

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE FORMATION OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Bushuy Tatyana Anatolyevna

Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor of SamSIFL

+998979352565

Urunova Nasiba Kaxramonovna

Master student of SamSIFL

+998978955996

Annotation: This article delves into the significance of the English language in shaping and establishing medical terminology. Through a comprehensive exploration of literature, linguistic analysis, and the examination of historical developments, the article seeks to elucidate the pivotal role English plays in fostering effective communication within the global medical community.

Keywords: English language, medical terminology, formation, communication, internationalization, linguistic roots, scientific discourse.

Medical terminology serves as the universal language of healthcare, facilitating communication among professionals worldwide. This linguistic common ground is vital for accurate diagnosis, treatment, and research [2, 72; 3, 71]. English, as a predominant global language, has played a central role in the development and standardization of medical terminology, making it essential to understand its historical roots and contemporary implications [4, 31; 1; 5].

A thorough examination of literature reveals the diverse linguistic roots of medical terminology. Medical students, when studying the core disciplines, are confronted with a large number of terms of Greco-Latin origin. For example, muscle (from Latin *musculus* - "little mouse"), tumor (from Latin *tumor* - "tumour; abscess"), ligament (from Latin *ligamentum* - "ligament"), artery (from Greek *ἀρτηρία* - "trachea, artery"), etc. Despite this, the increasing prominence of English has led to a shift in the dynamics. English has absorbed, adapted, and standardized medical terms from various languages such as French and German, for example, cramp (from Fr. *crampe* - *krapmhe* "spasm" - *kramph* "bent, baptised"), delivery (from Fr. *delivrée* - *delivrer* "to release", "to save"), curette (*curette* - *curer* "to cleanse" - from Fr. *delivrée* -

delivrer "to release", "to save"), curette (curette, from Fr. curette - curer "to cleanse" - from Latin curare "to take care of") contributing to the creation of a cohesive and accessible medical lexicon.

To analyze the formation of medical terminology in English, a comprehensive review of medical dictionaries, historical texts, and scholarly articles was conducted [6, 23]. The focus was on identifying the linguistic origins of terms and understanding how English has evolved as the primary medium for medical communication. The analysis also included the examination of international medical conferences and publications to gauge the prevalence of English in the global medical discourse. The English language plays a significant role in the formation and development of medical terminology. Here are several reasons why English is crucial in this context:

International Communication:

- English is widely recognized as the international language of communication, especially in the scientific and medical communities.
- Medical professionals from different linguistic backgrounds often use English to communicate and share information, research findings, and medical advancements globally.

Historical Influences:

- The history of medicine and medical knowledge has been greatly influenced by English-speaking countries, such as the United Kingdom and the United States.
- Many medical terms have Latin or Greek roots, and English has incorporated and adapted these terms over centuries, contributing to the formation of a standardized medical vocabulary.

Global Medical Literature:

- English is the dominant language in medical literature, research publications, and academic journals. The majority of scientific journals, including those related to medicine, are published in English. For example, prominent medical journals like The Lancet, The New England Journal of Medicine, and JAMA are all published in English, making them accessible to a global audience of researchers and healthcare professionals. This has made English proficiency a necessity for researchers and healthcare professionals who wish to stay updated on the latest advancements in their fields.

Standardization and Consistency:



- Standardizing medical terminology is crucial for accurate communication in healthcare. English provides a standardized framework for medical terminology, reducing the risk of misinterpretation and ensuring consistency in communication among healthcare professionals. Organizations such as the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) and the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) system primarily use English to categorize and organize medical terms. For example, the term "Myocardial Infarction" (commonly known as a heart attack) is standardized across the world through its use in English in both clinical and research contexts. This ensures uniformity in diagnosis, treatment, and research across different regions and languages.

Innovation and Technological Advancements:

- English is often the language of instruction in medical schools and institutions where innovative medical technologies and procedures are developed and taught. Among medical universities, 111 of the best medical schools are in the USA, 233 are in Europe, where the most impressive results are shown by the UK: 45 leading medical schools in the world ranking, where English is the language of instruction.
- As medical science advances, new terms and concepts emerge, and English becomes the language through which these innovations are described and shared.

Accessibility to Resources:

- Many of the leading medical textbooks, reference materials, and online resources are available in English. Key databases, such as PubMed and the Cochrane Library, predominantly feature articles in English, making it the gateway to global medical knowledge.

Proficiency in English allows medical professionals to access a wealth of information, contributing to their knowledge base and professional development.

Global Collaboration:

- Medical research and collaboration often involve international teams working together to address global health challenges. English facilitates effective communication and collaboration among professionals from diverse linguistic backgrounds.

Patient Communication:

- In an increasingly globalized world, healthcare providers may encounter patients who speak English as a second language. Proficiency in English enables healthcare



professionals to communicate effectively with patients, ensuring proper diagnosis, treatment, and informed consent.

In summary, the English language serves as a common ground for global communication, standardization, and collaboration in the field of medicine. Its widespread use in medical literature, education, and research contributes significantly to the development and evolution of medical terminology. The discussion section delves into the implications of English dominance in medical terminology. It explores the advantages of a standardized medical language for global collaboration, research dissemination, and patient care. However, it also addresses concerns related to linguistic hegemony and the potential exclusion of non-English-speaking professionals. The section also considers the ongoing evolution of medical language in response to advancements in science and technology.

Conclusions and Suggestions:

In conclusion, the English language's crucial role in the formation of medical terminology cannot be overstated. Its adaptability and widespread use have contributed to the development of a unified medical language that transcends geographical and cultural boundaries. To ensure inclusivity and effective communication, efforts should be made to provide resources and support for medical professionals whose primary language is not English. Additionally, ongoing research and collaboration are essential to keep medical terminology dynamic and responsive to the evolving landscape of healthcare. This article aims to contribute to the understanding of the linguistic foundations of medical terminology, emphasizing the need for a balanced approach that recognizes both the advantages and challenges associated with English as the dominant language in the field.

References

1. Вихарева А.Ю., Всеволодова А.Х. Лексический состав медицинской терминологии английского языка // Форум молодых ученых. 2018. №5-1 (21). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/>
2. Фалеева А.В. Коллоквиалистика как источник пополнения эмоционально-экспрессивных ресурсов английского языка // International Scientific Review of Problems and Prospects of Modern Science and Education // Collection of

Scientific Articles. LVI International Correspondence Scientific and Practical Conference – Boston, USA, March 24-25, 2019. – P. 72-74.

3. Фалеева Е.В. Неологический бум в английском языке: проблемы и перспективы // LXXXVI International Correspondence Scientific and Practical Conference «International Scientific Review of the Problems and Prospects of Modern Science and Education» – Boston, USA, August 30-31, 2022. – P. 70-74.
4. Фалеева Е.В. Особенности представления английских неологизмов из социальных сетей XXI века в онлайн словарях // International Scientific Review of Problems and Prospects of Modern Science and Education / Collection of Scientific Articles. XCVII International Correspondence Scientific and Practical Conference – Boston, USA, September 17-18, 2024. – P. 30-32.
5. Banay George. An introduction to medical terminology – Режим доступа: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles>
6. Bushuy T.A. Language in Modern Linguistics // Miasto Przyszłości. – Kielce: Laboratorium Wiedzy, 2023. – Vol. 39. – P. 23-26. ISSN-L: 2544-980X. Impact Factor: 9.2.