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