

**"MEDICAL AND LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE CONSEQUENCES ARISING FROM THE INCORRECT PRONUNCIATION AND MIS-TEACHING OF CERTAIN LATIN ANATOMICAL TERMS TO MEDICAL STUDENTS"**

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**Annotation:** *This article provides a scientific analysis of the pronunciation of commonly used anatomical terms such as "os ischii" (ischial bone), "cribrosa" (perforated, sieve-like), and "incisura" (notch) in the study of anatomy. The paper discusses the absence of the "sh" sound in the phonetic system of Classical Latin, its simplified phonetic adaptation in modern medical usage, and the rule that the letter "c" followed by "i" is pronounced not as "k" but as "s" or "ts". The analysis is based on A.G. Ahmedov's textbooks "Anatomiya" and "Anatomiya, fiziologiya va patologiya", L.U. Kho'jayeva's "Latin Language" textbook, as well as internationally recognized sources including Gray's Anatomy, Sobotta Atlas of Human Anatomy, and Terminologia Anatomica.*

**Keywords:** *anatomical terminology, medical terminology, linguistic analysis, morphological analysis, correct Latin pronunciation, incorrect pronunciation, "cribrosa", "sclerosis", "incisura", "incisura", "elasmion", "projection".*

### **Introduction**

Medical terminology, particularly anatomical nomenclature, originates from ancient Greek and Latin. The correct spelling and pronunciation of these terms are based on established historical and linguistic rules. However, deviations from standard pronunciation are sometimes encountered in practice. One such example is the term *cribrosa*, which means "sieve-like" and is commonly mispronounced as "sribroza."

Another example is the term *incisura*, meaning “notch” or “groove,” which is often incorrectly pronounced as “inkizura.”

Similarly, the anatomical term *os ischii* (“ischial bone”) is increasingly pronounced as “ishshi” or “ishchi,” although these forms do not reflect its true linguistic and morphological origin. These pronunciation errors arise mainly from oral adaptation rather than from scientific rules.

This article provides a linguistic and phonological analysis of these terms and scientifically substantiates the correct pronunciation of *cribrosa* (“kribroza”), *incisura* (“insizura”), and *os ischii* (“isxii,” “iskii”).

#### Methods:

Comparative linguistic analysis, morphological comparison, topographic-associative method, visual (demonstrative) method, group learning and communication method, clinical contextual learning method, etymological analysis.

1. Ahmedov “Anatomiya” Toshkent 2018 va “Anatomiya, fiziologiya va patologiya”, Toshkent, 2016

2. Sh.A. Gadayev “Odam anatomiyasi”, Toshkent, 2019.

3. A.N. Baxodirov “Odam anatomiyasi” Toshkent 2005.

4. N. Ibodov “Anatomiyadan qisqacha lotincha-ruscha-o’zbekcha lug’at” Toshkent 1995.

5. Gray’s Anatomy. 42<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Elsevier, 2020.

6. Terminologia Anatomica (Federative International Committee on Anatomical Terminology, 2019).

7. T.L. Charlton “Latin and Greek in Medical Terminology”, Cambridge University Press, 2018.

8. R. Cappelli, “lexicon Abbreviaturarum: Dizionario di Abbreviature Latine”, Milano, 1929.

#### Results:

In Latin, *cribrosus* means “sieve-like” or “perforated.” For example, *lamina cribrosa* refers to a plate containing multiple foramina in the frontal bone. In practice, *cribrosus* is often mispronounced as “sribroza.” According to Latin phonetic rules, the letter “c” is pronounced as /s/ before the vowels e, i, y and the diphthongs ae, oe; whereas before a, o, u, consonants, or at the end of a word, it is pronounced as /k/. Therefore, because the consonant “r” follows the letter “c” in the word (cr + i → *cribroza*), the correct pronunciation is *kribroza*, not *sribroza*.

Similarly, *incisura* means “notch” or “groove.” Based on the same phonetic rules of Latin, the word should not be pronounced as “inkizura,” but rather as *insizura* or *intsizura*.

In Latin, *os* means “bone,” and *ischium* refers to the lower part of the hip bone. The term *ischium* originates from the Ancient Greek *ischion*, which does not contain the “sh”

phoneme. The digraph “ch” in Latin represents the sound corresponding to the Uzbek “x.” Therefore, pronunciations such as “ishish,” “ishchi,” or “shishchi” are phonetically incorrect, because the phoneme /ʃ/ (“sh”) does not exist in the phonological systems of Latin or Ancient Greek. The correct scientific pronunciation should be isxii.

In Ahmedov A.G.’s textbook *Anatomiya, fiziologiya va patologiya* (2016), the term *os ischii* is defined as “the ischial bone,” although its precise pronunciation is not specified. Nevertheless, in some medical educational institutions the term is taught as “ishish,” which represents a phonetic deviation resulting from habitual oral usage rather than written linguistic standards.

According to international sources, Gray’s *Anatomy for Students* (Elsevier, 2020) gives the pronunciation *ischium* as /iskium/ and *os ischii* as /os iskī/. The official publication *Terminologia Anatomica* (FIPAT, 2019) does not prescribe pronunciation, but based on Latin morphological rules, the form *os iskii* is considered linguistically correct. A similar description is also found in the *Sobotta Atlas of Human Anatomy* (Elsevier, 2018). These sources indicate that internationally accepted medical-Latin pronunciations include *isxii*, *iskii*, or *iskiiti*.

In contemporary medicine, the so-called “medical Latin” (Neo-Latin) represents a phonetically simplified system. In English, German, Russian, and Uzbek medical practice, pronunciation generally follows simplified standardized forms; however, the original Latin phonetic principles remain the scientific basis for correct terminology.

#### Discussion:

Medical terminology is standardized, and internationally unified rules of spelling and pronunciation are widely accepted. In European anatomical schools—for example, at Oxford and Bologna universities—the term *ischium* is pronounced as “is-ki-um,” based on Latin morphological principles. In Uzbek medical education, however, phonetic adaptation has resulted in the spread of the form “ishshi,” which distorts the original morphological root and deviates from international anatomical standards.

In the textbooks of Ahmedov (2016) and Gadayev (2019), the correct written form *ischium* is presented, yet the issue of pronunciation is not addressed. Therefore, based on linguistic and scientific evidence, the pronunciation *isxii* is considered accurate.

#### Conclusion:

The analyses presented above demonstrate that the correct pronunciations of the terms “*cribrosa*,” “*incisura*,” and “*os ischii*” are “*kribroza*,” “*intsizura*,” and “*os isxii*,” respectively. Pronouncing “*cribrosa*” as “*sribroza*,” “*incisura*” as “*inkizura*,” and “*ischium*” as “*ishshii*” lacks scientific justification and is linguistically inaccurate. Teaching such erroneous forms may lead future medical professionals to acquire incorrect knowledge and reproduce mispronunciations of internationally recognized anatomical terms.

As a consequence, young physicians may be perceived as unclear, incorrect, or unprofessional in international medical environments, which may inadvertently create an impression of inadequate linguistic competence and undermine the credibility of Uzbek medical education as a whole.

Latin terminology requires precise pronunciation. Arbitrary phonetic modifications can result in incorrect assimilation of terms and errors in morphological interpretation. Therefore, adherence to internationally accepted standards of Latin pronunciation is strongly recommended in university-level Latin and anatomy education. Harmonizing pronunciation norms with global academic standards is essential for improving medical training and ensuring international professional compatibility.

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