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FORMATION OF DISEASE NAMES IN LATIN

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Abstract. In medical terminology, Latin and Greek-Latin term elements occupy a special place. Disease names are often formed on the basis of a certain morphological model, that is, using a root, prefix, suffix and connecting vowels. This article analyzes the principles of formation of disease names in Latin, their historical-linguistic sources, main suffixes, clinical term formation models and their significance in modern medical classification. According to the results of the study, term elements such as -itis, -osis, -iasis, -oma, -pathia, -algia, -emia, -stenosis, -malacia, -sclerosis are especially actively used in the formation of disease names **.** *It* has also been determined that disease names are formed on the basis of anatomic-clinical signs, etiological factors, pathogenesis, localization and functional disorders. Medical terms in Latin provide clarity, conciseness and standardization in international medical communication. The ICD system also serves as a global standard for uniform naming and coding of diseases.

Keywords: Latin, medical terminology, disease names, suffix, term construction, clinical term, ICD, nomenclature.

Аннотация. В медицинской терминологии латинские и греко-латинские терминоэлементы занимают особое место. Названия заболеваний часто формируются на основе определённой морфологической модели, то есть с использованием корня, приставки, суффикса и соединительных гласных. В данной статье анализируются принципы образования названий заболеваний в латинском языке, их историко-лингвистические источники, основные суффиксы, модели формирования клинических терминов, а также их значение в современной медицинской классификации. По результатам исследования установлено, что такие терминоэлементы, как -itis, -osis, -iasis, -oma, -pathia, -algia, -emia, -stenosis, -malacia, -sclerosis, особенно активно используются при образовании названий заболеваний. Также определено, что названия заболеваний формируются на основе анатомо-клинических признаков, этиологических факторов, патогенеза, локализации и функциональных нарушений. Медицинские термины на латинском языке обеспечивают точность, краткость и стандартизацию в международной медицинской коммуникации. Система МКБ также служит глобальным стандартом для единообразного наименования и кодирования заболеваний.

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Annotatsiya. Tibbiy terminologiyada lotin hamda yunon-lotin termin elementlari alohida o‘rin egallaydi. Kasallik nomlari ko‘pincha muayyan morfologik model asosida, ya’ni ildiz, old qo‘shimcha, qo‘shimcha va bog‘lovchi unlilar yordamida shakllanadi. Ushbu maqolada lotin tilida kasallik nomlarining shakllanish tamoyillari, ularning tarixiy-lingvistik manbalari, asosiy qo‘shimchalari, klinik termin yasash modellari hamda zamonaviy tibbiy tasnifdagi ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko‘ra, kasallik nomlarini hosil qilishda -itis, -osis, -iasis, -oma, -pathia, -algia, -emia, -stenosis, -malacia, -sclerosis kabi termin elementlari ayniqsa faol qo‘llanilishi aniqlangan. Shuningdek, kasallik nomlari anatomik-klinik belgilar, etiologik omillar, patogenez, lokalizatsiya hamda funksional buzilishlar asosida shakllanishi belgilangan. Lotin tilidagi tibbiy terminlar xalqaro tibbiy muloqotda aniqlik, ixchamlik va standartlashuvni ta’minlaydi. XKT — Xalqaro kasalliklar tasnifi tizimi ham kasalliklarni yagona tarzda nomlash va kodlash uchun global standart vazifasini bajaradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: tibbiy terminologiya, lotin tili, kasallik nomlari, termin elementlari, klinik terminlar, Xalqaro kasalliklar tasnifi.

INTRODUCTION.

The Latin formation of disease names has historical, morphological and semantic roots and is an important scientific basis for medical science. The combination of prefixes, suffixes and roots plays a major role in creating new terms. Through the ICD classification, disease terms are brought to an international standard, facilitating global medical communication. In-depth study of the Latin language and the correct formation of disease terms are important areas for future research. Latin has served as the international scientific language of medicine for centuries. Although much of modern clinical terminology is rooted in ancient Greek traditions, a significant portion of it was later Latinized and consolidated in this form in today's international medical lexicon. Researchers have noted that although many pathophysiological terms originate from ancient Greek sources, they have been reshaped according to Latin norms and become a universal terminological unit.

The advantage of a medical term is that it can convey complex content that can be expressed in a few words in a concise and clear form. As noted in the NCBI resource, medical terms are analyzed by dividing them into parts such as prefixes, roots, suffixes, and connecting vowels; it is this structure that allows for a consistent understanding of the meaning of complex disease names. For example, in the term *tonsillitis , the tonsil-* stem denotes the anatomical structure, and *-itis* denotes inflammation.

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Although English clinical terms are widely used today, Latin and Greco-Latin term elements remain the main naming model in medicine. The WHO ICD-11 system serves to record, compare and code diseases on an international basis on a uniform basis and ensures terminological consistency in multilingual medical communication.

The purpose of this article is to scientifically and theoretically shed light on the regularities of the formation of disease names in Latin, and to analyze their main structural models and terminological elements.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

The study used comparative-linguistic, structural-morphological, semantic and descriptive analysis methods. The materials were scientific articles on medical terminology, Latin language manuals, official WHO pages on ICD-11, and sources commenting on the structure of clinical terminology. The stem, prefix, suffix and term elements in the names of diseases were separately identified, and their semantic load and formation model were analyzed.

The following areas were identified as the methodological basis of the research:

- to determine the historical origin of disease names;
- distinguish active suffixes that form clinical terms;
- to show the role of anatomical-topographic, etiological and functional factors in the formation of disease names;
- assess the place of terms in the modern standardization system.

RESULTS.

The analysis revealed several leading models of the formation of disease names in Latin.

First, the main part of the clinical terminology is based on the stem + suffix model. The stem usually denotes an organ, tissue, or physiological system, and the suffix denotes a type of pathological process. For example, *hepatitis* is inflammation of the liver, *nephritis* is inflammation of the kidneys, *myocarditis* is inflammation of the heart muscle. This model is considered the most productive method in medical terminology.

Secondly, it was observed that some suffixes are very active in the formation of disease names. The manuals show that -itis denotes inflammation , -osis denotes a pathological condition or degenerative process without inflammation, -oma denotes a tumor, -pathia denotes a disease, -algia denotes pain, -emia denotes a condition related to blood, -stenosis denotes a narrowing, -malacia denotes softening, -sclerosis denotes hardening.

Third, disease names are often formed on the basis of anatomical localization + pathological sign . For example, the word *gastritis is composed of the elements*

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gaster (stomach) and *-itis* (inflammation). Similarly, terms such as *dermatitis, encephalopathy, osteomalacia, arteriostenosis* also confirm this model. Studies on medical terminology have shown that such neoclassical compounds are an integral part of modern medical language.

Fourth, disease names are also formed on the basis of etiological factors . In particular, in the nomenclature of infectious diseases, it is noted that naming occurs on the basis of phenotypic characteristics, disease name, eponym, topographical location or region of origin. This indicates that the name of the disease is not only related to clinical, but also historical and social factors.

Fifth, some disease names refer to functional or qualitative changes . For example, *tachycardia* refers to a rapid heartbeat, *leukocytosis refers* to an increase in the number of white blood cells, and *anemia* refers to a deficiency of hemoglobin or erythrocytes in the blood. Semantic clarity in such terms is very important for clinical practice.

DISCUSSION.

The analysis shows that the formation of disease names in Latin is not random, but is based on strict morphological and semantic laws. Although clinical terms are often derived from Greek roots, their grammatical formalization and international use were carried out through the medium of Latin. Therefore, “Latin terminology” in medicine is often represented as a mixed Greek-Latin, but Latinized system.

Affixation plays a central role in the formation of clinical terms. Handbooks also note that affixation is an active mechanism in the formation of clinical terms. In particular, suffixes immediately indicate the nature of the disease: *-itis* inflammation, *-oma* tumor, *-pathia* general disease, and *-osis* often indicates an abnormal or degenerative condition. Thus, suffixes are not only carriers of grammatical, but also diagnostic information.

Another important aspect of Latin terminology is its international comprehensibility . Although national languages are actively developing in different countries, Latin and Greco-Latin terminological elements create a common professional platform for doctors, pharmacists and scientific researchers. The multilingual and standardized nature of ICD-11 also meets this need. According to WHO, ICD-11 serves to record, analyze, compare and ensure semantic compatibility of clinical terms.

Also, despite the increasing influence of English in modern terminology, the classical Latin model has not lost its importance. As Wulff notes, although some new terms in today's medical language are based on simple English words, the

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classical Greco-Latin model still remains one of the most accurate tools for expressing complex clinical concepts.

Therefore, the study of the Latin formation of disease names is not only a philological issue. This process is also important for medical education, clinical reasoning, pharmaceutical nomenclature, and international scientific communication.

CONCLUSION.

In Latin, disease names are formed mainly on the basis of roots, prefixes, suffixes and connecting vowels. In this process, especially Greek-Latin term elements play a leading role. Disease names are formed through special suffixes that express pathological conditions such as inflammation, degeneration, tumor, pain, narrowing, softening, hardening, changes in blood composition. Anatomical and topographic features, etiology, pathogenesis and functional disorders are the main semantic factors that form the name of the disease. Latin terminology provides clarity, brevity and international standardization in medicine. Therefore, the study of the laws of formation of disease names in Latin is of important theoretical and practical importance in medical and pharmaceutical education.

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