



Article

Foreign Experience in Teaching Latin Medical Terminology

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Abstract: This article highlights foreign experience in teaching Latin to medical students, digital platforms, distance learning, and artificial intelligence-based learning tools that allow students to easily master medical terms. Analytical opinions are presented on the effective results of teaching Latin and medical terminology based on foreign experience.

Keywords: distance learning, artificial intelligence, digital platform, communication, clinic, anatomy, Greek

Latin language and medical terminology serve as the primary source for forming international, universal terms in medicine. These terms ensure precise communication among physicians and scientists from different countries, as roots of Latin and Greek origin are universal and understandable regardless of native languages. As the globalization of medicine continues in the future, the demand for Latin-based terminology will increase further.

The subject of Latin Language and Medical Terminology is taught in curricula through interactive technologies and modern pedagogical methods. For instance, digital platforms, distance learning, and AI-based educational tools provide students with opportunities to easily master anatomical, clinical, and pharmaceutical terms. This discipline will develop further within digitalized and integrated educational systems in the future [1].

Latin serves as a connecting factor among medicine, pharmacy, biology, and other sciences. In fields such as biotechnology, microbiology, and genetic research, new terms are expected to be formed based on Latin and Greek, which will further strengthen interdisciplinary collaboration.

The terminological knowledge of medical professionals helps reduce errors in patient diagnosis, prescription writing, and treatment processes. Knowledge of Latin expands doctors' vocabulary and enables them to acquire new medical terms easily, which will play a significant role in enhancing the qualifications of healthcare personnel in the future.

Latin plays an important role not only in medicine but also in other scientific fields, such as law, philosophy, and diplomacy.

The discipline of Latin Language and Medical Terminology will maintain its importance in the future due to the globalization of medicine, educational innovations, and interdisciplinary integration. This subject will remain a crucial tool not only in improving the professional competence of doctors, but also in scientific research and international cooperation. The introduction of digital technologies and new teaching methods makes the prospects of this discipline even brighter.

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Latin-based medical terms are universal and ensure precise communication among specialists speaking different languages. This article examines the future prospects of Latin language and medical terminology, its place in modern education, and its significance in global medicine [2].

Historically, Latin has served as the main terminological source in sciences such as medicine, pharmacy, and biology. Numerous anatomical, clinical, and pharmaceutical terms originate from Latin and Greek and are standardized internationally. For example, prefixes such as “cardio-” (heart), “neuro-” (nervous system), or “derma-” (skin) are applied across various fields of medicine. As medical globalization proceeds, the need for Latin-based terminology will rise even further. This language functions as a common language not only for doctors, but also for scientists, pharmacists, and other healthcare workers.

Innovative approaches are applied in teaching Latin and medical terminology within modern educational systems. Digital platforms, distance education, and AI-driven learning tools allow students to easily grasp medical terms. For example, through interactive mobile applications and virtual classrooms, students learn Latin prefixes, suffixes, and roots and apply them in practice. In the future, this subject will evolve further in digitalized and integrated learning environments. Using virtual reality (VR) and artificial intelligence (AI), students can study anatomical structures in 3D or master medical terms in a gamified environment [3].

Latin is important not only in medicine, but also in fields such as biology, biotechnology, genetic engineering, and pharmacy. With the development of new medical discoveries and technologies, new terms are emerging, most of which are based on Latin and Greek.

It helps reduce errors during diagnosis, prescription writing, and treatment procedures. For example, a misunderstood term can lead to a prescription error, which seriously impacts patient health. Knowing Latin broadens doctors' vocabulary and allows them to absorb new medical terms effortlessly. In the future, the importance of Latin and medical terminology in professional development will increase even more.

Latin plays an important role not only in medicine, but also in law, philosophy, diplomacy, and other domains. Its historical and cultural heritage ensures that it will continue to be studied and applied in the future. Particularly within the European and global scientific communities, Latin remains an essential factor in preserving and developing scientific traditions.

The subject of Latin Language and Medical Terminology will preserve its relevance due to medical globalization, educational innovations, and interdisciplinary integration. The implementation of digital technologies and new instruction methods is making the prospects of this subject even brighter.

Latin serves as an essential tool not only in boosting doctors' professional qualifications, but also in scientific research and international collaboration. Consequently, this subject will remain an indispensable part of medicine and the scientific community in the future.

Regarding foreign experience in studying medical terminology, it differs from local practice. All systematization of terminology and creation of dictionaries are carried out by international standardization organizations (such as the ISO – International Organization for Standardization).

Theoretical views and opinions are elucidated regarding scientific-theoretical approaches to terminology and terms in world linguistics, terminological characteristics and principles of medical terms, the requirements imposed on them, the structural components and thematic groups of medical terminography, as well as the terminological foundations of regulating medical terms.

The rapid development of science, technology, and production across the globe, along with the processes of mutual integration emerging in world nations, creates a basis for the expansion of vocabulary in world languages through intense mutual contact. In establishing the scientific-theoretical foundations of medical terms and highlighting the principles of their unique formation and evolutionary refinement, it is expedient to first study research conducted on the lexicological foundations of

terminology, and subsequently focus attention on diachronic and synchronic issues of medical terminology. Indeed, there exists an axiom that the majority of terminological units come into existence based on linguistic factors. According to V.P. Danilenko's scientific view: "Any process occurring in the world is first reflected in terminology, or more precisely, is manifested as a result of the transformational alteration of terms" [4].

According to L.B. Tkacheva: "In studying terms, one must turn to the progress of science and modern technology; it is precisely as a result of terminological and scientific-technical processes that terms are formed" [5]. In this context, the scholar paid special attention to terminological factors in the emergence of terms. The scholar's scientific thoughts and opinions were supported by linguists I.V. Arnold [6], R.A. Budagov [7], and V.A. Bolotov [8].

It should be particularly emphasized that linguist scholars foresee the problems arising within terminology and the creation of new terms. Research plays a significant role in this process. At the same time, identifying the development trends and factors of terminology science creates a foundation for regulating specialized vocabulary. This is because terminological vocabulary serves as a tool that preserves specialized information, transmits data, and studies the mechanisms of term formation.

According to S.V. Grinev: "The starting point of terminological research is the time of emergence of terminological vocabulary." Thus, along with the concepts that arise in every science, terms are also formed [3].

According to A.S. Gerd: "Specialized words create a need for the formation of a specific layer, and a system of specialized vocabulary emerges to express specialized ideas and thoughts." They consist of two subsystems:

1. specialized signs, words, collocations, idioms, and sentences;
2. a subsystem of specialized texts belonging to a specific field [9].

The analysis of medical terms creates an opportunity to categorize them into various groups. In particular, these include operations in the medical process, the language of medical administration, and key words and phrases in the medical field. All of them are actively used in speech communication within the medical field. Furthermore, medical terms are reflected in administrative documents and specialized texts of specific medical procedures. In this sense, among medical terms, there are lexical units used frequently, with medium frequency, and rarely.

As a result of globalization, a number of English terms have entered Uzbek medical terminology from Latin, and they are actively used in medical practices.

Modern structural mathematical linguistics proposes two approaches for regulating terms and their descriptors. The first proposal relies on syntactic definition, that is, on the statistical and distributive characteristics of the text. The second approach relies on the semantic direction of linguistics and other semiotic sciences.

In the process of semantic modeling, meaning-generalizing connections emerge between semantic standards (in other words, thesauri) composed of semantic signs (descriptors).

Studying the system characteristic of the lexical field of language structure prompted linguists to create the theory of semantic fields.

A specific semantic field encompasses units that are homogenous in terms of general meaning. Such units reflect language units denoting objects and concepts, as well as various similarities of functional linguistic phenomena. The following main features characterizing their semantic field can be specifically highlighted: 1) the existence of semantic relations among the constituent words; 2) the systematic nature of these relations; 3) the relative autonomy of the semantic field; 4) the continuity of representing the semantic field; 5) the interdependence of semantic fields within the boundary of the entire lexical system.

Studying terminology based on a functional approach allows it to be viewed as a dynamic structure capable of changing depending on the speech situation.

In modern languages, including contemporary Latin, the principle of categorizing occupational lexical units into semantically thematic types predominates. The following main thematic groups are particularly distinguished:

1. Units describing individual characteristics of healthcare personnel: *able-bodied* – "strong, healthy";
2. Units describing various actions of healthcare personnel: *absentee* – "an employee absent from roll call";
3. Units describing the names of medical tools and instruments;
4. Units describing the names of medical goods and supplies;
5. General medical terms;
6. Units representing the names of medical clothing, and so forth.

One of the distinctive features of the Latin language is manifested in the possibility of using a specific noun in a prepositional position as a modifier relative to another noun. This possibility has also been widely utilized in forming word combinations in the medical field. For this reason, the "combinatorial properties" of structural components in syntactic groups, which synthesize semantic and formal features, attract attention.

The above analysis demonstrates that word combinations in the domain of medical language are formed on the basis of a modifying component. Consequently, in medical word combinations, highly active terms such as *attack*, *defense*, *force*, *operation*, *support*, and *war* typically serve as nuclear components. Due to the frequent occurrence of these words within specialized texts, their information-carrying capacity is restricted.

Such distribution among structural components of word combinations is preserved only within texts belonging to a specific field (in particular, the medical field). For example, within texts related to the military sphere, the modifier "military" embodies distinct differential features; accordingly, in the phrase *military correspondent*, it is important that the correspondent is specifically "military" rather than "political."

In this manner, the specificity of using terminological units necessitates that "terms manifest as lexical units used in language for specific purposes" and that "they are utilized equally in everyday communication language and specialized field language, yet are recognized as lexical units of the specialized field language." This implies that while a term is considered a functional unit for linguistics, for terminology it is interpreted as "a lexical unit of specialized language representing concrete or abstract concepts of the theory of a specific branch of knowledge or activity."

Any system of terms is considered an open system, in which the place of extinct elements is regularly replenished with new elements.

Due to the overall specificity of knowledge, terminology must be systematized and simplified; however, its complete standardization remains a complex task. In achieving this goal, specialized terminological dictionaries, glossary-style unannotated alphabetical lists of terms, explanatory and encyclopedic dictionaries, as well as thesaurus-dictionaries that determine the semantic and associative relationships of terms, hold a special place.

As a result of analyzing B.V. Kiselev's bilingual dictionary, an opportunity arises to describe the semantic field of military terms [8]. This is particularly evident in the example of the command staff representing personnel positions [10].

Terminological science (terminology) is a young scientific discipline; as a distinct branch of applied linguistics, it has been influenced by the main terminological paradigms of the 20th century (structural, functional, cognitive, and discursive).

As V.D. Tabanakova noted, "specialists in technical fields of knowledge were the first to begin modeling the form and content of a term" [11]. The first terminologists focused on terms and systems, and their main task was standardization; however, starting in the 1970s, the attention of scholars began to be drawn not only to terms but also to the sphere of professional communication. Initially, the language that determines communication in professional communicative spheres and differs from general language was called a *sublanguage*. To denote a more precise scientific style, the term *sublanguage* was introduced by N.D. Andreev, and according to this author, it is a collection of terminological units used in a somewhat limited text corpus [12]. Thus, the term *language for specific purposes* was introduced into scientific use as a variant of the term *sublanguage* [13].

Scientific and technical languages for specific purposes require the accurate and systematic presentation of general scientific and professional information. Such systematization is carried out in the formation of specialized term systems belonging to a specific subject area. Before studying the operational characteristics of medical terminology, it is necessary to address the concepts of *terminology* and *terminological system*.

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