

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN TERMINOLOGY IN THE MODERN WORLD

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Abstract: The influence of Latin on modern languages and fields of study cannot be overstated. As the lingua franca of the Western world for over a millennium, Latin terminology permeated domains as diverse as law, medicine, science and theology. Even after Latin ceased to be a spoken language, its terminology continued to develop and spread due to the prestige associated with its classical roots. This article will examine how Latin terminology has evolved and maintained relevance in the modern world, focusing on its usage in specialized fields such as medicine, law and taxonomy.

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Introduction: The significant impact of Latin upon the beginning and advancement of English clinical wording is obvious and established. Roughly 95% of English terms are acquired from or made based on Latin and latinized Greek. In this way, the English clinical wording can't be "sensibly dominated without the information on essential Latin".

Inside the English expressed framework, Bujalkova and Dzuganova recognize (1) Latin terms that were absorbed into English (anglicized Latin terms, for example, "muscle," "vein," "nerve, etc.), (2) terms that accomplished a various osmosis (from Greek into Latin, from Latin into Old French, from Old French into English; for example, "spasmos" – "spasmus" – "spasme" – "fit"), and (3) terms protected in the first Latin structure ("vena," "dorsum," "core, etc.). The last-referenced gathering of terms is safeguarded in the first Latin structure up to the present yet have gone through specific alterations concerning elocution as per English phonetic guidelines.

Thusly, we recommend alluding to this gathering of lexis as semi assimilated terms. Furthermore, we think of it as important to recognize the no assimilated Latin phrasing, addressed by various word terms that safeguard the first highlights of the Latin syntactic framework, for example, the connection between the grammatical features, understanding in orientation, emphasis rules, etc. (for instance, per os, cor pulmonale, os ischii, musculus latissimus dorsi, and such).

Inside the structure of clinical talk, essentially all types depend to a great extent on Latin and latinized Greek phrasing. Everything clinical examination is based on the standards of stomach muscle Ovo ("all along," in a real sense "from the egg"), stomach muscle incunabula (in a real sense "from the support"), and promotion fontes ("back to the sources"), which give the intergenerational congruity of clinical science. To be sure, all areas of hypothetical and commonsense medication (science, life systems, physiology, pathology, pharmacology, clinical sciences, etc.) as well as terminology corpora (scientific categorizations, Global Nonproprietary Names, etc.) are well established in the antiquated nominative practices.

In this specific situation, Latin possesses the firmest situation in the physical jargon. Concentrates on in Latin and Latin interpretations from Old Greek "were the underpinning of logical reasoning that was brought into the world in the sheets of first colleges" and "stay pertinent in the ongoing authority physical phrasing". De humani corporis fabric libri septem ("On the Texture of the Human Body in Seven Books," 1543) by Andreas Vesalius not just added to the arrangement of life structures as a different scholastic subject yet in addition contained the information of pharmacological interest, for example, the notice of digitalis, which is as yet used to treat cardiovascular breakdown. Pathology positions second to the commonness of Latin wording; aside from Latin terms, clinical medication shows more serious articulation of public dialects.

Consequently, it is regular that both unique examination (essential articles) and survey articles (writing audits, precise audits, and meta-investigations) utilize Latin terms widely. Inside the construction of essential examination writing, it is likewise important to recognize such a significant type as clinical case report (MCR). As a matter of fact, MCRs are of interest since distributions in this classification present an itemized report of illnesses, the side effects and their confinement, the executives, and visualization. That is, each MCR addresses and incorporates a few clinical spaces and exercises (depiction of physical designs and physiological circumstances, research facility studies and examinations, conclusion and treatment, etc.) simultaneously.

The goal of the examination is to concentrate on the recurrence of involving Latin wording in English-language MCRs and, in such a way, to give pertinent rules to clinical experts to create successful MCRs. The material utilized for the current examination is the corpus of 1275 papers distributed in JMCR from February 2007 through August 2017. The material was chosen via programmed search and examining utilizing the Latin-Ukrainian Thesaurus of Clinical Terms. The pursuit system depended on the creators' collaboration: two gatherings of MCRs were shaped and hence looked at and talked about for their qualification for incorporation. To normalize the determination of Latin terms, we fostered the underlying and topical typologies of these units. The underlying typology centers around the significant demonstrating examples of Latin wording in MCRs and contains the accompanying gatherings:

Single word terms: This class incorporates semi assimilated clinical lexis that is profoundly settled in the advanced English language and is remembered for all English word references, (for example, "midsection," "varicella," "addendum, etc.). For true reasons, these terms won't be exposed to quantitative investigation, since they practically enter the whole English clinical talk. Nonetheless, this gathering likewise embraces the Latin lexis, which isn't excessively normal and consequently can be concentrated quantitatively.

Two-word states: The gathering of two-word phrases is specifically noteworthy on the grounds that these terms are considerably less anglicized and protect the first elements of the Latin linguistic framework. We accept that cautious lexicographically order of these expressed units will give better comprehension and more profound retaining of them, which thusly will forestall conceivable spelling mistakes in MCR composing. We directed quantitative examination of the two-word expressed expressions and present them in plummeting request (most elevated to least recurrence) inside each subcategory. Thus, this gathering embraces the accompanying subcategories:

Relational word + thing in ablative case

Relational word + thing in accusative case

Relational word + modifier in ablative case

Thing + modifier developments

Different sorts of two-word phrases addressed by various developments, like thing + pronoun, relational word + pronoun, verb-modifying developments, thing + thing in genitive case, thing + participle in genitive case, and action word + qualifier

Three-word states: The gathering of three-word phrases contains the accompanying subcategories:

Thing + modifier + descriptor

Thing + thing + modifier

Thing + modifier + thing

Thing + relational word + thing

Relational word + relational word + thing

A subgroup of compound English-Latin word phrases, which we allude to as the half and half terms, containing both acclimatized and no assimilated lexical units the gathering of truncations.

Latin has an exceptional status as the major guideline of logical style and scholarly language. Dominating the essentials of Latin has made due from old times as a persistent custom and a viable method for catching, reflecting, and scattering insightful information. Truth be told, logical classes like proposal, monograph, article, report, questioning show, and course book were written in Latin until as late as the nineteenth hundred years. Dissimilar to numerous old dialects that are currently neglected, Latin turned into the language of science with a plainly engaged global open status, especially in medication, and "went a long ways a past the area involved by its speakers in old times".

All through mankind's set of experiences, Latin played out the epistemological capability and filled in for of "amassing, gathering, transmission and advancement of accomplishments in different areas of clinical science". These days, the utilization of Latin scholastic articulations is major areas of strength for an in insightful networks. As such, Latin keeps up with the place of most widely used language among instructed individuals, no matter what their identity. Other than this regard for custom, these terms empower creators to articulate their thoughts compactly and succinctly.

Conclusion:In summary, Latin terminology continues to play an indispensable role across many specialized domains due to various advantages. Its concise yet descriptive nature promotes precision even as fields progress rapidly. Referencing Latin's classical foundations lends prestige and tradition. Most significantly, standardized Latin nomenclature has fostered universal understanding in contexts where accurate communication is paramount, from medicine to law to taxonomy. While everyday usage has declined, Latin's influence endures through the specialized vocabulary that has developed over centuries of shaping the modern world.

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