



THE PROBLEMS OF TEACHING LATIN IN MEDICAL INSTITUTES

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Abstract

In this article, some problems with Latin Language Teaching in medical institutions were discussed. The article deals with the problem of teaching Latin in English at a medical university. The purpose of this discipline is to prepare a terminologically competent doctor. It describes the specifics of teaching Latin in English, the difficulties that arise in the process of teaching it to foreign students, and how they are overcome. Special attention is paid to ways to optimize the learning process and develop motivation.

Keywords: Latin language, medical terminology, aphorisms, motivation, general cultural development.

Introduction

Latin belongs to the Indo-European language family. This group of languages also includes Slavic, Baltic, Germanic, Iranian, Hindi, Ancient Greek and Modern Greek. Together with the ancient Ossetian and Umbrian languages, Latin is the Italian part of the Indo-European language group [1-7].

In the course of historical development in ancient Italy, Latin began to supplant other languages and gradually came to be used as the main language in the western Mediterranean.

The Main Part

A comparative study of Latin showed that it is related to the Indo-European languages. The Indo-European languages are based on a single language, and the structure of the Latin word is similar to the modern European languages [8-13].

For example:

Latin, Russian, German, English, French

frater брат bruder brother frère

mater мать mutter mother mère

tres три drei three trois

est есть ist is est



There are several stages in the historical development of the Latin language. At the beginning of the first millennium BC, Latin (*lingua Latina*) was spoken in the lower reaches of the Tiber, in a small area of Lazio in the western part of the central part of the Apennine Peninsula. The tribes that lived in Latia were called Latins (Latins) and their language was Latin. The centre of the province was the city of Rome (Roma), the surrounding Italic tribes called themselves Romans (Romani) [14-22].

The ancient written monuments of the Latin language, discovered today, date back to the end of the 6th century BC. and the beginning of the 5th century BC. 1st century BC until the 1st century AD [23-29].

The term "classical Latin" refers to the prose works of Cicero (106-43 BC), Caesar (100-44 BC), and Virgil. (43 BC-18 AD) refers to the literary language of poetic works. Literary Latin of that period is now taught as a subject in our schools.

By the end of the II century BC. Latin began to dominate not only in Italy but also in the Iberian Peninsula, modern France, as the official state language.

The Latin language and its form of communication became one of the means of effective romanization of the territories occupied by Roman soldiers and merchants.

The colloquial form of Latin, known as the mother tongue of Latin, became the basis of new national languages, commonly known as the Romance languages. Until the 18th century, Latin was the language of diplomacy and international scholarship. Finally, the Latin language, along with the ancient Greek, has served as a source for the study of international socio-political and scientific terms from the distant past to the present [28-33].

Latin alphabet. In the course of its historical development, the pronunciation of the Latin language has undergone several changes associated with phonetic processes, and the emergence of new Western European languages [32-36]. Reading a modern Latin text follows the norms of pronunciation of new languages in different countries. The number of letters in this alphabet (25) differs somewhat from the classical alphabet of that period, but traces of it survive in several abbreviations that can be seen in its words.



Table 1. The letters Y and Z occur in Greek words (syllable-syllable, symphony-echo).

Written	Called	Pronounced	Written	Called	Pronounced
A a	a	[a]	N n	en	[n]
B b	be	[b]	O o	o	[o]
C c	ce [tse]	[k]yoki[ts]	P p	pe	[p]
D d	de	[d]	Q q	ku	[k]
E e	e	[e]	R r	er	[r]
F f	ef	[f]	S s	es	[s] yoki [z]
G g	ge	[g]	T t	te	[t]
H h	ha	[h]	U u	u	[u] yoki [v]
I i	i	[i]	V v	ve	[v]
J j	jota	[j]	X x	ix	[ks]
K k	ka	[k]	Y y	ypsilon	[i] yoki [y]
L l	el	[l]	Z z	zeta	[z]
M m	em	[m]			

Vowels (**Vocāles**)

Like the ancient Indo-European languages, Latin has long and short vowels. Long vowels are marked with a straight line, short ones with a crescent:

(ā) are the symbol for long vowels and ˘ (ă) is the symbol for short vowels.

In Latin, the meaning of words depends on the length and shortness of the vowels.

For example **Liber** - free

Līber – book

Sēro – late (evening)

Sĕro – I plant (sow).

Also, the shortness and length of vowels indicate the tense of verbs, often indicating the place of stress.

For example **Vĕnit** -he's coming (short vowel).

Venit -he came (long vowel sound)

As the Latin language developed, the number of long and short vowels decreased.

They are not currently used when reading in Latin.

The Latin alphabet has monophthongs (one vowel), there are 6 of them: a, e, I, o, y, and u. However, initially, there were 12 of them, that is, 6 long ones. and 6 short vowels.

There is a rule for distinguishing short vowels:

In words with more than one syllable, any long vowel is shortened before the last consonant in the last closed syllable, only before consonants other than –S.

For example: verb (dress up). **Ornāre**

I person = ornā = dress up

II person = ornas = you dress up

III person = ornat = dresses up



In Latin, there are also diphthongs, which consist of two different vowels. There are four of them: au, ea, ae, oe. They are always pronounced for a long time.

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