

Specific Analysis of Greco-Latin Terms

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Abstract. *Greek and Latin are two of the oldest languages in the world, and they have both contributed significantly to the field of medicine. This comparative analysis aims to explore the origins and meanings of Greek-Latin terms commonly used in medicine. The study examines how these languages have influenced the development of medical terminology and how they continue to play an essential role in modern medicine.*

Key words: *Greek, Latin, medicine, comparative analysis, origins, meanings, medical terminology, circulatory system, nervous system, high blood pressure, shortness of breath.*

Introduction. The object of study of the medical Latin course is words and phrases that express special concepts of medical science. Such words and phrases are called terms, and their combination forms medical terminology - the professional language of medical workers. A medical specialist must use a constantly updated professional language and understand the laws that determine the origin of terms.

Doctors of any country use international, generally accepted terms that arose on the basis of ancient Greek and Latin. These terms are universal and understandable to specialists, regardless of their nationality. Such international terms form the main fund of medical science. The terminology of individual sciences consists of tens, hundreds of thousands of terms. The starting point of terminology is the concise and clear expression of a scientific concept by the purpose of the term.

The terminological system of modern medicine consists of many subsystems, three leading systems: anatomical and histological terminology, pharmaceutical and clinical terminology. Almost all prefixes are used as TE prefixes, but Greek prefixes are more common than Latin, and their clinical meaning usually corresponds to their anatomical meaning. However, it is often difficult to determine the meaning of a Greek prefix in many terms, because, firstly, the root morphemes of such terms without prefixes are not used in medical terminology, and secondly, the Greek prefixes themselves have a wide range of meanings.

The comparative analysis revealed that many Greek-Latin terms used in medicine have similar meanings, indicating the influence of these languages on medical terminology. For example, the term "cardiovascular" combines the Greek word "kardia," meaning heart, and the Latin word "vasculum," meaning vessel, to describe the circulatory system. Similarly, the term "neurology" combines the Greek word "neuron," meaning nerve, and the suffix "-ology," meaning the study of, to describe the study of the nervous system. In many cases, the Greek-Latin terms used in medicine have more than one meaning. For example, the word "hypertension" comes from the Greek words "hyper," meaning excessive, and "tension," meaning pressure. In medicine, this term refers to high blood pressure. Another example is the word "dyspnea," which combines the Greek words "dys," meaning difficult or abnormal, and "pnoia," meaning breathing. This term is used in medicine to describe shortness of breath. The use of Greek-Latin terms in medicine has allowed healthcare professionals to

communicate complex medical concepts with precision and accuracy. For example, the term "myocardial infarction" combines the Greek word "myo," meaning muscle, the Latin word "cardium," meaning heart, and the Latin word "infarctus," meaning blocked. This term accurately describes a heart attack caused by a blocked blood vessel in the heart muscle.

Terminological determination of the discipline "Latin language" determines the goals and objectives of each lesson, in which the attention of students is concentrated on specific issues of education and practical use of Latin medical terminology. A problem arises when students master special medical terminology, which is the reason that students have difficulty interpreting the results of diagnostic criteria in a patient. In this regard, there is a need for a thorough analysis of the problem to identify the causes and eliminate them. Doctors of any country use a lot of international, generally accepted terms that arose on the basis of ancient Greek and Latin. These terms are universal in nature and are understandable to professionals regardless of their nationality. Such international terms constitute the main fund of medical science. Such terms as epidemic (epidemia), bronchus (bronchus), herpes (herpes), carcinoma (carcinoma), emphysema (emphysema) belong to the most ancient period. Modern medical terminology includes more than 500 thousand terms. Mastering such a large number of terms is very difficult and difficult.

The names of functional disorders are usually composed of a combination of prefixed and root terminological elements. Of the prefixed terminological elements, the most frequently used is the prefix dys- in combination with the final root terminological element: dyskinesia, ae f – dyskinesia, disorder of coordinated motor acts. A combination of the noun dysfunctio, onis f – dysfunction and the name of a specific organ is also used: dysfunctio renum – kidney dysfunction. Complete cessation or absence of a function or physiological process expressed with the prefix a – (an – before a vowel): aphagia, ae f – aphagia, complete inability to swallow; anuria, ae f – anuria, failure of urine to enter the bladder. Almost all prefixes used as prefixed terminological elements, but Greek prefixes are much more common than Latin ones. Their meaning in clinical terms usually coincides with their meaning in anatomical ones. Greek and Latin have had a significant impact on the development of medical terminology, and their influence continues to be seen in modern medicine.

The use of Greek-Latin terms has enabled healthcare professionals to communicate complex medical concepts with accuracy and precision. Understanding the origins and meanings of these terms can enhance medical knowledge and improve patient care. As such, it is essential for medical professionals to have a solid foundation in Greek and Latin, even in today's modern world. Moreover, the use of Greek-Latin terms in medicine has led to the development of many medical specialties, such as cardiology, neurology, and gastroenterology. These fields of medicine based on the study of specific organs or organ systems, and the use of Greek-Latin terms has allowed healthcare professionals to describe these areas of study with accuracy and precision.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this comparative analysis underscores the importance of the study of Greek and Latin in medicine, and highlights the continued relevance of these ancient languages in the field of healthcare. The use of Greek-Latin terms has enabled healthcare professionals to communicate complex medical concepts with accuracy and precision, and understanding the origins and meanings of these terms is essential for enhancing medical knowledge and improving patient care.

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