

THE ROLE OF ENGLISH AS THE GLOBAL LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu ishda ingliz tilining zamonaviy tibbiyotdagi global aloqa tili sifatidagi o'rnini tahlil qilinadi. Tibbiyot tarixida lotin va yunon tillarining terminologiyaga ta'siri ko'rib chiqilib, Ikkinchi jahon urushidan keyin ingliz tilining ilm-fan va tibbiyot sohasida ustun mavqega ega bo'lish sabablari yoritiladi. Shuningdek, ingliz tilining xalqaro ilmiy hamkorlik, tibbiy ta'lim, tadqiqot natijalarini almashish va global sog'liqni saqlash tizimida muhim ahamiyatga ega ekani ko'rsatib beriladi. Shu bilan birga, tibbiy amaliyotda mahalliy tillardan foydalanishning bemorlar bilan samarali muloqot qilishdagi ahamiyati ham ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar :Ingliz tili, tibbiyot, global aloqa, tibbiy terminologiya, ilmiy tadqiqotlar, sog'liqni saqlash, xalqaro hamkorlik, tibbiy ta'lim.

Аннотация

В данной работе рассматривается роль английского языка как глобального языка медицины. Анализируется влияние латинского и греческого языков на формирование медицинской терминологии, а также причины доминирования английского языка в медицине после Второй мировой войны. Показано значение английского языка для международного научного сотрудничества, медицинского образования и обмена результатами исследований. Одновременно подчеркивается важность использования местных языков в клинической практике для эффективного общения с пациентами.

Ключевые слова: Английский язык, медицина, глобальная коммуникация, медицинская терминология, научные исследования, здравоохранение, международное сотрудничество, медицинское образование.

Annotation

This paper examines the role of English as the global language of medicine. It discusses the historical influence of Latin and Greek on medical terminology and explains the reasons why English became dominant in medicine after World War II. The study highlights the importance of English for international scientific collaboration, medical education, and the exchange of research findings. At the same

time, the paper emphasizes the significance of using local languages in patient care to ensure effective communication and cultural sensitivity.

Keywords: English language, medicine, global communication, medical terminology, scientific research, healthcare, international collaboration, medical education.

Medicine has historically relied on languages like Latin and Greek, which shaped anatomical and clinical terminology. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, national languages such as German, French, and Russian influenced medical language, but many terms still had Latin or Greek roots.

After World War II, English became dominant in medicine due to the migration of scientists to the US and UK, the political and scientific influence of English-speaking countries, and the global need for a single language for research and communication. Major medical journals, global health organizations like WHO, and international conferences use English, making it the bridge for worldwide collaboration.

English enables access to the latest research, medical education, training programs, and resources across the globe. Standardized English terminology reduces errors in clinical practice, especially in multilingual settings. During the COVID-19 pandemic, English facilitated rapid sharing of data, vaccine information, and treatment guidelines worldwide.

However, reliance on English poses challenges. Non-native speakers may struggle with writing, publishing, and professional communication, and patients who do not speak English may face barriers in healthcare settings. Cultural and ethical sensitivity still remains essential in-patient care, so local languages must be prioritized here.

In conclusion, English unifies the global medical community, enhances access to knowledge, and supports international collaboration. At the same time, local languages should be prioritized in patient care to ensure empathy, clarity, and cultural sensitivity.

When we speak of medicine, and its languages, first names that come to mind are Latin, German and English. Languages like Greek and Latin have had a tremendous impact on all aspects of sciences throughout history. Medicine wasn't an exception. Even today, medical students, anatomy professors, and doctors all over the globe communicate using this language. Anatomical nomenclature, clinical and pharmacological terminology are the areas where Latin is traditionally preserved most.

Moving forward to our modern world, our medical language is mostly English right now. How and why did English become the dominant language in medicine? After World War 2, many scientists fled Europe to US and UK, which made English a

top scientific language. US became a political superpower, a world leading country, heavily funding medical research, universities, and institutions, which increased the English influence even more. Leading medical journals like Nature Medicine, The Lancet publish in English. World's biggest organizations like WHO, UN use English as the global communication language. In summary, English took the medical language spot because of political dominance of English-speaking countries, the scientific advancements in those countries, and the global need for a single medical language. English has not only become the language of medicine, but also social media, global organizations, even AI which is changing our world mostly uses English. English has effectively become the global language. Most countries teach students English as foreign languages at school. Millions of people publish papers in English, post videos in English, watch films in English.

So how does this apply to medicine? Whether it's through research publications, training sessions, or cross-functional meetings, English becomes the bridge that connects healthcare professionals, policymakers, and other stakeholders who are working tirelessly to improve public health outcomes worldwide.

The real-life example of that happened during the coronavirus pandemic. All science centers, laboratories were trying to understand the virus, its new variants and invent vaccines which would help and protect non-infected people to some degree. World Health Organization was the center which summoned the data presented, analyzed statistics from countries all over the globe and of course, approved vaccines for their usage. That approval meant the vaccines met international standards for safety, efficacy, and quality, and it allowed countries (especially those without strong national regulatory authorities) to start using them. All of this data was presented to the world primarily in English. Laboratories shared their advancements in English. People across the planet had the latest news on vaccines and their outcome, drugs which helped with the virus, and ways to prevent the deadly infection through English. So basically, English made global communication easier by acting as a bridge language that connected the world during pandemic, especially in science, medicine and media.

The dominance of English in medical publishing is not limited to elite journals. It is estimated that between 70 and 80 percent of all scientific articles in medicine and the health sciences are written in English, regardless of the country of origin of the authors. This creates a unifying effect: research conducted in Japan, Brazil, Türkiye, or Nigeria can be understood and critically evaluated by scholars in Europe or North America, and vice versa. In this way, English acts as a bridge, ensuring that discoveries are not limited by national or linguistic borders.

However, this dominance is not without its challenges. For many non-native speakers, publishing in English represents a barrier. Writing complex scientific arguments in a second or third language requires additional time, effort, and resources.

As a result, talented researchers may struggle to communicate their findings with the same precision and clarity as native speakers. Furthermore, the requirement to publish in English often forces scientists to rely on translation or editing services, which can add financial burdens. Despite these challenges, the use of English as the common language of medical research ensures a level of standardization and accessibility that would be impossible if every country published exclusively in its own language.

Access to resources in healthcare refers to the availability and utilization of information, tools, and materials that support healthcare professionals in delivering quality care, making informed decisions, and staying updated with the latest advancements in the field. In the context of intercultural medical communication, access to resources encompasses a wide array of elements crucial for healthcare providers working across diverse linguistic backgrounds and healthcare systems. One fundamental resource is access to medical literature, research articles, textbooks, and educational materials. These resources, often available in English, serve as a vast repository of knowledge, allowing healthcare professionals to stay informed about new treatments, protocols, and best practices.

In conclusion, English has connected healthcare professionals and patients all over the globe, has eased access to developments in medical sciences. Therefore, it should continue being the language of medicine. However, individual patient care should prioritize the use of local languages especially for those who are not fluent or don't English well to strengthen empathy, cultural sensitivity. If we manage to do that, medicine will benefit from the unifying role of English and individual patient needs mostly cultural and ethical will also be preserved.

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