



MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE TERMINOLOGY SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Medicine is constantly evolving, and the issue of regulating the terms of this area does not lose its relevance. The fact that most of the medical terms are in Latin and that they form an international system serves as a means to ensure that all representatives of medical science in the world can easily understand each other. Medical terms are considered one of the most complete and complex systems in terms of concept and content. This, in turn, helps to identify lexico-semantic groups within the framework of medical terminology. Also, medical terminology includes a whole layer of terms based on affectivity.

KEY WORDS: *term, medicine, vocabulary, system, assimilation, terminology, word, group.*

To date, the lexicology of the scientific language is one of the most actively developing areas of modern linguistics. It relies on industry terms in addition to general scientific vocabulary. A term is a word or phrase that serves to clearly define (name) the special scientific meaning of special concepts in a particular system. At the same time, the process of formation and development of medical terminology has its own characteristics.

It should be noted that the regulation of medical terminology is one of the urgent problems of modern linguistics. The study of the formation of medical terminology helps not only to expand the level of knowledge, but also to look into the future, using the modern system of knowledge and, in a sense, the laws of dialectics. After all, "... medical art merges with a system of religious, philosophical and folk knowledge, which aims not only to transfer information from generation to generation, but also to improve humanity [1, 35]. In this, of course, the stages and features of the formation of medical vocabulary play an important role.

In the development of any area, its most changeable, fast-moving part is the terms, and in the development of this area, its vocabulary is enriched with new terms. This, in turn, creates the basis for the enrichment of the national language.

Based on the modern scientific description of any field of knowledge, it becomes necessary to study the layer of assimilation of a system of terms or a group of terms. In this process, it is very important to take into account not only the vocabulary of the national language, but also take into account the models and semantic features of the source of the emergence, formation and enrichment of terms in the medical terminology of national languages. related to different systems. The method of term formation, which requires the identification of the main patterns and structural and semantic features of the models of assimilation of medical terms, is the organizing principle in the systemic formation of domestic medical terminology, and "... the need to form domestic terminology in certain areas of knowledge, defining a new

phenomenon, when necessary, cannot but involve to the assimilation of terms is not" [2, 72].

The fact that it is impossible to determine when the medical vocabulary appeared gives rise to the hypothesis that medicine appeared in the history of mankind in connection with the need to live and survive, which made the formation of medical terminology possible. Many myths and religions mention the creation of man, his health and longevity, but suffering, illness and death due to his inaction. Ibn Sina considered medicine as a science that treats the human body and heals the sick.

The classification of medical terms according to the principle of type and category is widely used in microsystems of terms. Classification on one basis is not always successful. It is known that the classification of concepts in terminology is usually carried out on the basis of a common division, that is, a change in the most important feature can lead to the fact that objects belonging to the same type belong to different types.

One of the most important features of the term - to occupy a clearly defined place in the structure of relations within the system of terms - is fully manifested when the requirements are consistently met. But due to a number of reasons, these requirements are not fully met within the framework of complex microterminological systems, for example, medical ones.

Scientific terminology is mainly based on the international Latin language and its forms. This vocabulary should be equally understood by educated people all over the world. Of course, most medical or scientific terms are unique and therefore little known. But the most common group of words in the international vocabulary are the most common words that should be known and understood by everyone, mainly those that have social or political significance.

Medical terminology strictly obeys the laws of use of any terminological system. Its main principle is to create a term that is the result of a theoretical generalization and accurately reflects the essence of the phenomenon. The



formation of the terminological apparatus is inevitably influenced by general language processes, the law of consistency, in turn, the law of linguistic tradition, the law of economy of speech, which conflicts with the law of linguistic analogy [3, 49].

Medical terminology can be divided into:

1) morphological methods of term formation;

2) lexico-semantic methods of term formation, including intersystem assimilation of lexemes and assimilation of foreign language lexemes, term elements, termination of the concept of a common term;

3) syntactic way of term formation.

Thus, medical terms are one of the important and specific objects of linguistic research.

When forming medical terms in languages, each source requires its own methods of term formation. These are: affixal, lexico-semantic and syntactic methods. Each source and each method of term formation in the field of medicine determines the basic semantic structure of the created term. This, in turn, allows you to determine the scope of its application.

It should be noted that medical terms occupy a special place in the language layer. It is clear that accuracy, adequacy and unambiguity are considered important when using the term.

In research, we consider the basic "term", which forms the concepts of terminology 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 set of terms used in medicine.

Medical terms are areas of medicine, such as general medicine, pediatrics, clinic, medical prevention, dentistry, surgery, neurology, pharmacy, cardiology, oncology, ophthalmology; phenomena and processes are special words and phrases used to denote their features and characteristics. Examples of medical terms include virus, allergy, coma, anemia, cyst, antiseptic, embryo, stress.

Interest in studying the terminological system of various fields and thematic groups of medicine is natural, because the theory and practice of medicine is one of the developing sciences in the world. At the same time, the presence of many "merged" areas of other sciences related to medical science is the reason that medical terminology is constantly filled with hundreds of new concepts.

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

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

2) terms, term systems, the terminological field are considered universal means of acquiring, storing and expressing special knowledge, their analysis helps to understand medical evolution, and this, in turn, leads to a deep understanding of the diagnostic meaning of clinical terms, the development of clinical thinking, future doctors in professional plan will undoubtedly help in his work;

3) the regulation of medical terminology is of great importance for mutual understanding of specialists in the field, training of scientific and medical personnel, publication of

scientific and information literature, planning and accounting in the field of healthcare;

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

5) the protection and maintenance of health is one of the most important problems of concern to mankind for centuries.

Information about the quantitative composition of medical terminology varies significantly. According to some reports, the medical lexicon, including related disciplines, has several hundred thousand words and phrases [4, 81]. But at the same time, according to some reports, modern medical terminology includes about 170-200 thousand terms (80-100 thousand names of drugs and pharmaceutical terms, 10 thousand anatomical names, 20 thousand signs of organ functions, 60 thousand names of the disease, methods of examination and surgical tactics) [5, 124].

F.Kh.Kasimova considers medical terms as "words and phrases that embody the nomenclature of the medical industry, a tool that shows all the "facets" of the medical world, the richest and rather complex terminological system among the units of medical scientific and technical field" [6, 63].

The definition of terms in the field of medicine raises controversial questions about their place in the language. Medical terminology covers a whole layer of terms based on affectivity. It is at the level of basisity that "there is an associative connection between the semantic elements of the nominative unit and the corresponding lexical meaning" [7, 110].

Many medical terms reflect the essence of certain hypotheses, theories, views, concepts. Separate terms, together with other "submicrosystems of terms" within the discipline, become a kind of markers for one or another subsystem of existing terms [8, 94]. However, in the leading fields of medicine there are still no complete hierarchical classification schemes of concepts, "each of which can be expressed in clearly understandable and applicable terms, and this is another reason for the difficulties in meeting terminological requirements" [9, 34].

So, in microsystems of terms, the classification of medical terms according to the principle of type and category is widely used. But, in our opinion, the classification on one basis will not always be successful. The classification of concepts is usually made on the basis of a general division, i.e., a change in the most important feature can lead to the fact that objects belonging to the same type belong to different types. The study of terms in the field of medicine is important for mutual professional communication of specialists, increasing their vocabulary in the preparation of medical personnel, publishing professional scientific literature, developing scientific relations with foreign health professionals, obtaining and exchanging information. and creation of industry dictionaries.



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