

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF MEDICAL LANGUAGE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract. Medical terminology is complex and hard to understand in every language. This article explores distinctive peculiarities of medical language, focusing on its precision, complexity, and evolution. Medical terminology is characterized by its use of Latin and Greek roots, which contributes to its standardization. The language of medicine is also marked by the creation of neologism and is noted for its openness and mobility, which accepts new terms and change old ones.

Annotatsiya. Tibbiyot terminologiyasi barcha tillarda tushunilishi qiyin hamda murakkab sanaladi. Ushbu maqola tibbiyot tilining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlilik, murakkablik va rivojlanish tomonlariga e'tibor qaratgan holda o'rganadi. Tibbiyot terminologiyalarining kelib chiqishi Lotin va Grek tillariga borib taqaladi va bu barcha tillarda birdek qabul qilinadi. Ushbu tilning rivojlanishi maxsus neologizmlar yaratilishi bilan belgilanadi hamda tilning o'zgaruvchan shakli tufayli yangi terminlar eskilarini siqib chiqargan holda tibbiyot tiliga qo'shiladi.

Key words: medical records, standardization, multisyllabic words, Greek and Latin roots.

Kalit so'zlar: tibbiy ro'yhat, me'zon, ko'p bo'g'inli so'zlar, Grek va Lotin tillari.

Medical language refers to any material related to healthcare, medical products, biotechnology, and pharmaceutical industry. It is a very broad type that covers everything from patent information to medical records, regulatory documents, marketing communication, and more.¹ Medicine language has very complicated features that express medical information, participate in the process of cognition, and transfer of knowledge. The peculiarity of medical language includes internationality and science terminology.

Internationality which refers to the shared vocabulary and the same terminology that are widely used in various languages around the world, particularly in the field of medicine. This shared vocabulary and terminology often originates from Greek and Latin roots and has been adopted globally. As a result, medical terms in different languages may be similar or even identical which mitigates the barriers to understand for the medical professionals from different countries. For example, antibiotic

¹ Marstranlation.com

(English), antibiotikum (German), антибиотик (Russian), and antibiotik (Uzbek). Hypertension- high blood pressure (English), Hypertonie (German), Гипертония (Russian), and Gipertoniya (Uzbek).

Medical language integrates terminology from various other sciences such as Biology (biologiya) chemistry (kimyo). This integration reflects the interdisciplinary nature of medicine, where understanding and treating health conditions often require knowledge from scientific fields.

A distinctive feature of the medical language can be a change in the medical term meanings and the emergence of medical neologism due to the conceptual scheme to another. Syndrome (sindrom) is a term has evolved to specify a collection of symptoms that occur together and characterize a particular condition such as Down syndrome (Daun sindrom) or metabolic syndrome (metabolik sindrom); influenza- bird flu- swine flu – gripp-parranda grippi-cho'chqa grippi; Cancer-carcinoma-sarcoma-saraton-karsinoma-sarkoma;

Moreover, multisyllabic words in medicine are the terms composed of multiple syllables, often used to describe medical conditions, procedures and anatomy. These words are sometimes difficult to pronounce and complex as most of them are derived from Greek and Latin roots, prefixes and suffixes. Multisyllabic words allow healthcare professionals to communicate accurately and ensures clarity and consistency to the process. Electrocardiography – elektrokardiografiya, gastroenterology-gastrontologiya (gastro- Greek, meaning: stomach, enteron-greek, meaning: intestine, logy- Greek, meaning: study).

The development of medical language has evolved over centuries, influenced by advancements in medical knowledge, changes in society, and the need for precise communication. As many medical terms originate from ancient Greek and Latin, Hippocrates and Galen made significant contributions to medical terminology. However, during Islamic Golden age, Arab scholars translated and expanded upon Greek and Roman medical texts. Many Arabic terms were later latinized and incorporated into western medicine.²

The next feature of medical terminology is its openness. In recent years, numerous English terms derived from Greek and Latin elements have been incorporated into the Uzbek medical terminology system via Russian. One, for example, insulin pompasi, podiatrist, skrining, manifestatsiya, etc. this feature of medical terminology is associated with its other essential feature – the mobility of the vocabulary. This determines such processes in terminology as the emergence of neologisms, ambiguous terms, the displacement of obsolete terms and etc.³ The

² Гринев С.В. Введение в терминологическую лексикографию. 1986

³ Бекишева Е.В. Категориальные основы номинации болезней и проблем, связанных со здоровьем: монография. 2007.

distinctive features of medical language are integral to its role in healthcare communication and ensure that medical language is a precise, efficient, and effective tool for healthcare industry.

Reference

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