

INTERNATIONAL HIGHER SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Department of Humanities

SYLLABUS

Latin

2025-2026 academic year

for students of medical faculty

1 course 1 semester, groups 1-8

1 credits (30h, including auditorial 18 h, independent work 12 h)

**Practical
classes:**


Senior teacher Ch. I. Kochkorbaeva

+996772600275 (WhatsApp)

Email: 59chinar@gmail.com

Venue:

Leo Tolstoy str.17A/3, floor 3rd room 318

The Syllabus is considered
at the meeting of the department of Humanities
Protocol № 6 dated 30.12. 2025
Head of the department N.N. Alymkulova 

Course Objective: The purpose of mastering the academic discipline Latin is to form the basis of linguistic and speech competence for the prompt and competent use of international nomenclature, clinical and pharmaceutical names.

Learning outcomes:

Knowledge:

lexical and grammatical material

Skills:

independently form terms and extract information included in them.

Competencies:

elements of Latin grammar necessary for understanding Latin medical terms.

Pre-requisites.

English

Post-requisites.

Medical biology

Anatomy (macro-microanatomy)

Basic pharmacology

Clinical pharmacology

Clinical disciplines of the educational program.

THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL CLASSES

№	Theme of practical class	Hours	Date
1	History of the Latin. Latin alphabet.	2	09.02.-21.02.26
2	Noun. Adjective.	2	23.02- 07.03.26
3	The coordinated definition. The uncoordinated definition.	2	09.03- 21.03.26
4	The structure of long anatomical term.	2	23.03 -04.04.26
5	The pharmaceutical terminology.	2	06.04- 18.04.26
6	Receipt and its structure.	2	20.04 -02.05.26
7	The clinical terminology.	2	04.05.26- 16.05.26
8	Prefixes. Term elements.	2	18.05-23.05. 01.06.-06.06
9	Module	2	08.06--20.06.26
	Total	18	

THEMATIC PLAN OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

Unit №	Theme of independent work	Hours	Date
1	Noun. Adjective. Task № 1 .The text «De corde»	2	09.03.- 14.03.26
1	Noun. Adjective. Anatomical terminology. Task № 2. Teswork	2	06.04- 11.04.26
1	The Prescription. Task № 3. Pharmaceutical terminology	2	04.05.- 09.05.26.
1	Clinical terminology.Task № 4	2	15.06.- 20.06.26.
1	Work with literature	4	08.06.- 20.06.26

Recommended reading for the discipline:

- Basic:** Chynara Kochkorbaeva, Saule Umarbaeva “Latin Textbook for foreign medical students” Bishkek 2020
- Chynara Kochkorbaeva_ Saule Umarbaeva_Latin textbook for foreign medical students**
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vxqpPSk4swqlr_CJIxpM0BAgaoBq0xsg/view?usp=sharing

Grading policy and procedures for all types of work

For the period of studying the discipline, the student gains points for the relevant parameters (per unit):

current score - 40 points

independent work - 20 points

control score (final assessment of knowledge per unit) - 40 points

Maximum score - 100 (40+20+40)

Average score of the current control for all units 50 and more points - admission to the credit;

less than 50 points - no admission to the credit

Grading system for student's achievement

Grading criteria per discipline				
Maximum score	Intervals			
	«unsatisfactory»	«satisfactory»	«good»	«excellent»

Current control - 40	0-23	24-30	31-35	36-40
Interval description	<p>- the student knows a little bit of vocabulary, but cannot translate the terms and does not answer additional questions, or makes many mistakes when performing practical tasks.</p> <p>The student do not master any material from the previous class and can not give answer. He can not make up and analyze the terms. He did not prepared for the lesson. He is not able to explain the meaning of words.</p>	<p>- the student can translate the terms ,write the tasks more or less correct, knows the main categories and terms, has mastered about half of the main course material, makes gross mistakes in the answer, while the answer is not logically aligned, and when performing practical tasks, it cannot apply the existing theoretical knowledge. He can not explain good the meaning of terminology.</p>	<p>the student has free mastering by Lexics, translating of the terms of any kind of anatomy, pharmaceutical and clinical, while performing practical tasks makes from 1 to 3 errors.</p> <p>In general, he correctly applies specific terminology, but for a few minor mistakes in knowledge and actions that eliminates the leading question of the lecturer. He is able to make up the clinical terms and write them in Latin.</p>	<p>- very good and stable knowledge of vocabulary ,translation of the terms without mistakes and is given to a student who has deeply learned the program material, has intelligently and logically built an answer, has studied basic and additional literature , confidently applies theoretical knowledge when performing practical tasks. The student perfectly knows all material. He can perfectly give the meanings of terminoelements and analyze them.</p>
Independent work - 20	0-11	12-15	16-17	18-20
Interval description	-the student does not have a personal terminological dictionary, does not understand the given text and cannot	-the student has a terminological dictionary, but poorly designed and not in full, finds it difficult and makes a significant	-the student has a well-formed terminological dictionary and is fluent in terminology; when performing written	-the student has a well-formed terminological dictionary and is fluent in terminology, when performing written

	answer control questions on the text, makes gross mistakes when completing assignments, does not know the rules for writing prescription and cannot translate them.	number of errors (more than 5) when performing written assignments and oral answers to control questions in the text, when translating recipes, he makes gross errors.	assignments, oral answers to control questions in the text and when translating recipes, he makes a small number of errors (2-3).	assignments, oral answers to control questions in the text and when translating recipes, he can make a small number of errors (1-2), is able to integrate the acquired knowledge with the knowledge of related academic disciplines, as well as analyze data and give a reasoned conclusion.
Control work (module) - 40	0-23	24-30	31-35	36-40
Interval description	-the student can not translate the terms, makes many mistakes. He did not prepared for module, He is not able to explain the meaning of terminoelements	-incomplete knowledge of the discipline answer contains single significant mistake that the student corrects during additional questions of the lecturer. The student has the skills to use specific terminology, but it is difficult to determine the mechanisms of	Answer is full. The student owns, the program of educational material, learn the basic literature recommended by the program. In general, he correctly applies specific terminology. He is able to make up the clinical terms and write them in Latin.	Answer is absolutely complete and correct. The student demonstrates fluency ineducational material of increased complexity. Very good and stable knowledge of vocabulary, translation of the terms without mistakes. The student perfectly

		<p>the described phenomena.</p> <p>He can not explain good the meaning of terminoelements in clinical terminology.</p>		<p>knows all material. He can perfectly give the meanings of terminoelements and analyze them.</p>
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Conduct Policy: (lateness, absence, behavior in the auditorium, late submission of work).

- Punctuality and completion of tasks.
 - Mandatory attendance of classes.
 - Attending class in a clean medical uniform.
 - Eliminating conversations on a cell phone in the classroom.
 - Active participation in the learning process.
 - Doing homework on time.
 - Academic detention at the time specified by the teacher.
- For violations of the Conduct Policy, the total points for discipline might be reduced to 1-10 points.
 For missing lectures and practical classes without a respectful reason, points are reduced:
- up to 25% of absences will be deducted up to 2 points,
 - up to 50% of absences are deducted up to 5 points,
 - 50% and more absences are deducted up to 10 points.

Academic Ethics Policy.

- Be tolerant, respect the opinions of others.
 - Formulate objections in the correct form.
 - Constructively support feedback in all classes.
 - Plagiarism and other forms of dishonest work are unacceptable. Plagiarism includes the following: the absence of references when using printed and electronic materials, quotes, thoughts and works of other authors or students.
 - Prompting and cheating during tests, exams, classes is unacceptable as well as passing an exam for another student, unauthorized copying of materials.
- For violations of the Academic Ethics Policy, the total points for the discipline may be reduced to 1-10 points.

Guidelines for the lessons of the discipline

Key questions covered in lesson 1.

1. How many letters are there in the Latin alphabet?
2. Name all the letters.
3. Name vowel and consonant letters.
4. What is “diphthong”?
5. What is “digraph”?
6. How many diphthongs are there in Latin? How are they pronounced?
7. How are pronounced the letter combinations qu, ngu, ti? Give examples.

8. How are pronounced the letter combinations ch, ph, th, rh? Give examples.

Chynara Kochkorbaeva, Saule Umarbaeva “Latin Textbook for foreign medical students”, Bishkek 2020 p. 10-13

Key questions covered in lesson 2.

1. What genders do Latin nouns have?
2. How are the genders of Latin nouns abbreviated?
3. How many cases does the Latin language have?
4. What cases are used in the Latin anatomical terminology?
5. What adjectives belong to Group One?
6. What adjectives belong to Group Two?

Chynara Kochkorbaeva, Saule Umarbaeva “Latin Textbook for foreign medical students”, Bishkek 2020 p.17,18,22-23

Key questions covered in lesson 3.

1. What is the coordinated definition?
2. What is the uncoordinated definition?
3. What part of speech is most often expressed the coordinated definition?
4. What part of speech is most often expressed the uncoordinated definition?

Chynara Kochkorbaeva, Saule Umarbaeva “Latin Textbook for foreign medical students”, Bishkek 2020 p. 20,24-26

Key questions covered in lesson 4.

1. Name all noun and adjective endings in Genitive singular for all declensions.
2. What endings do the third declension nouns and adjectives in Genitive have?

Chynara Kochkorbaeva, Saule Umarbaeva “Latin Textbook for foreign medical students”, Bishkek 2020 p.27-28,32,35,37

Key questions covered in lesson 5.

1. What are the Genitive singular forms of unguentum, linimentum, pasta, pulvis?
2. What does the Latin part of a prescription begin with? What does it end with?
3. What is the difference between infusion, decoction and tincture?

Chynara Kochkorbaeva, Saule Umarbaeva “Latin Textbook for foreign medical students”, Bishkek 2020 p.50-55

Key questions covered in lesson 6.

1. What is a prescription?
2. What parts is a prescription composed of?
3. What gender and declension are the Latin pharmaceutical drugs?

Chynara Kochkorbaeva, Saule Umarbaeva “Latin Textbook for foreign medical students”, Bishkek 2020 p.56-61

Key questions covered in lesson 7.

1. How to form clinical terms?
2. How to define and recognize basic word roots, prefixes and suffixes?
3. What prefix is “absence, no, without” showed?
4. Give all meaning of the elements “-uria”, “-aemia”, “-pathia”, “-iater”, “-iatria-”.

1.Chynara Kochkorbaeva, Saule Umarbaeva “Latin textbook for foreign medical students”, Bishkek 2020 p.75-80

Key questions covered in lesson 8.

- 1.What terminology of Greek origin does give the definition of “treatment”?
- 2.What is an “endoscope”?
- 3.What is the difference between –iatria and –therapia?
4. Define the contents «Psychiatry» and «Psychotherapy»

Chynara Kochkorbaeva, Saule Umarbaeva “Latin textbook for foreign medical students”, Bishkek 2020 p.80-88,93-94

System of individual and group tasks in Unit 1

Work with literature - 4hours

Tasks to complete - 8 hours

Total: 12 hours

Methodological instructions for the implementation of independent work on the discipline

- 1, Read the text and understand. Write out all nouns and adjectives in dictionary form.
 2. Choose the noun in the Genitive
 3. Translate prescriptions into English:
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4. Write medical terms in Latin, give the meaning of these terms:
 5. Independent work with literature (search for information, selection and analysis of information, highlighting of basic information)
 6. After the module, the independent work for this unit is not accepted (-20)

Variants of the tasks for independent work of the students

Practical lesson №	Thematic plan of independent assignments	Hours	Scores	Date
Assignment to practical lesson № 2	Noun. Adjective Task № 1. The text «De corde»	2	5	09.03.- 14.03.26
Assignment to practical lesson № 2,3,4	Anatomical terminology. Task № 2.	2	5	06.04- 11.04.26
Assignment to practical lesson № 5,6	Task № 3 The Prescription. The pharmaceutical terminology.	2	5	04.05.- 09.05.26.
Assignment to practical lesson № 7,8	Task № 4 Clinical terminology.	2	5	15.06.- 20.06.26
			20	

Task № 1. Read the text and understand. Write out all nouns and adjectives in dictionary form.

Sample: cor, cordis n centralis, e

Task № 2.

1. Choose the noun in the Genitive

1. os (cranium, i n)

a) os cranium b) os cranii c) ossis cranii

key; b) os cranii

Task №3.

Translate prescriptions into English:

1. Take:

Iodine purified 0.05

Kalium iodide 0.1

Distilled water 50.0

To mix. To give. To signify:

Key: 1. Recipe:

Iodi piri 0,05

Kalii iodidi 0,1

Aquvae destilatae 50,0

Misceatur. Signetur. Detur.

Task № 4. Write these English medical terms in Latin, give the meaning of these terms:

arteriitis, adenoma, parametritis, hemangiomas, thrombophlebitis.

Key: inflammation of artery, tumor of gland...

Independent work with literature 4 hours:

Unit 1

1. How many letters are there in the Latin alphabet? Name all the letters.

2. How many noun declensions are there in Latin?

3. How to determine the gender of a Latin noun?

4. Adjective. Grammar categories of adjectives, dictionary form.

5. What is the structure of medical terms denoting inflammations?

6. What do the medical terms «haemangioma», «lymphadenoma», «adenoma», «osteochondroma» mean?

7. Explain the meaning difference -ectomy, -stomia, -stoma.

8. What are the meanings of the terms -synostosis, synchondrosis, syndesmosis, symphysis mean?

9. The rules of the writing of the prescription.

10. To know the meaning of Latin and Greek prefixes.

Literature:

[1] p. 17-18, 22-23, 32, 35, 37, 75-87, 93-95