



UZBEK, ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF THE MEDICAL SPHERE

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Annotation

Medicine is one of the most ancient areas of human activity, therefore, the terminology of medicine is a long-established vocabulary, but at the same time it is a constantly evolving terminology. In connection with the intensive development of medico-biological, medico-chemical, medico-technical knowledge, the number of special medical terms is increasing. In medicine, many new scientific concepts and terms appear, many old ones undergo one or another change, which makes it possible to most fully and clearly trace development trends and ways of its formation, the laws of linguistic nomination using the material of English, Russian, and Uzbek medical terminology.

Keywords: Special medical terms, Uzbek terminology, Russian terminology, English terminology, History of terminology, Functional and structural characteristics of linguistic phenomena.

Formation and development of various fields of science and technology accompanied by an increase in the amount of special information in various fields of knowledge, which, in turn, is inevitably associated with development and improvement of linguistic means and methods of transmission this information. Linguistic studies of features the functioning of the language in the field of scientific and professional communication is of particular importance during the period of rapid progress in science and technology in the modern world. As A.A. reformed, in development of science, language does not play the role of a random ingredient, but enters into a structural element in the essence of science. Language "enters" science in the first place terminology. Terminology is a multifunctional linguistic formation and is a set of terms, which are units of the lexical level. Thus, the terms are the means implementation of the functions of the terminological system, and the functions of this system are at the same time functions of terms. Language, like any multidimensional phenomenon, requires a complex analysis, one of the components of which is function analysis, since language is directed not only into the components their units, but also in their external environment - in the process





of their participation in real communication. Functional and structural characteristics of linguistic phenomena interdependent, because the answer to the question of how the language functions, inseparable from the answer to the question of how it is formed. So way, the study of the features of the functions of medical terms, next to features of their production and structural and semantic characteristics is a natural stage linguistic analysis unit of this class. Function as an object of linguistic analysis determines the content much of modern research on language and linguistic units. Understanding the function as a practical manifestation of the essence of the language or linguistic unit, predetermined by its very nature, is laid down in works of representatives of the Prague Linguistic Circle and their followers. When analyzing linguistic phenomena, it is necessary to distinguish between function and purpose, which, not being identical, closely interact, combine in that the primordial duality of language and speech, which has always been characteristic of the subject study of our science.

Neologism terms differ from traditional terms by special connections with time, which are fixed by the collective consciousness. Many of the terms and terminological phrases we are analyzing have already gone through the process of socialization, and partly lexicalization. In other words, a new medical term or terminological phrase is a new word (a stable combination of words), new either in form or in content (both in form and in content). Based on this, all new medical terminology can be classified: 1) proper neologisms, 2) transnominations, 3) semantic innovation, or rethinking. 2. In modern English medical terminology, there are terms formed in various ways. Such terms presuppose the development of medical terminology through metaphorical and metonymic term formation, terminology of common vocabulary, synonymy, affix term formation, conversion, word composition and abbreviation. 3... The medical vocabulary of the English language is not a closed layer in the lexical system. The number of medical terms is increasing due to the words of the general literary vocabulary, which is explained by the tendency for the interaction of the vocabulary of medicine and the general literary language. It is associated with the differentiation and integration of lexical layers, as well as the specialization of lexical units.

The movement of lexical units from the composition of common vocabulary into the terminology of medicine is associated with the terminology of their meaning. The terminology of common words, the condition for the implementation of which is the narrowing of the scope of use (in this case, medical terminology), makes the word an exponent of a special concept that performs a definitive function. Terminologization consists in the features of the same word to function in non-





terminological and terminological meanings, that is, as the development of special terminological meanings in a general literary word. 4. Metaphorical and metonymic transfer of meanings is factors of semantic development of terms, which are caused by contiguity associations at the time of nomination or by the similarity of extra-linguistic content. These means lead to a semantically "one-planned" meaning devoid of an evaluative element and generally reflecting the real connections of objects, which meets the requirements for the term, and therefore contributes to the prevalence and productivity of this method of term formation. Due to metaphor and metonymy, modern English medical vocabulary is replenished with the linguistic means of the national language. Terms formed by these methods account for 14% of the total sample of terms. 5. Morphological neologisms differ from lexical-semantic ones by a higher degree of segmentation and motivation. 6. The terms are characterized by all types of compatibility: free, not free, single, idiomatic, stable. Taking into account the heterogeneity of terminological phrases by types of compatibility, we divide them into free terminological phrases and non-free terminological phrases. Terminological phrases are the most clearly and consistently motivated. We can say that in the English language there is a tendency to an increase in compositional semantic structures - complex terms and dismembered nominative units- multi-component terminological phrases. About 90% of all neoplasm's of the second half of the XX century were - complex terms and terminological phrases.

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