



## OUTLINE OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY FORMATION

**Oftobkhan Karimovna Mominova**

*Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health*

**Аннотация.** В этой статье европейская медицина как самостоятельная дисциплина началась в Греции. Её основателем был величайший врач древности Гиппократ (460-370 гг. до н.э.), поэтому вся система медицинских терминов тоже была греческой. Дальнейшее развитие она получила в трудах Александрийской школы в Египте, и упоминается, что они сделали ряд важных открытий в строении человеческого тела.

**Ключевые слова:** морфологическое, синтаксическое, значение, прикладное, литературное, просторечное, врачи, фармацевты, произношение, функционирование, структура, дублирование

Annotation. In this article, European medicine as an independent discipline began in Greece. Its founder was the greatest physician of antiquity, Hippocrates (460-370 BC), so the entire system of medicinal terms was also Greek. It was further developed in the works of the school of Alexandria in Egypt, and it is mentioned that they made a number of important discoveries in the structure of the human body.

Keywords: morphologic, syntactic, importance, applying, literary, popular colloquial, physicians, pharmacists, pronunciation, functioning, structure, duplication

Medicine of Europe as an independent science began in Greece. Its founder was the greatest physician of ancient times Hippocrates (460–370 B.C.), so the whole system of medicinal terms was Greek too. It was further developed in the works of the Alexandrian school in Egypt, which made a number of important discoveries in the structure of the human body.

These are the works of Herophilus (the last third of the IV (fourth) century B.C.), who is considered to be the father of the descriptive anatomy, and Erasistrates (300–240 B.C.), who described cardiac and venous valves, intestinal peristalsis.

Doctor Aulus Cornelius Celsus (the end of the I (first) century B.C. – the first part of the I century A.D.), a Roman scientist, a person of encyclopedic knowledge, the author of the work «On Medicine» made a great contribution to the medicinal terminology. He introduced into the Roman medicine new Latin names of diseases. The most interesting fact was that he also used many traditional Greek terms in combination with their Latin equivalents. Later this duplication became a remarkable feature of the medical terminology.

Practicing physicians were mostly of the Greek origin that is why Greek borrowings took root in Latin very quickly. One of such doctors, Rufus Ephessian (I-II



centuries A.D.), wrote in Greek a short manual for students «On Naming Parts of the Human Body».

Another author Dioscorides Kilikian (the second part of I century A.D.), being a physician in Rome, wrote the work «On Medical Substances», in which he described nearly 400 medicinal plants. It served a kind of a textbook on pharmacology for the whole Middle Ages.

Claudius Galen (129, 130, or 131–200 A.D.) was an outstanding doctor, anatomist, pharmacologist, and philosopher of Antiquity. Nowadays his name is associated with so-called the «Galen's Preparations». He compiled a dictionary and commentary to the works of Hippocrates and he was the author of such new terms as thalamos, phlebs azygos, etc.

One of the best medical schools of the Middle Ages – the Salernian, the first school in the West Europe, began to work in the IX century. It left a number of dietary and hygienic directions, which remain actually in our days.

Arabic scientists made a great contribution to the development of medicine in the Middle Ages mainly the remarkable physician of the East Ibn Sina 8 (Avicenna) (980–1037). His basic work «Canon of Medical Science» was translated into Latin in the XVIII century and was well known in the West.

The new rise and development of medicine is connected with the epoch of Renaissance. In 1478 in Florence, the work by Cornelius Celsus «Of Medicine» was published for the first time. The great Italian painter and scientist Leonardo de Vinci (1452-1519) studied the structure of the human body very attentively and left more than 200 anatomical drawings (sketches).

Andreas Vesalius (1514–1564), the great reformer of anatomy and medical terminology, lived in the first part of the XVI century. He is the author of the capital work «On the Structure of the Human Body» written in Latin and published in 1543. He taught anatomy in Latin too. Our modern anatomical terminology is inherited from the works of Vesalius, who used for the first time such Latin names as atlas, scapula etc. In the works of his pupil Fallopius one can find such terms as tuba uterina, labyrinthus, placenta, etc., which are included in the International Anatomical Nomenclature – Nomina Anatomica.

Such scientists, philosophers, physicians and doctors of European countries as Bartholomew Eustachius (1510-1574), Rene Descartes (1596-1650), Thomas More (1478-1535), Newton (1643-1727), Copernicus (1473-1543) and in the XVIII century botanist Charles Linney (1707-1778) and others wrote their works in Latin.

The contribution of Renaissance anatomists to the anatomical dictionary is great: about 700 names were inherited from the Greeks by the end of the XVIII century, the number of terms grew up to 30 000. Progressive ideas of Vesalius came to Russia as early as the middle of the XVIII century. Epiphanies Slavinetskii translated into the Slavonic language the short variant of anatomic works of Vesalius. The first Russian anatomical Atlas was published in 1774. Among the Russian scientists and physicians



of the XVIII–XIX centuries, who wrote in Latin, were M.V. Lomonosov (1711-1765), botanist N.M. Maksimovich-Ambodic (1744-1812), microscopist-histologist A.M. Schumlansky (1748–1795), his brother-clinician P.M. Schumlansky, the Great Russian surgeon N.I. Pirogov (1810-1881) and many others. Nowadays the Latin and Greek languages serve the basis for creation of new medical terms, because the roots of the words are not associated with conversational practice and have definite special meaning and these roots are practically internationally known.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Ilosbek, A. (2023). LOTIN TILI VA TIBBIYOT TARIXI. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 18(3), 3-6.
2. Beknazarova, M. K. (2022). THE MOST IMPORTANT CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING STUDENT KNOWLEDGE. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3(11), 35-37.
3. Jonibekovna, N. D., Gulomovna, B. G., Salimovna, T. O., & Karimovna, M. O. (2020). Some opinions about parameters of mnemonics. Universal Journal of Educational Research, 8(1), 238-242.
4. Karimovna, M. O. (2022). LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGY IN UZBEK AND GERMAN LANGUAGES. Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development, 4, 317-318.
5. Qizi, J. M. T. (2021). The use of social forms to increase lesson effectiveness. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 11(3), 103-109.
6. Genjebayevna, A. P. (2022). THE ROLE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3(11), 41-45.
7. Kizi, J. M. T. (2023). Hippocrates is the Father of Medicine. Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education, 2(6), 71-76.
8. Alpomish, T. (2023). ANATOMIK TERMINOLOGIYA HAQIDA UMUMIY TUSHUNCHALAR ZAMONAVIY XALQARO ANATOMIK TERMINOLOGIYA VO'YICHA MA'LUMOTLAR. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 18(3), 13-16.
9. Нишонова, Д.Ж., & Паттихонова, Б. (2023). “ПРЕФИКСАЦИЯ КЛИНИК АТАМАЛАРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ УСУЛИ СИФАТИДА” МАВЗУСИНИ ЎҚИТИЛИШИ ВА ЁРИТИЛИШИ, ТЕХНИКАСИ. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 18(3), 7-12.
10. Jonibekovna, N. D. (2022). THE PROBLEMS OF TEACHING LATIN IN MEDICAL INSTITUTES. Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal, 3(06), 172-177.
11. Jonibekovna, N.D. (2022). COMPETENCE APPROACH IN THE PRACTICE OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: WORLD EXPERIENCE, ANALYSIS OF OPINIONS ON THE TERM COMPETENCE. International Journal of Pedagogics, 2(06), 14-19.



12. Нишонова, Д.Ж. (2017). Теория и методика обучения иностранному языку в вузе. Научные исследования, 1(6 (17)), 71-72.