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LEARNING MEDICAL TERMINOLOGIES IS NOT AS DIFFICULT AS IT SOUNDS

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Tayanch so'zlar: atama, ta'rif, fan sohasi, ma'no, TE, professional til.

Key words: term, definition, field of study, meaning, TE, professional language.

Ключевые слова: термин, определение, область исследования, значение, ТЭ, профессиональный язык.

The key unit in science is the concept of “term”. Term ensures understanding of scientific ideas, accuracy and clarity. However, despite the fact that this concept occupies a significant place in science, scientists still cannot come to a consensus on a number of issues related to this concept. There is currently no generally accepted concept of «term» in the scientific field. The question of the grammatical expression of the term and the characteristics it should meet still debated. Now, a large number of works been written on the terms. One of the important issues of understanding and research in modern linguistics is the question of its definition. The following are the options:

- “terms are special words that are within the framework of their specific purposes; terms are also words and phrases that are characterized by such a feature as unambiguity and accuracy in the naming of various objects and phenomena”;

- “terms are words or phrases whose linguistic signs are associated with suitable concepts in a whole system of concepts and definitions in a certain field of science and technology”.

- “a term is a word or phrase in a technical or scientific language that was formed for the most accurate and specific expression of special concepts, and the function of these words was to designate special objects”

Doctors or medical professionals of any country use many international, generally accepted terms that arose based on ancient Greek and Latin. These terms are universal and understandable to professionals regardless of their nationality. Such

international terms constitute the main fund of medical science. The most ancient period includes such terms as epidemic (epidemia), bronchus (bronchus), herpes (herpes), carcinoma (carcinoma), emphysema (emphysema). The terminologies of individual sciences consist of tens and hundreds of thousands of terms. The starting point in terminology is the position that the purpose of a term is accurately and unambiguously express a scientific concept. To do this, the term must have the following criteria: adequacy, unambiguity. In actual terminology, not all terms meet these requirements. Therefore, specialists from various sciences, including medicine, pay great attention to streamlining and standardizing their professional language.

The terminological system of modern medicine consists of many subsystems, among which three leading ones stand out: anatomical-histological terminology, pharmaceutical terminology and clinical terminology. The names of functional disorders are usually composed using a combination of prefix and root term elements. The prefix TEs, the prefix days- most often used in combination with the final root TE: dyskinesia, ae f - dyskinesia, a disorder of coordinated motor acts. A combination of the noun dysfunctio, onis f - dysfunction and the name of a specific organ is also used: dysfunctio renum - kidney dysfunction. Complete cessation or absence of some function or physiological process expressed using the prefix a - (an - before the vowel): aphagia, ae f - aphagia, complete inability to swallow; anuria, ae f - anuria, failure of urine to enter the bladder. The names of pathological processes and conditions are composed using prefix, suffix and root TEs, and expressed by Latin noun terms. At the same time, a definition often added to noun terms that characterize the peculiarity of a given pathological process (acute, chronic, complete, partial, etc.). Almost all prefixes used as prefix TEs, but Greek prefixes are much more common than Latin ones. Their meaning in clinical terms usually coincides with their meaning in anatomical terms.

However, it is often difficult to determine the meaning of the Greek prefix in many terms, since, firstly, the root morphemes of such terms without prefixes not used in medical terminology, and secondly, the Greek prefixes themselves have many meanings. Therefore, in such cases, it is necessary to assimilate the term without isolating the prefix in it and without conducting a morphological analysis of the word, for example: diabetes, ae m - diabetes, the name of a group of diseases of an endocrine nature, characterized by excessive excretion of urine from the body. The terms “pharmaceutics” and “pharmacy” are of ancient Greek origin and go back to the word pharmakon medicine. Subsequently, through Latin, these two terms entered all the languages of Europe. Medicine traditionally uses Latin and Latinized Greek words in the names of raw materials for drug production, in drug names and in formulations. The list of Latin names of dosage forms and preparations is the



International Pharmaceutical Nomenclature. From time to time, as some drugs or dosage forms become obsolete and other drugs or dosage forms become available, the list of pharmaceutical terms reviewed and updated. Uppercase and lowercase letters in dictionary form and as part of a pharmaceutical term are very important. It written with a capital letter both in dictionary form and as part of a term:

1. Names of medicinal plants: Chamomilla, ae f – chamomile; Flores Chamomillae – chamomile flowers; Frangula, ae f – buckthorn; Decoctum corticis Frangulae – decoction of buckthorn bark.

2. Names of chemical elements and cations: Ferrum, i n – iron; Sirupus Aloes cum Ferro – aloe syrup with iron; Strychninum, i n – strychnine; Solutio Strychnini nitratis – solution of strychnine nitrate.

3. Names of medicines: Prednisolonum, i n – prednisolone; Tabulettae Prednisoloni – prednisolone tablets; Leonurus, i m – motherwort; Tinctura Leonuri – motherwort tincture.

4. Words equivalent to medicines: Amylum, i n – starch; Gelatina, ae f – gelatin(a); Gelatosa, ae f – gelatose; Propolisum, i n – propolis; Saccharum, i n – sugar.

Clinical terminology (from the Greek klinike (techne) - care for bedridden patients) is the most extensive section of medical terminology. The names of various diseases and abnormalities, research and treatment methods, clinical specialties and specialists presented here. All these names nouns. Such nouns can be single-root words (asthma, atis n - asthma; hernia, ae f - hernia). However, in most cases they are complex in composition and consist mainly of Greek word-forming elements, or term elements (TE): hyperaesthesia - increased sensitivity. There are affix and root TEs. Affixal TEs are prefixes and suffixes. For example, the prefix hypo – forms terms with the meaning “below normal”: hypothermia – hypothermia, decreased temperature, hypothyreosis – hypothyroidism, decreased thyroid function; hypoxia – hypoxia, decreased oxygen levels in tissues. The suffix – oma usually means “tumor”: lipoma, a tumor of adipose tissue; odontoma – odontoma, a tumor of dental tissue. Root TEs are the roots or bases of Greek and sometimes Latin nouns, adjectives or pronouns. It is customary to divide root TEs into initial and final ones. Initial TEs combined with suffixes or final TEs. For example, combine TE angi – with the meaning “vessel” with the suffixes – itis or – oma in the terms angioma (angioma, tumor from vascular tissue) and angiitis (angiitis, inflammation of the walls of blood vessels). At the same time, also combine this TE with root terminal TE: angiosclerosis (angiosclerosis, hardening of the walls of blood vessels), angiospasmus (angiospasm, spasm of blood vessels). The initial TE usually joined to another, including the final TE, with the help of a connecting vowel - o -: bronchospasmus - bronchospasm, narrowing of the bronchi. If the



TE to which the initial TE attached begins with a vowel, then the connecting - o - usually skipped nephrectomia - nephrectomy, kidney removal operation. However, sometimes this rule not observed and the connecting - o - retained acroaesthesia - increased sensitivity distal parts of the body.

Root TEs can often act as both initial and final term elements, for example: nos- and -nosis (disease, disease), cf.: nosologia, ae f - nosology, the study of the forms of diseases and their classification; zoonosis is f - zoonosis, infectious diseases transmitted from animals to humans. In such cases, students are required to know both of these options and give them in an oral or written answer: disease, disease - nos-, - nosis.

Root TEs can connect with each other, forming multicomponent structures: chole (bile) + cyst (bladder) - > cholecyst - (gallbladder): cholecystographia - cholecystography - radiography of the gallbladder. Root TEs can sometimes have multiple meanings. Thus, the initial TE kerat can have 2 meanings: 1) cornea of the eye; 2) the stratum corneum of the epidermis of the skin, cf.: keratitis - keratitis, inflammation of the cornea of the eye; kerotosis - keratosis, the general name for skin diseases characterized by thickening of the stratum corneum of the epidermis.

The names of sciences, specialties and branches of medicine most often formed using the final TE - logia: ophthalmologia, ae f - ophthalmology. Based on TE - logia, adjectives are formed with the final element -logicus, a, um (Russian equivalent - logical), which indicates belonging to some group of sciences, branches of clinical medicine, methods of research or treatment: bacteriologicus, a, um - bacteriological related to bacteriology. Some names of sections of clinical medicine formed using the final TE - iatria: geriatria, ae f - geriatrics, a section of clinical medicine devoted to diseases of old age and methods of their treatment. The names of some sections of clinical medicine compiled descriptively: morbi interni - internal diseases; morbi infectiosi - infectious diseases. The names of some clinicians are formed using TE - pathologus and - iater, and such terms always correlate with the names of the corresponding sections of clinical medicine: neuropathologia, ae f - neuropathologus, i m - neurologist, a specialist in diseases of the peripheral nervous system. Latin names of specialists, which in Uzbek equivalents have a final element - ist, are masculine nouns of the first declension with a final element - ista: infectious disease specialist - infectionista, ae m - a specialist in infectious diseases. The names of specialists that have the final element - path in Russian equivalents - are II declension nouns with the final element - pathus: naturopath - naturopathus, i m - a doctor who uses only natural remedies (living and non-living nature) for treatment.

Man drives progress, and the concepts nominated by him are associated with his thinking, including emotional thinking. New terms indicate the emergence of new



types of knowledge. Examples of such new knowledge given in the article, and new knowledge remained outside of it. However, they all prove the truth of our thesis: medical innovations mapped by language and launched into verbal expression. For today every day in Russian medicine, there are borrowed terms that should become international. We believe that the original vocabulary should function alongside them. The presence of synonyms will confirm which of these terms will take root in the terminology of the language of medicine.

Sometimes a new medical term is not environmentally friendly: the new medical term contains wariness and fear. Lexicological and syntactic innovations in the language of modern medicine created not only by the thinking and consciousness of scientists, but also by their emotions, corresponding to a certain communicative-ecological environment. The language of medicine includes in its terminology emotional designations based on metaphorization and personification, performing a cognitive-emotive function. New terms can evoke both positive and negative emotions. The reason for their emotogenicity is fear caused by the rapid prevalence, the unknown of overcoming it and the treatment of this disease. New terms be clustered in nuclear, near-nuclear, marginal regions, and move from one region to another.

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РЕЗИОМЕ

Maqolada yunon-lotin tibbiyot lug'atini o'zlashtirish uchun samarali bo'lgan o'quv formatlari va ularni tarjima qilishdagi qiyinchiliklarni bartaraf etish usullari yoritirilgan. Talaba asosiy tibbiy atama elementlarini tahlil qilishni bilsa va so'z birikmalarini aniqlay olsa, tibbiy atamalarni tushunishi osonroq bo'lishi tahlil qilinadi.

РЕЗИОМЕ

В статье обозначены эффективные форматы обучения греко-латинской медицинской лексике и способы преодоления трудностей при их переводе. Если студент умеет анализировать элементы основного медицинского термина и умеет определять словосочетания, ему будет легче понять медицинские термины.

SUMMARY

The article outlines effective learning formats for learning Greek-Latin medical vocabulary and ways to overcome difficulties in their translation. If the student knows how to analyze the elements of the basic medical term and can identify the word combinations, it will be easier for him to understand the medical terms.