

EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR TEACHING MEDICINE VOCABULARY IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Abstract. In order to prepare professionals and students for successful communication in the medical area, medical vocabulary instruction is essential. Using interactive techniques, visual aids, and context-based learning, medical terminology is introduced during this process. Understanding prefixes, suffixes, and root words is crucial for deciphering complex concepts. Learners are better able to remember and use medical terminology when it is incorporated into authentic clinical situations.

Key words: medical vocabulary, terminology, language teaching, clinical communication, medical English, professional language, interactive learning

Using the right words is essential in the medical sector. Professionals learning English, including medical students, must be able to accurately understand and use specific terminology. Effective medical vocabulary instruction guarantees improved communication in academic research, clinical settings, and professional relationships. This necessitates the use of context-based, focused, and interesting teaching techniques.

Students are better able to comprehend how phrases are utilized in practice when they are taught terminology through genuine medical scenarios. Real-world contexts or scenarios serve as the driving force behind learning in the student-centered educational method known as context-based learning (CBL). These situations usually involve clinical cases or patient-centered issues in medical education. Although CBL is typically more structured, it shares many similarities with Problem-Based Learning (PBL). A teaching strategy called Context-Based Learning (CBL) in Medical Scenarios puts students in authentic, clinically relevant scenarios to improve their learning. Students learn by investigating and analyzing actual medical issues rather than by memorizing discrete facts.

Examples:

- Case studies or patient-doctor dialogues
- Clinical role-plays (e.g., describing symptoms, prescribing medication)
- Medical documentaries or drama series with medical terminology

Body charts, X-rays, anatomy pictures, and flowcharts are examples of visual aids that improve comprehension of difficult concepts. Medical education, particularly Context-Based Learning (CBL), benefits greatly from the use of visual aids and medical diagrams to improve comprehension, engagement, and memory. Theoretically, using visual aids (VAs) to enhance medical communication is ideal. According to educational research, 83% of memory processing involves visual,

while 11% involves hearing. The majority of people (60%) have a visual memory. Students' understanding, retention, and engagement can be greatly improved when medical language is taught using visual aids, particularly for those studying nursing, medicine, or healthcare. Choosing the best kind of visual assistance for your needs is the first step in using them. Videos are more effective in showing steps and results, however diagrams can be used to show the composition and operation of organs or systems. Visual aids come in a variety of forms, including charts, graphs, photos, films, animations, models, simulations, and diagrams. The primary message or objective of your presentation, the audience's past knowledge and expectations, the visual aid's quality and availability, and the dependability and compatibility of any necessary hardware or software should all be taken into account when selecting the sort of visual aid.

Suggestions:

- Label diagrams of human anatomy
- Use flashcards with pictures and definitions
- Interactive body systems maps

Latin or Greek prefixes, roots, and suffixes are frequently used in medical terminology. Students who learn word structure are better able to understand new words. Linguistic and pedagogical research has demonstrated the effectiveness of teaching medical vocabulary through word construction and etymology. By demonstrating how intricate medical terminology are constructed and how their meanings may be inferred from roots, prefixes, and suffixes—many of which have Latin and Greek roots—these methods help students get a deeper grasp of the subject matter. Medical students who learned vocabulary using etymology and word construction strategies performed better on vocabulary recall tests than those who learned it by rote memory, according to a study by Kocaman & Aydin (2017) published in the International Journal of Instruction.

Use real resources to incorporate language into reading comprehension and listening exercises. According to Huckin & Coady (1999), reading for incidental vocabulary acquisition works particularly well for ESP (English for Specific Purposes), including medical English. Contextual cues help learners pick up new words, particularly when they come across them repeatedly in various literature. When conveying complicated or unknown medical facts to your audience, visual aids are an effective tool. Using visual aids can make it easier to clearly and interestingly explain medical procedures to patients, coworkers, or the general public. This post will teach you how to simplify medical processes by using visual assistance.

Activities:

- Read excerpts from medical journals or patient reports
- Listen to medical podcasts or TED Talks on healthcare
- Complete gap-filling exercises from listening texts

Conclusion

Teaching medical vocabulary in English requires more than memorization. It demands context, visuals, repetition, and practical usage. By incorporating real-life

scenarios, medical resources, and learner-centered strategies, educators can ensure that students not only learn the terms but also use them confidently and correctly.

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