



SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL TEXT IN THE MEDICAL PARADIGM LINGUISTICS

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Annotation

The article is devoted to the actual problem of linguistic and stylistic features translation of scientific and popular science medical texts.

Keywords: medical text, abbreviations, phrasal verbs, emotionality, lexical composition, syntax.

Аннотация

Статья посвящена актуальной на сегодняшний день проблеме учёта лингвостилистических особенностей научных и научно-популярных медицинских текстов.

Ключевые слова: медицинский текст, фразовые глаголы, эмоциональность, лексический состав, синтаксис.

Introduction

Currently, there is no single scientific position regarding the independence of the discipline called medical linguistics, however, some researchers talk about the need to separate it from the circle of linguistic sciences. This problem worries linguists of domestic and foreign linguistics.

The topicality of identifying and describing the linguistic and cultural specifics of a scientific text is due to a number of factors.

The aim of this study is to identify and analyze the linguistic and cultural features of the implementation of academicism in scientific medical discourse.

Research methods. In accordance with the purpose and objectives of the study, the descriptive-comparative analysis of the text became the main methodological approach.

Literary Review

Scientific works of local and foreign linguists studying the problems of medical discourse (L.S. Beilinson, V.V. Zhura, E.A. Kostyashina, Yu.V. Rudova, S.V.





Maiboroda, I.F. Shamara, K.A. Kerer, T.V. Kochetkova, M.I. Barsukova, E.A. Rempel, A.Ya. Ramazanova, S.I. Madzhaeva, L.M. Kasimtseva, etc.).

Main Part

E.V. Bekisheva in her work covers the history of development and new directions of medical terminology in Russian linguistics. The article describes six stages in the development of the domestic “medical terminology”, starting from the stage of the formation of a literary language in the 18th century, in which terms of Greco-Roman origin are actively used, ending with the modern period, when a cognitive-discursive paradigm is formed in medical terminology. The author singles out such branches of medical terminology as general theoretical issues of medical terminology, translation of the classics of ancient and medieval medicine, diachronic medical terminology, didactic medical terminology, educational medical lexicography, questions of the etymology of medical terms, branch medical terminology, cognitive medical terminology, problems of term formation and terminological nomination, typological terminology, issues of semantic modeling based on medical terminology, metaphorization in medical terminology, discursive aspect of the language of medicine, abbreviation in medical terminology, pharmaceutical terminology, accentology based on the material of the language of medicine, linguocultural aspects of medical terminology, colloquialisms in the language of medicine, problems of symmetry and asymmetry linguistic sign in medical terminology, streamlining and standardization of medical terminology.

Z.R. Palyutina speaks about the formation of a new direction in linguistics - medical linguistics (ML), gives a brief overview of its categorical apparatus: the object and subject of study, functions, the main of which are communicative, epistemological and cognitive. It is noted that, in addition to theoretical significance, ML has an applied character, since the study of the structural and semantic features of a medical text supplements knowledge about the theory of language, contributes to the development of the theory and practice of translation, and successful professionally oriented training of specialists.

R.V. Henrik points out that the language of medicine poses intriguing challenges for medical historians and linguists. According to the author, classical scientists analyze the content and language of the most ancient medical records in great detail, but much less attention is paid to the later development of medical terminology. The scientist presents a brief overview of the history and features of the language used by doctors when they communicate with each other, highlighting such stages in the development





of the language of medicine as the "Greek era", "medical Latin", "national languages of medicine", "medical English".

According to K. Sadegh-Zadeh, linguistics, in general, is the main science in all language studies. This is true of the nature and structure of language and the role it plays in human communication. The focus of the researcher is on electronic databases created in "natural" medical language. K. Sadegh-Zadeh believes that medical linguistics is an insufficiently defined interdisciplinary branch of medical informatics, medical information and library sciences, dealing with the methods and problems of natural language processing in medicine.

We share the point of view of scientists who believe that there is a need to single out medical linguistics (ML) as a new direction in science. The term "language of medicine" has long been on a par with such concepts as "the language of science", "the language of philosophy", "the language of poetry", "the language of everyday life", etc. Oral and written medical text as a part of medical discourse not only has specific characteristics that distinguish it from texts in other areas, but also has national and cultural specifics, manifested at all language levels.

Thus, it is possible to define medical linguistics as a branch of philological sciences that studies the functioning of the language and the use of language resources in the field of medicine, exploring the linguistic aspects of professional communication in the field of medicine and healthcare. The area of interest of ML is based on an interdisciplinary approach and includes the study of the following key areas:

- Sociolinguistic aspects of medical discourse,
- Oral, written and technically mediated professional communication in the field of medicine and healthcare (verbal, paraverbal and non-verbal), its typology and genre classification,
- Professional sub-languages of medicine and healthcare (for example, pharmaceutical terminology, the language of forensic medicine, the language of neonatology, the language of surgery, and others),
- Educational and academic language of medicine used in textbooks, academic and popular science publications, lectures,
- The language of popular science medicine (print and electronic media in the context of educational work with the population),
- Linguopragmatics in a medical context (the ability to express one's intentions using linguistic and paralinguistic means and understand the interlocutor's intentions within the framework of communication "doctor-patient", "doctor-patient's relative", "doctor-colleague", "doctor-mid-medical staff", etc. .P.),





- Medical lexicography (lexicography of medical terminology, compilation of thesauri of specialized vocabulary in the sublanguages of medicine),
- Document science (medical documentation in the context of documentary linguistics),
- Intercultural communication in the field of medicine and healthcare (including in foreign languages).

Medical linguistics can be considered as a special case of applied linguistics. It differs from other linguistic sciences, for example, computational linguistics, quantitative linguistics, psycholinguistics, etc., in its purpose (functioning of the language of medicine in a communicative environment in time and space), methods (quantitative / statistical, descriptive, inductive / deductive, heuristic, reconstruction method, method of formalization of linguistic descriptions) and the object of study (the language of medicine).

Many researchers understand the text as a product of discourse, and the medical text, accordingly, is a product of medical discourse. Already in his first works, M.N. Kozhina speaks of an indispensable inseparable connection between the text, its linguistic components, and "extralinguistic factors" that determine its existence. Continuing the stated concept, M.P. Kotyurova comes to the conclusion about the existence of an "epistemic situation" - the content of a scientific text in the unity of ontological, methodological and axiological aspects and the inseparable connection of these components with each other. E.A. Bazhenova, further developing these provisions, says that the epistemic situation directly affects the formation of scientific speech. L.V. Yagenich considers and analyzes scientific texts created by medical scientists as a product of scientific activity implemented in medical discourse in writing.

An indirect confirmation of the fact that each scientific text has its own specifics, depending on the scientific field in which it operates, can be considered the thought of J. Swales and S.B. Fick, who say that the definitions of scientific text and scientific style differ depending on their scientific specificity.

Conclusion

Thus, a scientific medical text is characterized by specific functionality, communicative situation and content, i.e. has its own special criteria of textuality, is a product of the discursive activity of the author - a participant in a certain communicative situation and has the specifics of expressing the author's position, is fixed in writing, is characterized by a specific compositional-content and structural-speech organization and completeness, i.e. has its own functionality. All of the above





gives reason to believe that the scientific medical text should be studied in the context of medical linguistics.

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