



Linguistic Characteristics of Medical Terminology and Methods for the Formation of New Medical Terms

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Abstract:

The article provides that one of the most important ways to enrich the vocabulary of medical terminology and creating new terms is the composition of words or the basic structure. The Latin language in its folk (colloquial) variety - was the basis language for new national languages. Despite the common origin of the Romance languages, we can observe that there are also significant differences between them.

Keywords: medical language, professional knowledge, medical terminology, prefixes and suffixes.

It is true that the terminology of all sciences, including medicine, reflects the result of the process of knowledge in a certain area. This term is a scientific tool that allows us to enrich scientific data, increase knowledge and transfer it to next generations. The endless process of understanding the world, the emergence of new concepts and the modernization of existing concepts, the discovery and creation of ever-new objects of reality require the language to provide the community speaking a certain language with the necessary words for its terminology.

Medical language has a rich system of terms. The interest of scientists in this scientific field has long roots. It is known that the first medical texts appeared in Ancient Greece. Ancient Greek medicine as a field of professional knowledge reached the highest degree of independence. The works of ancient Greek doctors contain the body of knowledge accumulated by ancient medicine. The oldest sources are several fragments of medical texts by Alcmaeon of Croton. More than 100 medical works of that time called the “Hippocratic Collection” (“Corpus Hippocraticum”). They traditionally attributed to Hippocrates, the greatest physician of antiquity. The Collection of Hippocrates contains not only the works of Hippocrates and his students, but also the works of

doctors representing other branches of ancient Greek medicine. The history of European medicine and medical terminology actually begins with the work "Collection of Hippocrates". Hippocrates and his successors inherited a medical vocabulary that had been used by many generations of traditional healers; this can be judged to some extent from Homer's Iliad. The Homeric epic contains a large number of anatomical and nosologically symbols used by Hippocrates, which modern doctors cannot do without. Words related to the names of medical objects and phenomena mainly taken from Greek folk speech.

With the beginning of the Greek era, the center of scientific medicine moved to Alexandria. The Alexandrian School of Medicine, known throughout the world and anticipating the development of medicine for many centuries, developed here. He became famous mainly thanks to the works of Herophilus and Erasistratus, two famous doctors who left a significant mark on medical, especially anatomical, terminology. If in the previous period the medical vocabulary enriched mainly by borrowing words from oral speech, then the Alexandrians boldly introduced neologisms - artificial, specially created names. The Alexandrians did a lot to regulate and normalize medical language. From them, medical language acquired features of harmony and scientific precision, noticeable even from the point of view of modern science. Before the crisis of the ancient world, the Greek language actually served as the international language of medicine, serving as a means of professional mutual understanding for doctors of different ethnic groups. The insignificant medical and biological knowledge of the Romans could not compete with Greek medicine and natural science, primarily about the nature of life. In scientific works that appeared in Latin, there are many borrowings from Greek, which easily assimilated into Latin. At the same time, a number of Greek words transcribed through the Latin alphabet, preserving their form unchanged, taking into account the characteristics of some Greek sounds.

In the 9th and 10th centuries, Arabic became a serious opponent and competitor of Latin and Greek. Almost all the works of Hippocrates and Galen translated from Greek into Arabic. On this basis, the formation of medical literature in Arabic began. At first, it was mainly a collection of Greek works, but gradually it included famous independent works written by Arab doctors. These include, first, the works of Abu Bakr Razi and especially Abu Ali Ibn Sina or Avicenna. Arabic medical terminology confirmed in their writings.

Since the 14th century, the influence of Arabic medicine began to weaken, but the development of European medicine hampered by terminological confusion: the medical lexicon Latinized Arabisms (Hebrew words), Arabized Greek, a miscalculation often misunderstood by translators. Many synonymous terms have appeared. "Terminological asphyxiation" threatened European medical science. In this regard, some scientists made special efforts to translate scientific papers and lectures into national languages.

The scientific revolution of the 17th century caused the rapid development of medical science and characterized by the formation of new scientific disciplines and fundamental scientific directions, which accompanied by the creation of many new terms. Since the late Renaissance, there has been a gradual adaptation of medical language to the needs of the development of living national languages. However, in the 18th century, Latin was still the international language of biology and medicine, in which scientific work published, taught, and discussed. The Latin language is equal in all countries and combined with national languages as equal heirs, which is typical for the countries of the European and American regions, where Greek and Latin traditionally recognized as the main sources of medical and biological vocabulary.

In the twentieth century, humanities scientists also began to show interest in medicine. Philosophers trying to develop a philosophy of medicine aimed the first steps in this area at analyzing the categorical structure of medical knowledge, in particular, central concepts such as health, disease, normality, pathology.

Medical sociology has been emerging since the 1950s. Medicine considered as a special social institution, and illness and health as social phenomena of a borderline nature. In the 21st century, medical terminology is one of the most extensive and complex systems of terms in terms of concepts and content. Medical vocabulary, including terms from other disciplines used in scientific medicine (biology, chemistry, physics, microbiology, radiology, genetics, anthropology, psychology, cybernetics, etc.), consists of several hundred thousand words and phrases. They include a large number of synonyms, which make up 25-40% of the terminology in some areas of medicine. Thus, although the international classification of diseases contains more than 50 different names of diseases, the number of isolated nosologically forms is several times less than this number.

Medical language has begun to attract the attention of terminologists because it reflects the most important area of knowledge for humanity and is one of the oldest special-purpose languages, distinguished by a variety of means of expression. In medical terminology, a wealth of experience accumulated in the study of some aspects of this professional language and various subsystems of medical terminology.

Almost all countries have medical terminology schools whose purpose is to study and regulate medical terminology. Although the research process carried out in parallel both abroad and in Russia, the Russian school recognized as a leader in terms of the importance and volume of research work.

In order to more fully describe the process of term formation in medical terminology using the example of three languages, one Slavic (Russian) and two European (English and German), we will consider the main ways of forming new terms in this field of knowledge.

It is known that one of the most important ways to enrich the vocabulary of medical terminology and create new terms is the composition of words or the basic structure. When a compound word consists of two elements, the first element determines the second, which is usually called the nucleus. An analysis of professional literature has shown that Greco-Latin elements usually underlie many European languages and provide recognition of this term. One of the most common causes is phobias and mania. In addition, as mentioned above, the first element of the term is the core and takes on most of the semantic load.

Another common method of terminological word formation is affixation. Most medical terms are attached using Greek and Latin prefixes and suffixes. Having studied the medical literature in English, German and Russian, we found a large number of terms that made it possible to identify the most common prefixes and suffixes in the above languages, used:

N – Noun

Adj – Adjective

V – Verb.)

N: -ion (nutritionist, obstructive transfusion, sedation, heteroinfection, heterointoxication, drinking, desire) (state or process), -er (stretcher, emitter, horopter, hypnotist, inductor) (subject), -ity (sensitivity, fragility, transience, heterogeneity, identity, dementia, immaturity, sanity, non-acidity) (condition or condition), -ism (Parkinsonism, glucoptialism, gyndrism, heroinism, herpetism, heterocercism, hexadactylism, humorism, impaludism) (disease or condition).

Adj: -ic (periogastric, spasmodic, ganglionic, gastrointestinal, hematotoxic, idiopathic, ileo-ischiatic) (quality of objects or phenomena), -al (perifocal, ectodermal, embryonic, global, glossal, influenza, hemal, heteroaxial, brachial) (property object), -ov (erogenous, eumorphic, exogenous, gelatinous, glabrous, glanulomatous) (sign of an object);

V: -ate (to cling, modify, degenerate, eliminate, and peel off) (action); average performance:

However, unlike the Greco-Latin suffixes in English, Russian suffixes turned out to be more systematized and understandable. They not only influence the change in the part of speech of a word, as in English, but also give motivation to the term.

For example: The suffix – itis is used to form terms denoting inflammatory processes and called by the name of the diseased organ, for example, sinusitis, sinusitis, bronchitis, gastritis, tracheitis, aortitis, arteritis, laryngitis, gastritis, pericarditis, pleurisy, periostitis, stomatitis, rhinitis, dermatitis, myositis, vesiculitis, ventriculitis, ampulitis, vestibulitis, etc.;

Another widespread phenomenon of the order of word formation, which serves as the source of a significant number of new formations within the abbreviation system, is associated with the rationalization of language. The appearance in modern languages of a number of abbreviated lexical units is undoubtedly one of the consequences of the scientific and technological revolution; it is necessary to give them short and comprehensive names and correct them.

In English medical terminology, apocalyptic abbreviations can occur in their pure form (simple abbreviations): chem (istry); biology); operation or suffixation (complex reduction): bact + u (<bacteriology); trachea + y (<trachea). Sometimes both options are possible: bact (eriological) and bacty have the same meaning. Among the apocalypic abbreviations, there are many homonymous abbreviations that you should pay special attention to when translating from one language to another: (<mononucleosis- 'mononucleosis') or (<monozygotic- 'monozygous').

In the second case, the carrier of condensed semantics is a noun: cord < spinal cord; section < caesarean section. Russian examples include colic < colic, first aid kit < walking first aid kit, scalpel < surgical scalpel, chair < wheelchair, maturation < puberty. Ellipses are also compounding of nouns: prolapse (<prolapse of the rectum), prolapse of the rectum; removal of tonsils (<tonsil surgery) glands; Zondek (< Zondek test) Sonde test.

The emergence of synonyms in medical lexicon stimulated by ethical reasons. The blunt words cancer (Latin, crab, a disease of malignant tumors) and tumor (Latin, swelling, neoplasm, and cancer) have always been considered by physicians to be too unbearable to be pronounced in front of their patients. There are compassionate reasons for employing euphemisms in the practice of medicine. The new terms speed the learning of medical nomenclature, improve the clarity of journal research articles and medical literature in general, and make easier international and interlingual medical communication. This is also important in today's world with increasing specialization, accompanied by a greater and greater diversity among the subsets of fields of medicine.

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