

## **THE IMPORTANCE OF MEDICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK AS A SOURCE OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This article provides a general overview of the main problems of medical vocabulary and terminology. It also discusses some of the characteristic features of the medical language: terminology, including eponyms and terms from several words, affixation, word composition, doublet phenomenon, polysemy and synonymy. The next issue presented in this article is translation for non-professionals and professional audiences. Considerable attention is paid to the problems of translating medical texts and other issues, such as the qualification of medical translators, verification and review.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Affixes, Accuracy, Abbreviations, Translation Error, Medical Terminology, Medical Translation, Eponym; Term; Word-Forming Elements; Medical Terminology.*

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Medicine is one of the oldest areas of human knowledge, so it is quite natural that medical terminology differs in a number of qualitative features related to the history of its formation and development. In each terminological system, along with terms created by means of the national language, there are various borrowings from other languages, in particular, terms formed from Greek and Latin morphemes. Russian medical terminology is no exception in this regard, since it was created mainly with the help of borrowed Greek-Latin vocabulary [1]. Modern medicine originates from ancient Greece (and even in the Roman Empire, medical knowledge was mainly perfected by the Greeks) and, accordingly, the main contribution to medical terminology was made by the Greek language. Grecisms of anatomical and physiological content are found sporadically already in the early monuments of ancient Russian writing. These are terms recorded primarily in the "Hippocratic Collection" ("Corpus Hippocratum"), in excerpts from the works of Aristotle, Galen and Byzantine doctors [2]. Direct borrowings from Latin and Greek are, for example, the names of diseases of various kinds (caries, caries - from Greek-Lat. diabetes - from Greek-Latin diabetes), as well as the names of anatomical formations (artery - from Greek-Latin arteria; capsule - from Greek-Latin. sapsula). It should be noted that the borrowings of a number of Greek-Latin names occurred with truncation: for example, the names of inflammatory diseases or diseases of a non-inflammatory nature (cholecystitis, inflammation of the gallbladder - from the Greek-Latin cholecystitis; mastitis, inflammation of the mammary gland -- from Greek-Latin mastitis).

In the terminological system, in addition to direct borrowings, there are also semantic and word-

forming calques and literal, etymological translations from Latin and Greek (for example, macrocephaly, big-headedness, - from Greek-Lat. macrocephalia; favorable prognosis -- from Lat. prognosis bona) [5]. In the medical vocabulary of the Russian language, in addition to complete cripples, there are also half-glasses - terms consisting partly of native material, partly of the material of a foreign word and corresponding in morphological structure to similar words of the source language (upper medial - from Latin supramedialis). Along with this, translators also resorted to calculus. A. P. Protasov introduced the name "clavicle", which is a tracing paper from the Latin word clavícula (from clavis key). The term "inflammation", created by the Neck in 1761. as a tracing paper from the Latin word inflammatio (from flamma flame) was first recorded in the dictionary [6]. Tracing paper is a hidden borrowing: a word or expression reproducing the structure of a foreign-language sample is created from the original language material. Translations of borrowed medical terms into Russian have several ways: direct borrowing, which is the transfer from one language to another of ready-made material units — words, morphemes - and their semantics (fully or partially in accordance with the terms of borrowing, examples above), and hidden, or internal, borrowing [7]. These include tracing papers, which are divided into word-formative, semantic and phraseological [8]. Examples of word-forming cripples: host cell, memory cell, incompatibility, parent cell, etc. Semantic tracing paper should include semantic borrowings, in which the meaning of a foreign word is borrowed, and not its structure. A mandatory criterion for the selection of semantic tracing paper is the fact that the new meaning of the word should reflect a new concept for this language. Such semantic tracing papers were, at one time, the English "cell" — "cell" (meaning "the simplest unit of the structure and vital activity of the organism, consisting of a nucleus, protoplasm and shell" [9]); "tissue" — "tissue" (meaning "a set of histological elements, i.e. cells and elements of intercellular substance" [10]); "vessel" — "vessel" (meaning "duct or channel carrying any biological fluid" [11]); "proving" is a "test" (meaning "a systematic testing procedure on healthy people to find out the symptoms that cause the need for a medicinal substance" [12]).

In phraseological calculus, in addition to the meaning, the ways of combining words are borrowed. Phraseological calculus leads to the formation of a new phraseological unit in the language. Examples of phraseological cripples are: "natural selection" [13] — "natural selection" [14]; "unconscious selection" — "unconscious selection" [15]; "struggle for existence = struggle for life" — "struggle for existence" [16]; "drug picture" — "medicinal picture" = "medicinal portrait" (description of symptoms noted in healthy volunteers who have experienced a particular drug) [17],

Analyzing the examples given, it becomes clear that tracing paper is more represented in Russian medical terminology. All this is due to the nature of term creation — the conscious selection of linguistic means of expressing medical concepts by specialists, and that calculus is the most basic method of translating medical terms, which gives brevity and simplicity to the equivalent obtained with its help and its unambiguous correlation with the original word [18]. And one of the main requirements for modern terminological names is their "international recognition", provided by the internationality of the form and content of terms. It is calculus that presupposes the internationality of the content of terms while preserving their national form, which is especially significant when translating medical vocabulary.

The examples were translated from English into Russian; the choice of English was due to the fact that this language is currently the language of international communication and, in particular, is widely used in medicine. In addition, Latin has had a greater impact on English, to a lesser extent on Russian. The role of Latin in enriching medical terminology lies not only in its direct impact on terminological systems, but also in the fact that Greek borrowings and term elements penetrated into terminological systems through it, in the formation of Neolatinisms — terms created on the basis of Greek-Latin term elements in national languages. In modern society, Latin is extremely

necessary not only for doctors, but also for entrepreneurs, lawyers, lawyers and representatives of other professions. *Persona non grata*, *status quo*, *terra incognita* — these are just a tiny part of those Latin expressions and catch phrases that we meet almost every day. Moreover, without minimal knowledge of the Latin language, without understanding well-known Latin expressions, proverbs and catch phrases, it is already impossible to imagine a modern intelligent person.

The adaptation of the means of word formation for the creation of professional names and the specialization of their meanings are very expedient. This achieves such a desirable phenomenon for terminology as the regular correlation of means of expression with the content of concepts. The consistency of the sign and meaning is especially clearly achieved by international means, in which the meaning of prefixes and suffixes can be "deciphered" outside of their connection with the basis of the word. These are: *micro-*, *macro-*, *pre-*, *post-*, *counter-*, *re-*; *-graph*, *-gram*, *-drom*, *-measure*, *-meter*, *-plan*, *-osprey*, *-tech*, *-throne*, *-background* and *under*. (for example, a microscope is Greek. SH1KGOB "small", Bkoreo "I look"). That is why it is so easy with their help to create a series of formations with a similar meaning, which, as a rule, reflect the basis for the classification of concepts and, accordingly, terms. This is most clearly seen in the terminology of modern medicine.

Names of diseases with a fairly clear differentiation of its nature: inflammatory processes in the organs of the human body (*appendicitis*, *bronchitis*, *bursitis*, *vasculitis*, *dermatitis*, *carditis*, *sinusitis*, *tonsillitis*, *radiculitis*, *tracheitis*); tumor formation (*lipoma*, *atheroma*, *hygroma*, *fibroids*, *blastoma*, *osteoma*, *angioma*, *papilloma*, *lymphangioma*); diseases of the body's microsystems (*neurosis*, *leukemia*, *sclerosis*, *angiosis*, *osteochondrosis*, *reticulosis*, *tuberculosis*, *spondylosis*); diseases associated with severe pain (*neuralgia*, *ischalgia*, *myalgia*, *arthralgia*).

Instrumental means of examination of organs (*bronchoscope*, *gastroscope*, *rectoscope*, *colposcope*, *colonoscope*, *rhinoscope*, *laryngoscope*, *pharyngoscope*).

Research methods (*bronchoscopy*, *gastroscopy*, *rectoscopy*, *colposcopy*, *colonoscopy*, *rhinoscopy*, *-laryngoscopy*, *pharyngoscopy*; *fluorography*, *cardiography*, *vasography*, *cholecystography*, *cystography*, *renography*, *urography*, *salpingography*).

Medications (*atropine*, *analgin*, *bifungin*, *reopyrin*, *nystatin*, *hemostimulin*, *pantocrine*, *cerebrolysin*).

Doctors are specialists in certain fields of medicine (*cardiologist*, *endocrinologist*, *gastroenterologist*, *otolaryngologist*, *dermatologist*, *epidemiologist*, *urologist*, *nephrologist*; *psychiatrist*, *phthysiologist*, *pediatrician*).

Areas of medical science and practice (*cardiology*, *endocrinology*, *gastroenterology*, *hematology*, *dermatology*, *neurology*, *urology*; *psychiatry*, *pediatrics*, *phthysiology*).

The principle of analogy is very characteristic for the formation of terms in general. This, in turn, creates a prerequisite for standard word-formation models in structure and meaning, in which parts of addition are repeated. So in medical terminology, the use of the part *-treatment* is frequent: *mud treatment*, *hydrotherapy*, *heat treatment*.

A considerable group consists of terms whose origin is associated with the names of those who made a scientific discovery — these are eponymous terms. The word "eponym" is of Greek origin, which literally means "giving something its name."

In medical terminology, where the influx of eponym terms is particularly large, there is such a phenomenon: in a number of some terms

the same surname Jaeger is used, but it belongs to three different scientists who lived at different times and in different countries: Jaeger's amputation is an operation named after the German

surgeon M. Jaeger (1795-1838); Jaeger's plate and Jaeger's keratome are terms created in honor of the Austrian ophthalmologist F. Jaeger (1784-1871), hook Jaeger is a tool invented by the German ophthalmologist W. Jaeger (born in 1917). Such examples are not unique in medical terminology. Repeated use of the same surnames leads to errors and ambiguity, so it is also undesirable in terminology.

In the formation of eponymous medical terms, the suffix-s (-ev) is considered very productive, which indicates that something belongs to the person who discovered this phenomenon: varoliev bridge - varoli kuprigi, Gunter canal — Gunter canal, etc. Out of 496 names of eponymous terms in the dictionary "Eponyms in anatomy" by S. D. Denisov and P.G. Pivchenko 152 eponyms (30.6%) have the suffix -ov (-ev), 272 eponyms (54.8%) have the form R.P. + I.P.

Eponymous medical terms play a prominent role in naming new phenomena or discoveries in the field of medicine due to the established international tradition of naming a particular discovery or invention after the scientist who made this discovery or invention. Here you can select several names:

- Diseases (Pringle, Raynaud, Milkman, Marfan, Nott, Little Pringle, Raynaud, Milkman, Marfan, Nott, Little casalliga, etc.);
- Syndromes (Down syndrome — down syndrome);
- Anatomical units of the organism (Gorner's muscle — Gorner's muscles);
- Medical theories (Fletcherism);
- Methods of research and treatment (methods of Ott, Pavlov, Pasteur, Golgi-Ott, Pavlov, Pasteur, Golgi methodlari);
- Medicines (Salk and Sabine vaccines — Salk va Sabine vaccinalari);
- Medical instruments (Cooper's scissors — Cooper kaichisi);
- Disease detection tests (Dick — Dick test);
- Names of surgical operations (Bruns operation — Bruns operationsi);
- The names of bacterial genera formed from the surnames of researchers (klebsiella, Koch wand — Koch taekchasi).

Some eponymous terms can form a whole word-formation series. For example, with the help of a part of the compound word X—ray (on behalf of the German physicist Wilhelm Conrad X-ray (1845-1923), words with the meaning "related to radiology, to X-ray radiation" are formed: X-ray, X-ray, X-ray, X-ray diffraction,

X-ray diagnostics; X-ray diagnostic, X-ray simograph, etc.) [5, p. 115]. The number of components of this word-formation series includes 30 vocabulary units.

The clinical syndromes and symptoms associated with the names of literary heroes of novels and novellas of the XVIII—XX centuries and with the names of historical persons are interesting, imaginative and well remembered. Some of these characters are still popular today (Pickwick syndrome is named after one of the heroes of the novel by Charles Dickens "Notes of the Pickwick Club"; Alice in Wonderland syndrome is named after the heroine of the book of the same name by English writer L. Carroll; Albatross cider is named after the character of the "Tales of the Old Sailor" by Samuel Taylor Coltrane), caesarean section (the ancient Roman royal (Caesarean) law that allowed this operation).

By their structure, eponym terms can be one-component, two-component and three-component, for example:

Aaron symptom (Aaron symptom), Abdergalden-Fanconi syndrome (Abdergalden-Fanconi syndrome), Abdergalden-Kaufmann-Lignac syndrome (Abdergalden-Kaufmann-Lignac syndrome).

The compound names, along with proper names, also include common vocabulary, which serves as so-called reference words-terms corresponding to generic concepts. The composition of the reference words-terms for each of the branches of knowledge includes a certain number of words. They can be grouped into three groups according to the scope of distribution: some may have a specific scientific character (in medicine - a syndrome, symptom, disease), others — interscientific (in chemistry and physics — a constant, equation), others are general scientific (theory, method, law).

Thus, the analysis of the origin of medical terminology shows that the specificity of terminological vocabulary is expressed in the fact that the term is a sign of a special concept associated with a specific field of knowledge. And it is not important what the origin of the word has become this sign, but that it becomes an independent linguistic unit.

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