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TERMINOLOGY OF GREEK AND LATIN ORIGIN – THE CORE OF MEDICAL VOCABULARY

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The Latin language with Greek substrate is the international language. By way of contrast many ancient languages that are now forgotten, Greek and Latin have become the international languages of science and medicine with international communicative status. The Latin terms widely used in the modern scientific fields and directions all over the world. This is owing to the fact that these terms are transnational, steady and internationally clear. Latin is still used in the creation of new words in modern language like English or Romance Languages. Based on the previous information, the national medical languages have much in common since most of the medical terms are derived from Latin and Greek substrate.

Terminological support of the doctor's professional activity is provided by terminological units of Greek and Latin origin, which are divided into three groups, namely, anatomical terms, which represent the names of Latin origin, clinical terms are represented mainly by Greek substrate in Latin terminology and pharmaceutical terms, which are combinations Latin and Greek terms and termelements.

Interesting for our study is clinical terminology, which combines the names of the main branches of medical science, namely, symptoms, diseases, syndromes, signs, reflexes, disorders, research methods and examinations. In contrast to anatomical terminology, clinical terminology is replete with terms and termelements of Greek origin.

It is also worth noting the presence of terms that can combine both term elements of Latin origin, or both elements of Greek origin and besides possible to find the terms combining Latin and Greek origin elements. When studying pharmaceutical terminology, one can observe the formation of terms and names formed by combining namelements and namecomponents [3,4]. Assimilation of meanings of terms and term elements, names and namelements allows to operate freely with medical, in particular, clinical terms that promotes formation of professional language of the specialist of a medical profile.

Clinical terminology is represented by the names of diseases, morbid conditions, signs and symptoms of the disease, therapeutic and surgical techniques, methods of diagnosis, treatment and surgery, development of medical equipment and management. Along with the use of purely Latin or Greek terms for origin in clinical terminology, the terms from the combination of Greek and Latin terminology are presented.

This applies to the use of prefixes of Greek origin after the adoption of the general rule of definition, that the Greek prefix is combined in terms with the Greek base, and the Latin prefix - with the Latin word, for example, dyspepsia (dys- - prefix of Greek origin meaning "disorder"; -pepsia is a Greek term with the meaning "digestion"), or retrofunction (retro- - prefix of Latin origin meaning "transition, movement, production back" and functio - Latin term element meaning "performance, functioning, function"), but there are cases of combining terminological elements of Greek and Latin origin, for example, dysfunctio (dys- - prefix of Greek origin meaning "violation, disorder"; functio - Latin terminological element meaning "performance, action, function") - dysfunction.

Mastering the necessary basic knowledge and skills in the discipline "Latin Language", "Latin and medical terminology", "Medical terminology and basics of Latin" needs the main components of learning, e.g.: usage of visual component to remember complex terms; practicing via application (textbook, phone, computer); engaging guides and workbooks; online classes [2]. The "Medical Latin Language terminology workbook: study guide" is formed in accordance with the curriculum for the discipline "Latin Language and medical terminology" provides training in the field of "Medicine", "Pediatrics" and "Dentistry"[1]. The workbook contains necessary components for mastering basic knowledge and skills such as training exercises, tables and schemes, educational pictures as visual component.

In conclusion, it should be noted that of course Latin and ancient Greek are the defining components of the professional medical terminology of the practice of doctors and nurses. Mastering the necessary basic knowledge and skills in the discipline "Latin Language", "Latin and medical terminology", "Medical terminology and basics of Latin" contributes to the formation of professionally competent medical professionals and allows to understand colleagues not only within one country but promotes international communication of specialists in one field.

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