



Methods of Formation of Medical Terms and Linguistic Characteristics

Saidullayeva Muqaddam Akbarovna

Tashkent Medical Academy, Pedagogy, psychology and a senior lecturer in the Department of Languages

Abstract: In this article, the history of the Latin language in the development of medical terminology and the structure of Latin terms used in medical terminology, the study of its separation into root and affixal morphemes are the subject of morphological or morphemic analysis, word formation, certain word formation models including research..

Keywords: Ancient Latin, Word formation issues, Classics, Renaissance Indo-European language family, Glossary of medical terminology, New terms.

Introduction

Ancient Latin is of particular importance to physicians and pharmacists. Why does this ancient classical language continue to play the role of the main source of the formation of new terms to this day? Why are Latin alphabets, phonetics and grammar used for writing, pronunciation and working with modern medical nomenclature? To answer these questions, you need to familiarize yourself with a brief history of the Latin language.

Latin, belonging to the cursive group of the Indo-European language family, is one of the so-called dead languages, like ancient Hindi (Sanskrit), ancient Greek, etc. However, once it was a living spoken language. "Latin" comes from the name of the Italian tribe of Latins who lived in the region of Lazio.

In order to more fully describe the process of term formation in medical terminology using the example of three languages, we will consider the main ways of forming new terms in this field of knowledge.

It is known that one of the most important ways to enrich the vocabulary of medical terminology and create new terms is the composition of words or the basic structure. When a compound word has two elements, the first element determines the second, which is usually called the core. An analysis of professional literature has shown that Greek-Latin elements usually form the basis of many European languages and ensure the recognition of this term. One of the most common causes are phobias and manias. Also, as mentioned above, the first element of the term is the core and takes on most of the semantic load.

Analysis of the literature on the topic. Most medical terms are attached using Greek and Latin prefixes and suffixes. The advantage of this method is that new concepts and inventions can be easily and clearly named by experts. Such terms do not cause false associations, since they do not stimulate terminological names, and the named concepts are encoded through the standard meanings of the constituent term elements.

The main trend in the metaphorical formation of terms is anthroponymization - the inclusion of special concepts in general concepts related to a person, all areas of his physical, mental and social life. In

addition, the identification of special concepts with the names of things associated with human life can be considered a manifestation of this trend.

Despite the absolute importance of eponymic terms in medicine, there are terminological reference books that do not include their own names or do not fully reflect information about onymic expressions. The absence of similar terms in bilingual medical terminological dictionaries and thesaurus significantly complicates the use of medical literature in foreign languages, complicates student learning and leads to translation errors. Therefore, in the following chapters, we analyzed the presence of eponyms in modern English-Russian bilingual medical reference books. We have developed a classification of terms based on the division of nouns into several groups based on their origin.

Analysis and results. The source of information is scientific publications in English and Russian and bilingual medical dictionaries indicated in the bibliographic list. About 600 terms in English and Russian were found using the continuous sampling method from real materials. The first group includes eponyms based on personal names.

In the world of rapidly changing scientific concepts and the development of terminology, the terminology of verbal borrowings plays a leading role. The modern information society is characterized by the rapid growth of linguistic communication. The ever-increasing activity in the field of translation, the growth of bilingualism and modern society, great achievements in science and technology are not only the emergence of new names, but also entire semantic branches. At the same time, the process of word formation is accelerating, primarily reflected in the trends of globalization, manifested in the language of science. At the end of the XIV century, the process of creating national languages begins. The era of great geographical discoveries introduces Europeans to unknown peoples, languages, descriptions of new languages appear. In Western Europe, the Latin language has retained its main position in science, education and worship. But at the same time, the positions of native languages were strengthened. They received new social functions and high status. In the 16-17 centuries, a national grammar appeared, language catalogs and multilingual dictionaries were created. Also in Europe, there is a reasonable struggle for the linguistic unity of medical terminology, for reducing the number of synonyms, for cleaning it from incomprehensible Arabism and barbarism. The new Latin language, Renaissance Latin, claims to be the international scientific language in the European region. Anatomists played an active role in its renewal because the 16th century was the century of anatomical discoveries and the anatomical terminology at that time was confusing.

In the 20th century, the focus of linguists is not only the source of words, but also the study of the mechanisms of their assimilation in a foreign language at the level of grammar, vocabulary, phonetics, spelling, changes in its semantics, and relations with the lexical units of the receiving language. The ways of movement of words from language to language can be both direct and indirect, and the task of linguistics is to determine and describe them linguistically correctly.

In the 20th century, humanities scientists also began to show interest in medicine. The first steps in this area were aimed at the analysis of the categorical structure of medical knowledge, in particular, the central concepts such as health, disease, normality, pathology, by philosophers who tried to develop a philosophy of medicine. In the 21st century, medical terminology is one of the most extensive and complex systems of terms in terms of concepts and content. Medical vocabulary, including terms from other disciplines used in scientific medicine (biology, chemistry, physics, microbiology, radiology, genetics, anthropology, psychology, cybernetics, etc.), consists of several hundred thousand words and phrases. They include a large number of synonyms, which make up 25-40% of the terminological fund in some areas of medicine. Thus, although more than 50 different names of diseases are recorded in the international classification of diseases, the number of isolated nosological forms is several times less than this number.

Summary. The medical language began to attract the attention of terminologists because it reflects the most important area of knowledge for mankind and is one of the oldest special-purpose languages, and is distinguished by a variety of means of expression. In medical terminology, a wealth of experience

has been accumulated in studying some aspects of this professional language and various subsystems of medical terminology.

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