

Date: 9th October-2025

THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF LATIN IN THE RESEARCH OF PHARMACEUTICAL VOCABULARY

Avezova Yulduz Akhmad kizi

Master's student teacher of Native language and literature
at Jondor district secondary school N.9 +998997320293
yulduzavezova170@gmail.com

Abstract. This article discusses the contributions of Abu Ali ibn Sina and Abu Rayhan al-Biruni to pharmacology and medicine, the therapeutic effects of drugs on the body, the importance of Latin in other fields, the role of Latin in medical education, its adaptation to the literary languages of other countries, and examples.

Keywords: Avicenna, UNESCO, anesthesia, antidote, deodorization, fumigation, Avesta, khaomi, laxative, dead language, medicine, dose, remedium, syrup, drug, aloe, chamomile, raspberry.

It is known that during the early Renaissance, a number of significant works were carried out directly related to the field of pharmacy. For example, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni's (973-1048) "Kitab as-saydana fi-t-tibb" ("Pharmacy in Medicine"), Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Ghafiqi's (1165) "Aj-jami fi-t-tibb fi-l-adwiya al mufrada" ("Book on Simple Medicines"), and the works of the Arab botanist and pharmacist Ziyovuddin Abu Muhammad ibn Al-Baytar "Kitab al-jami limufradad al-adwiya wal-l-ag`ziya" ("Book on Simple Medicines and Nutrients") can be cited. However, it is also worth noting that a number of pharmaceutical scientists lived and worked in the East before the above-mentioned scientists who made a great contribution to the field of pharmacy. When analyzing the pharmacological effects of the drugs used by these scientists who lived and worked in the East to treat various diseases from the point of view of modern pharmacology, we can observe that most of the drugs used in practice are derived from natural products, they are mainly nominative units related to the names of plants and fruits, as well as animals. Their therapeutic effects on the human body are divided and classified into the following types:

1. In medicine, painkillers, antiviral (antiviral) and antipyretic agents used against cough and inflammation in the course of symptomatic treatment.
2. Sedative treatment using poppy seeds.
3. Anesthetics and narcotics - Indian hemp wine and sleeping pills, called "explosions", are used before surgery or during special treatment procedures for severe pain and fractures.
4. Emollients - peach, sesame, cream, vegetable and animal oils
5. Strengthening agents - berries, sugar, sugar, beets and honey.
6. Antidote - an antidote to poison.
7. Deodorizing agents.
8. Disinfectants - fire, ash, vinegar, wine.

Date: 9th October-2025

9. Antiseptics - vinegar, khaoma, onions, garlic.

It is worth noting that since ancient times, various antidiarrheal (diarrhea), laxative (purge) and other drugs have been widely used in Central Asia. Poppy sleeping pills were used as a painkiller for drug addiction, mixed with wine.

The Latin language is of great importance in determining the historical and genetic roots of pharmaceutical terms. Even in today's rapidly improving and developing era, Latin has not lost its relevance in the pharmaceutical and medical fields, but on the contrary, remains an important tool. Despite the fact that in the recent past, most experts treated Latin as a “dead language”, it has been proven that Latin has a high influence on the lexicon and knowledge of many fields. According to A.V. Podosinova: “...Because, although Latin is considered a “dead language”, its “death” was fascinating, although it died out thousands of years ago, it is considered the mother of many European languages, the language that gave words and terms to hundreds of languages is Latin, and the Russian language is no exception. In general, regardless of whether it is a national or foreign language used in practice today, many terms borrowed from Latin are widely used in biology, botany, medicine, clinic and pharmacy, as well as in pharmacology and pharmacognosy.

Due to the presence of lexical units adopted from this language into national languages, doctors and pharmacists around the world can easily understand the terms and neologisms used in seminars, surgical practices, and presentations at international conferences. Latin also serves to a certain extent to coordinate medical education in different countries. In this regard, such great scientists as N.I. Pirogov and I.P. Pavlov wrote down the results of their scientific research for future generations in Latin. In ancient times, significant works in the field of medicine were also written in Latin. The names of drugs and preparations, names of medicinal plants, terminological units and pharmaceutical nomenclature, as well as recipes of the fundamental sciences of pharmacy and higher medical education institutions are written and formalized in Latin so that they are understandable to foreign specialists.

The scientific and official terminology of pharmacy is considered international in nature, as it was formed on the basis of the Latin language. Lexical units, that is, terms that are actively used in the context of the pharmaceutical industry, can also be found on the socio-political front and in our everyday lives. For example: dose - dosis (Greek: dosis letalis minima - lethal dose minimal - small lethal dose), extract - ekstraktum (Latin - ekstraktum purum - pure extract - pure extract), tincture (Latin: tincture), assistant (Latin: assistentis - assistant), student (Latin: studens "a hardworking person engaged in both work and science"), laboratory assistant (Latin - laborans - hardworking) and others.

Pharmaceutical terminology is of particular interest to people due to linguistic and extralinguistic factors. The main terms actively used in this field are calculated “pharmacy” and “pharmaceutika” which come from the ancient Greek language and mean “pharmakon”, “dori”, “dori-darmon”. In addition, pharmakia (Greek “lekarsstvo”) and pharmakeutike (Greek “dorivor”) are used in the sense of “preparation of drugs for the treatment of patients”. In ancient times, medicinal products (English Medical product,



Date: 9th October-2025

medicinal preparation, medicina, drug, pharmaceutical composition) were created on the basis of one or more medicinal substances and excipients by natural and artificial means. The means permitted for use for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases include immunobiological, radiopharmaceutical and parapharmaceutical preparations, homeopathic, diagnostic and sterilization agents, as well as medicinal substances and substances intended for the production and preparation of medicinal products (Pharmacopoeial item certified pharmacopoeial description).

The historical and modern terminology of the pharmaceutical industry includes the names of drugs, medicinal preparations, nominative units denoting their forms in different languages, as well as lexical units widely used in recipes and instructions for use. They belong to different word classes and form structural models of formation, verb, noun, adjective. Also, determiners, adverbs and prepositions do not have the property of forming separate terms. However, they can participate as certain auxiliary components of terms.

The terms used in the pharmaceutical field were later adopted into other languages and are considered as lexical units with historical and genetic roots in Latin and Greek. We can see this through the following examples. For example: medicamentum (lat.) - medicina, medication, (engl.); remedium (lot) - remedy (engl.); substantia pharmaceutical substance (engl.); forma medicamentorum (lot). medicinal form (engl.); preparatum (lot) - (medicinal) preparation (engl.); tincture (engl.); sirupus (lot) - syrup, sirup (engl.); herba (lot) - herb, herbage (engl.); fructus (lot) - fruits (engl.); baccae (lot) - bacca (engl.); flores (lot) - flowers (engl.); rhizome (lot); cortex (lot) - cortex (engl.) and so on. The term drug (drug, drug product, drug preparation), which is actively used in the English pharmaceutical lexicon, has a mixed origin, that is, English-French (14th century), while among the purely terminological borrowings from other languages, we can cite the lexical unit medicina, which has been used since the 12th century. The concept of medicina (modern French mydicina) "medicine, healing, art of medical treatment" that came from Old French in the meaning of "medical treatment, cure, treatment of disease, medicine" from Latin medicina "art of treatment, medicine; means of treating disease" was used in English in the middle of the 14th century in the meaning of the term "drug preparation".

In conclusion, Latin is of great importance in determining the historical and genetic roots of pharmaceutical terms in the languages being compared. Even in today's rapidly improving and developing era, Latin has not lost its relevance in the subsystems of the World Health Organization, in the pharmaceutical field in general. On the contrary, it remains one of the important language tools in many official documents used in the practice of the field, in oral and written instructions (prescriptions) of doctors and pharmacists.

REFERENCES USED:

1. Гравченко Л.А.Б Геллер Л.Н.История фармации: учебно методические пособие.-Иркутск. ИГМУБ. 2014-111с.



Date: 9th October-2025

2. Абдурахмонова М., Икромов Х. Юнон-лотин тилига асосланган тиббий атамаларнинг лингвистик таҳлили// Сўз санъати халқаро журнали (3-сон). – Тошкент, 2020. – Б. 708-713
3. Геселевич А.М., Гузов В.В. К вопросу об использовании иностранных терминов в медицинской литературе // Клиническая медицина, 1970 (5). – С. 148-150.
4. Иномов Қ.С. Ҳамширалик иши: Тиббиёт билим юртларининг талабалари учун дарслик (II нашри). – Тошкент: Абу Али ибн Сино номидаги тиббиёт нашриёти, 1998. – 288 б.
5. Медведкова Е. Медицинская лингвистика// Преподавание и изучение иностранных языков в поликультурном образовательном пространстве (сборник научно-методологических статей). – Йошкар-Ола, 2018. – С. 16-20.
6. Палютин З. Медицинская лингвистика как новое научное направление: проблемы становления и развития// Медицинский вестник Башкортостана. Том 8, № 3, 2013. – С. 104-106.
7. Розикова Г. Маҳмуд Кошғарий “Девон”ида қўлланган тиббиётга доир сўз ва атамаларнинг лексик-семантик таҳлили// Хоразм Маъмун академияси ахборотномаси, 2020, 9-сон. – Б.187-191
8. Селезиева Л.В., Тортуннова И.А., Люликова А.В. Фармаконим как маркетинговый феномен информационно коммуникационного пространства // Верхневолжский филологический вестник, № 2, 2018. – С. 66-70.
9. Умиров С.Э. ва б. Безгакнинг этиологияси, клиникаси, ташхисоти, эпидемиологияси, эпидемиологик назорати ва профилактикаси. – Тошкент, 2009. – 37 б.
10. Абдулхайрова Ф. Тиббий метафоралар изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Баёз, 2021. – 387 б.
11. Ибодов Н., Лемпель Н. Анатомиядан қисқача лотинча-русча-ўзбекча луғат (2-нашр). – Тошкент: Медицина, 1982. – 86 б.
12. Қосимов А. Тиббий терминлар изоҳли луғати (II жилд). – Тошкент: Абу Али ибн Сино, 2003. – 568 б.
13. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати /Мадвалиев А. таҳрири остида/. 5 жилдли. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2006. – 627 б.

