



# LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BORROWED MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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## ABSTRACT

*Regulation of medical terminology is one of the current problems in modern linguistics. The study of medical terms is important for professional communication between specialists, increasing their lexical resources in the training of medical staff, publishing professional scientific literature, developing scientific relations with foreign experts in the field of health, information exchange and creation of industry dictionaries. Latin, as the language of science, had a great influence on the terminology of special scientific fields. The emergence of scientific terms based on Latin continues to this day, indicating the constant interest of linguists in the lexicon of this field. Indeed, in the works of foreign and domestic linguists, much attention is paid to the problem of learning Latin mastery. Indeed, the Latin language serves as a basis for the creation and formation of medical terms.*

**KEYWORDS:** *medical terms, vocabulary, Latin, assimilation, terminology, concept*

The nomenclature of medical specialties deserves special attention, such as epidemiology, sanitation, ecology, pharmaceuticals, epidemiology, sanitation, ecology, pharmaceuticals [17].

Today, the lexicology of the language of science is one of the most actively developing areas of modern linguistics. In addition to general scientific vocabulary, it also relies on industry terms. A term is a word or phrase that serves to clearly define (name) a specific scientific meaning in a specific system of specific concepts.

The origins of modern medicine, stages of development include worldviews from different periods of ancient history. In the National Encyclopedia and Dictionaries of Uzbekistan, the concept of "medicine" is defined as "... a body of knowledge and practical measures in the field of protecting and strengthening human health, prolonging life, preventing and treating diseases" [9]. Synonyms for medicine include terms such as therapy, treatment.

In the reference book "Human Ecology" edited by N.A. Aghajanyan "Medicine" defined as "... a system of scientific knowledge and practical activity, the goals of which are strengthening and maintaining health, prolonging life, treatment and treatment" [1, 96].

Based on the above definitions, we define the concept of medicine in this dissertation as follows: Medicine is a constantly evolving field of science associated with other branches of science,

containing any information about the treatment of various diseases.

It should be noted that the regulation of medical terminology in modern linguistics is one of the most pressing problems. The study of medical terms is important for professional communication of specialists, increasing their lexical base in training medical personnel, publishing professional scientific literature, developing scientific relations with foreign health professionals, exchanging information and creating industry dictionaries.

V.M. Leichik recognizes that a term is "a lexical unit of a certain language, expressing general, concrete or abstract concepts in science and activities of specific and specific areas" [4].

X.D. Palvanova believes that "the term is such that their semantic structure is satisfied with content related to a particular branch of knowledge" [6, 23]. Terms are used to refer to vocabulary related to a specific field. "Ideally, terms are words whose semantic structure is content with content related to a particular branch of knowledge" [6]. Terms are words that perform a separate function, and a separate function that a word performs as a term is the function of naming.

A. Reformatskiy defines the term as follows: a term is a word limited by its individual and special characteristics, it is a single clear word in the fields of science, technology, economics, politics and diplomacy [7].

S. Usmanov gives the following definition: "A term is a word or a stable combination of words



that has a definite meaning even outside a sentence [10, 4].

V.P. As Danilenko points out, the term refers to "a word and phrase that refer to a specific concept based on a definition belonging to a given area" [3, 4].

D.L. Termina Special requirements such as structure, brevity, context independence, absolute and relativity were developed by Lotte [5].

It should be noted that medical terms have a special place in the linguistic layer. It is clear that when this term is used, clarity, adequacy and unambiguity are considered the main characteristics.

In the study, we consider the main "term", which forms terminological concepts and medical terminology, as a nominative word or phrase adopted to denote general concepts. By terminology, we mean a set of terms denoting concepts in any field of activity. Accordingly, "medical terminology" is a collection of terms used in medicine.

Medical terms are special words and phrases used to describe phenomena and processes, their signs and characteristics, such as medical work, pediatrics, clinic, medical prevention, dentistry, surgery, neurology, pharmaceuticals, cardiology, oncology, ophthalmology. Examples of medical terms in Uzbek and Russian: virus, allergy, coma, anemia, cyst, antiseptic, embryo, stress.

Interest in the study of the terminological system of different branches of medicine, subject groups is natural, because the theory and practice of medical science is one of the developing sciences in the whole world. At the same time, the existence of many "interconnected" fields of other sciences related to medicine constantly leads to the addition of hundreds of new concepts to medical terminology.

We believe that interest in the study of medical terms is associated with the following cases:

1) reflect a set of strictly defined professional concepts of medical terminology;

2) Terms, systems of terms, terminological field are universal means of acquiring, storing and expressing specialized knowledge, the analysis of which helps to understand the evolution of medicine, which, in turn, leads to a deeper understanding of the diagnostic meaning of clinical terms, the development of clinical thinking undoubtedly helps in professional activities;

3) regulation of medical terminology is of great importance for mutual understanding of specialists in this field, training of scientific and medical personnel, publication of scientific and informational literature, planning and registration in the field of health care;

4) medicine is constantly developing and connected with other branches of science, therefore, the volume of its terminology is increasing;

5) Health care is one of the most important problems of mankind for centuries.

The data on the quantitative composition of medical terminology vary considerably. According to some reports, the relevant disciplines, including medical vocabulary, contain several hundred thousand words and phrases [15]. However, according to some reports, modern medical terminology studies about 170-200 thousand terms (80-100 thousand names of pharmaceutical and pharmaceutical terms, 10 thousand anatomical names, 20 thousand signs of organ function, 60 thousand names of diseases, methods and surgical interventions). procedure) [16, 108].

It should be noted that medical terms were analyzed by Russian linguists on the basis of different approaches, but in Uzbek linguistics they were not studied in a special monograph on theory and practice.

The classification of medical terms according to the principle of type and category is widely used in microsystems of terms. But, in our opinion, it is not always possible to draw up a classification based on one attribute. The classification of concepts is usually based on a general division, i.e. Changes in the most important feature can affect objects belonging to the same species to different species.

In this regard, T.A. According to Trafimenkova, special difficulties in drawing up schemes for classifying the nomenclature of diseases arise "when the etiology, epidemiology, clinical signs or some other symptoms of the disease are taken as the basis for division" [8, 13]. This negatively affects not only the relevance and accuracy of the composition of medical terms, but also the composition of sound systems, which are not always the most important classification feature of a concept.

Diachronic study of the medical language reveals all the processes occurring at different stages of the medical language. "The reasons for the peculiar changes in the language are called interlingual, and the factors associated with the general development of human society and the history of the people are called extralinguistic" [14, 75].

"Assimilation is an element of another language that moves from one language to another as a result of communication through language, as well as in the process of transition from one language to another" [2, 188]. "Assimilation is the transfer of elements from one language to another or the transfer of elements from one language to another as a result of the interaction of languages. Assimilation can be oral (processing the general phonetic appearance of a word) or written literary (when the word is transliterated)" [2].

Medical terminology is a strictly ordered system. The study of medical dialects is of great

interest both from the point of view of the development of medical terminology and from the point of view of the etymological genesis of terms in relation to the gradual development of the language system and the history of society [11; 13].

In the studied segment of the medical terminology system, the terms obtained from the Uzbek and Russian languages from their own sources and borrowed from other languages are distinguished. The process of assimilating terms from other languages in medical terminology is extremely important in the development of terminology in this area, as well as at all levels of the lexical layer.

One of the most pressing problems of modern linguistics is the identification and description of the terminological potential of various parts of speech. It is known that each unit of the linguistic system is formed as a result of the activation of linguistic creativity. The study of the factors influencing the formation of new units is one of the important tasks of theoretical linguistics, and ensuring the fulfillment of these tasks is one of the tasks of derivatology. Currently, derivatology is the area of functional language studies that studies derivation in a broad sense. Determining the lexical reserve of the field of medicine is one of the most difficult tasks, since due to the vocabulary of the "related" areas bordering medicine, it is impossible to clearly define the boundaries of its expanded activities.

Typically, a new lexicon is formed for three reasons, i.e., it is disseminated in three ways:

1. The emergence of new names.
2. Formation of a new meaning.
3. Learning terms from other languages.

When forming medical terms in languages, each source requires certain terminological techniques. These are: affix, lexical-semantic and syntactic methods. In the field of medicine, each source and each method of forming a term determines the semantic structure of the term being created. This, in turn, allows you to determine the scope of its application.

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