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CHARACTERISTICS OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH

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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

A 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, a combination of words and numbers) has a special terminological meaning that can be expressed orally or in another formalized form as a result of a self-formed or specially conscious collective agreement, and the very main features of the relevant agreement clearly and completely reflects, and it is a concept that is important at a certain level of development of science and technology. A term is a word that is compulsorily associated with a particular unit of a logically-conceptual system that is relevant in terms of content.

What is the linguistic feature of the term? First, the term is an integral organic part of the lexical system of literary language. Second, the term differs from other word groups in its vast wealth of information. The term scientific and technical is the most accurate, concentrated, and economical definition of a scientific or technical concept.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

The peculiarity 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 a relevant scientific and production reality, i.e. a macro context. Therefore, in speech communication, the unambiguousness of a term is regulated by an extralinguistic macrocontext or a linguistic microcontext, as opposed to simple words whose unambiguousness is provided by a situation or linguistic context.

There are many terms in English scientific and technical terminology that consist 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 in dynamic triggers) [Rozental, D. E. Slovar-spravochnik lingvisticheskix terminov [Text] / D. E. Rozental - M. : Prosveshchenie, 2017. - 543 p.].

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

1) inseparable terms of the phrase;

2) separable terms of the phrase.

It is much easier to translate fixed terminological phrases than compound words - terms, because all the components in them are grammatically created, which helps to reveal the semantic relationships between them.

Grammatical design can be expressed in terms:

- attachments (tailless plane, selective communication);

- prepositions (system of axes, system of equations);

- termination (threewheeled bycicle, controlled system).

More or less precise specialization of affixes is done in biological and medical terminology, i.e. the terms are mostly constructed from Latin and Greek roots. For example,

- suffix -us [s] for singular nouns, suffix -i [ai] for plural nouns: alveoli - alveoli;

- -um [m], suffix, for suffixes and -a for suffixes: cranium - crania (brain).

The English dis-, en- prefixes are widely used to form biological terms. For example:

disafforest

disbranch

enfeeble

engraft (for vaccination)

enrichment and others.

Scientific and technical terminology is characterized by the use of a number of suffixes and prefixes in the national language that are inefficient, inefficient and non-existent. Thus, the following ineffective suffixes are widely used in the system of terminology of the English language:

--ment (treatment, filement);

--ance, -ence (inductance, divergence).

In the system of term formation, the suffix -wise is widely used and means "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 are becoming obsolete and obsolete, others are changing their meaning, and new terms are emerging that express new scientific concepts.

Medical terminology is a language used by physicians of various specialties. It should be clear to the reader and listener in terms of concepts.

RESULTS

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

- consistency

- Availability of definition (for many terms)

- the tendency to monosemy within its terminological field, ie. the terminology of a particular science, discipline, or scientific school

- lack of expression

- stylistic neutrality [Kapanadze L.A. O ponyatiyax «termin» i «teminologiya» // Razvitie lexiki. M., 2015. p.75 - 86.].

It has been found that the characteristics of the translation of terms depend mainly on three factors:

1. The role of the term as a communicatively important unit of translation. In this context, the term serves as one of the factors influencing the uncertainty of communication or message in general.

2. Features that characterize the functioning of the term in the text as a system unit of language, an element of a particular terminological system or a lexical-semantic unit of science and technology subtype.

3. Tasks identified by theoretical and practical activities in the field of scientific and technical development. Examining medical terminology as an object of translation, it can be concluded that the requirement of an adequate translation of a term means the rejection of a literal translation of the term. The notion of literal translation of the term (literalism) is considered a negative phenomenon in any case.

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

1. Definite abbreviations: C (cough) - cough.

2. Two-digit abbreviations:

AB (antibiotic) - antibiotics,

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) - the number of white blood cells,

EDUD (eating, drinking, urinating and defecating) - food and fluid intake, urination and defecation are normal.

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