

The Main Features of Medical Terms in English

Maxmudova Gulchehra

Andijan State Medical Institute, Uzbekistan



Annotation: Terminology is the brain of all areas. In particular, it is impossible to imagine the medical field without terms. This article discusses the linguistic features, specificity, translation mechanism of terms used in English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: Terminology, term, linguistics, translation, feature, mechanism, abbreviation.

INTRODUCTION

The term (including scientific and technical terms and terms of organizational and administrative documents) is any specific natural or artificial language unit (word, phrase, abbreviation, symbol, word and letter combination, word and number combination), has a special terminological meaning that can be expressed in oral form or other form as a result of a self-formed or special conscious collective agreement, very accurately. The term is a word that is necessarily associated with a certain unit of the corresponding logical-conceptual system in terms of content.

The question arises of what is the linguistic feature of the term. First, the term is an integral organic part of the lexical system of the literary language. Secondly, the terms differ from other word categories in their enormous wealth of information. In the scientific and technical term, the most accurate, concentrated and economic definition of a scientific or technical concept is given.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

The specificity of terms as a special lexical category of words is that they are created in the process of production and scientific activity, and therefore work only among people who have an appropriate scientific and production reality, that is, a macro context. Therefore, in speech communication, in contrast to ordinary words, the meaningfulness of which is provided by a situation or linguistic context, the one meaningfulness of the term is regulated by extralinguistic macrocontext or linguistic microcontext.

In English scientific and technical terminology, there are a huge number of terms consisting of several components. For example:

read-write head for magnetic tape unit-read-write head for magnetic tape block
dynamic pulse storage unit (computer memory on dynamic triggers) .

Such multi-component terms, according to linguists, are divided into two types:

- 1) non-separable terms of the phrase;
- 2) separable terms of the phrase.

Stable terminological expressions are much easier to translate than compound words - terms, since all components in them are grammatically created, which helps to open the semantic relationship between them.

Grammatical design can be expressed in terms-phrases:

- additions (tailless plane, selective communication);
- prepositions (system of axes, system of equations);
- finish (threewheeled bicycle, controlled system).

More or less accurate specialization of affixes is carried out in biological and medical terminology, that is, the terms are built mainly from Latin and Greek roots. For example,

- for singular nouns-suffix us [s], for plural nouns-suffix i [ai]: alveoli - alveoli;
- - um [m], suffix, for singular nouns and suffix-a for plural nouns: cranium-crania (brain).

The prefixes dis-, en - in English are widely used in the creation of biological terms. For example:

- disafforest (deforestation)
- disbranch (cutting branches)
- enfeeble (weakening)
- engraft (for vaccination)
- enrich (fertilization) and others.

Scientific and technical terminology is characterized by the use of a number of suffixes and prefixes, which in the national language are unproductive, ineffective and completely absent. Hence, in the system of term formation of the English language, the following unproductive suffixes are widely used:

- - ment (treatment, filament);
- - ance, - ence (inductance, divergence).

In the system of term formation-wise, the suffix is widely used, giving the meaning " in the direction, parallel:

- * streamwise
- * slantwise

In modern medical science, mainly Latin terms or lexical elements of the Greek language are used. Some medical terms remain obsolete and unused, others are changing their meaning, and new terms are emerging that represent new scientific concepts.

Medical terminology is a language used by doctors of various specialties. It should be understandable to the reader and listener in connection with the concepts.

Results

The term belongs to the general lexical system of the language, but only through a certain terminological system (terminology). Features of the term revealed:

- consistency

- presence of definition (for many terms)
- a tendency to monosemia within the framework of its terminological field, i.e. terminology of a particular science, science or science school
- lack of expression
- stylistic neutrality .

It has been established that the features of the translation of terms depend mainly on three factors:

1. The role that the term performs as a communicative significant unit of translation. From this point of view, the term serves as one of the factors that influence the ambiguity of communication or the message as a whole.
2. Features characterizing the functioning of a term in a text as a system unit of a language, an element of a particular terminological system, or as a lexical-semantic unit of a Subtil of Science and technology.
3. Tasks defined by theoretical and practical activities within the framework of scientific and technological progress. Having studied medical terminology as an object of translation, it can be concluded that the requirement for an adequate translation of the term means the rejection of the literal translation of the term. The concept of literal translation of the term (literalism) is considered in any case as a negative phenomenon.

Our analysis of English medical terminology shows that the letter abbreviation is expressed in all four types:

1. Clear abbreviations: C (cough) - cough.
2. Two-digit abbreviations:
AB (antibiotic) - antibiotic,
BP (blood pressure) - blood pressure,
BT (blood test) - blood test.
3. Three-digit abbreviations:
ANS (autonomic nervous system) - autonomic nervous system,
CVS (cardiovascular system) - cardiovascular system,
DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) - DNA.
4. Four-digit abbreviations:
TWBC (total white blood cells) - white blood cell count,
EDUD (eating, drinking, urinating and defecating) - food and fluid intake, urination and defecation are normal.

LITERATURE

1. Розенталь, Д. Э. Словарь-справочник лингвистических терминов [Текст] / Д. Э. Розенталь – М. : Просвещение , 2017. – 543 в.
2. Аксенова Г.Н., Кожухова Н.Е., Шарапа А.А. Особенности лингвистического и логико-понятийного аспектов изучения медицинских терминов// <http://www.bsmu.by/bmm/04.2004/42.html>.
3. Англо-русский медицинский энциклопедический словарь (под ред. акад. Чучалина А. Г.) – М., 2015.

4. Арнольд И.В. Стилистика. Современный английский язык: Учебник для ВУЗов 7-е изд. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 2005. – 384б.
5. Капанадзе Л.А. О понятиях «термин» и «теминология» // Развитие лексики. М., 2015. б.75 – 86.
6. www.ziyonet.uz
7. Nozimjon o'g'li, S. S. (2022). INFORMATION ABOUT THE STRUCTURE OF THE MEMBRANE OF EPITHELIAL TISSUE AND GLANDS. British Journal of Global Ecology and Sustainable Development, 10, 65-69.