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DEVELOPMENT STAGES IN RESEARCH OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Abstract: *This article discusses medical terminology and the stages of development of modern terminology.*
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Introduction

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Description and analysis of scientific and technical term systems is one of the leading areas of linguistic research in recent decades. The increased interest in special nomination is explained by the growing role of terminology and its standardization in various fields of knowledge. In order to achieve a common designation and understanding of the essence and processes of the world, as well as to maximize the effectiveness of the activities of specialists in various fields of science and production, issues of unification and harmonization of terminology are developed. The process of streamlining the scientific and technical space largely depends on overcoming linguistic disunity in the professional fields of knowledge, which is why research in linguistics is of paramount importance in overcoming the language barriers in the professional fields of activity [1]. Terminologists and linguists study both the process of generating the term and fixing the term in the term system, identify the main mechanisms of nomination, carry out targeted activities to achieve equivalence of translation of terminological vocabulary, to establish correct cross-language correspondences of terminological concepts at the national and international levels [2].

In addition, one of the most pressing issues in modern linguistics is the creation of new dictionaries, and a special place in lexicography is given to terminological dictionaries, which contribute not only to increase the efficiency of the translation of a special text in conditions of intercultural communication, but also to the culture of oral speech in the process of scientific communication.

An important place in terminological research is occupied by medical terminology, which has been formed over the centuries and continues to develop dynamically. The relentless interest in medical terminology defines a large number of works devoted to various aspects of its study. The data obtained allow us to consider the medical term maintenance as an autonomous section of general terminology and language theory, and also equip linguists with valuable information about the organization of the internal structure of the language, the peculiarities of verbalization of various categorical features, about productive word-formation models and other important phenomena at different levels of the language [3].

A large number of scientific works of researchers is devoted to the study of anatomical, dental, surgical, oncological and other terminological systems with the definition of the importance of the chosen topic and its significance for general linguistic studies based on a detailed study of individual term systems, which allows us to establish modern features of their systemic and structural organization, dynamic characteristics. “Terminological explosion”, widespread medical knowledge, internationalization

of scientific medical research and other factors of social development require a comprehensive and in-depth study of the mechanisms for nominating modern terminology, its compositional and semantic characteristics, determining the special role of language in the processes of conceptualization and metaphorization of professional vocabulary [4].

Medicine is one of the oldest areas of human activity, therefore, the terminology of medicine has long been established vocabulary, but at the same time it is a constantly developing terminology. In connection with the intensive development of biomedical, medico-chemical, medico-technical knowledge, the number of special medical terms is increasing [5]. Many new scientific concepts and terms appear in medicine, many old ones undergo various changes, which makes it possible to most fully and clearly trace the development trends and the ways of its formation, the laws of linguistic nomination, on the basis of English and medical terminology.

Medical terminology is a set of words and phrases used by specialists to designate scientific concepts in the field of medicine and healthcare.

Like any word, a term is a linguistic sign that has a content or meaning (semantics), and a form is a sound complex. In contrast to the words of commonly used vocabulary, the meanings of which correspond with common concepts, the meanings of terms are scientific concepts. The basic form of the term's existence is a definition, or scientific definition, that is, establishing the meaning of a term by highlighting the distinguishing essential features of a concept.

Medical terminology is a naturally occurring **branch** terminological system that expresses the exceptional diversity of almost all classes of concepts - generic and specific, general, concrete and abstract. Its categorical apparatus covers a thing, a process, an essence, a phenomenon, a sign, a property, quality, quantity, attitude, interaction, causality and some other categories [6]. A list of items, systematized according to certain rules, designating objects of a single population, relating to one of the fields of science, for example, anatomy, histology, embryology, microbiology, etc., is called "nomenclature".

Medical terminology has undergone significant changes in recent decades.

The work of Russian terminologists dealing with the problems of the language of medicine helps to trace them.

In the development of medical terminology several stages can be distinguished [7].

The first stage (XVIII century). The active formation of the Russian literary language, in which the scientific terms of Greek-Latin origin begin to be widely used. The first dictionaries of medical terms were compiled by the first Russian professor of "midwife art" N.M. Am-bodik-Maksimovich. The first academic dictionary of the Russian language, "Dictionary of the Academy," which included 600 medical terms of native and Greek-Latin origin was published [8].

The second stage (XIX century). Clarification and systematization of medical terminology. This stage was marked by a qualitatively new approach to the lexicographic processing of medical terms. In 1835, the "Medical Dictionary" was compiled by A.N. Nikitin - the founder and first secretary of the St. Petersburg Medical Society.

The third stage (first half of the XX century). The emergence and formation of the basics of terminological theory. However, in the first half of the 20th century, medical terminology as a theoretical discipline has not yet received an independent direction in scientific research. The terminological activity was carried out mainly by medical scientists and consisted in the preparation of didactic materials and training dictionaries in various fields of medicine.

As the author of one of the first textbooks of the Latin language for biological faculties, P. I.Karuzin, writes in the preface to his "Dictionary of Anatomical Terms" the closure of classical gymnasiums and the exclusion of the Latin language from secondary school subjects led to the fact that most young people, when studying at the medical faculties, had difficulties in mastering the medical terminology of Greek-Latin origin, which was traditionally used in courses of anatomy, pharmacology and clinical disciplines [9].

The fourth stage (1960-1980). Isolation and formation of medical terminology as an independent discipline. This period is characterized by the intensification of methodological activities in the field of medical terminology [10]. Latin textbooks are published for medical schools and faculties. It was the beginning of the methodological work that served as an impetus for understanding the nature of the medical term and its linguistic description. During this period, the first theses of a descriptive nature were defended, relating to medical terminology, as well as works devoted to the historical and philological analysis of the works of ancient physicians were written, much attention was paid to etymology [11].

The fifth stage (80-90s of the XX century). The period of further development of medical terminology in the framework of modern trends in linguistics and the theory of general terminology.

The first systematic publication of the "Encyclopedic Dictionary of Medical Terms" in three volumes played an important role in the lexicographic support of medical terminology [12].

The last decades of the 20th century are characterized by the process of divergence of the vocabulary of medical specialties due to the differentiation of life sciences and the emergence of ever new areas of knowledge and research directions in the field of medicine. Therefore, it was necessary to establish general principles for putting in order medical terminology. Such work was carried out by

employees of the Scientific Research Laboratory of Medical Terminology of RAMS. In 1985-1995 70,000 basic medical terms were collected and systematized in subject areas, a list of the main categories of concepts used in medicine was compiled.

The need for deep theoretical research was caused by the specific conditions for the functioning and development of medical terminology. Since the beginning of the 80s work in the field of medical terminology has sharply intensified. During this period systematic studies of the terminology of various medical disciplines are carried out, the functional features of the medical text are described, the place of terminology in the lexical system of national languages is determined, questions of word-formation modeling based on the material of medical terminology are developed [13].

A profound comparative study of word-formation processes in the literary Latin language and medical terminology was devoted to the doctoral dissertation of a leading researcher in the field of medical terminology, known for her works not only in the country, but also abroad, V.F. Novodranova.

In the last decades of the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st century a number of scientific and methodological conferences were held devoted to the theoretical, practical, and didactic problems of medical terminology. In collaboration with specialized departments, manuals on medical terminology and specialized training dictionaries began to be created.

The sixth stage is the cognitive-discursive paradigm in medical terminology [14].

Since the ratio of language and thinking has always been the focus of attention of linguists, in the 90s in medical terminology, ideas of cognitivism gradually began to appear, but they were not yet framed in a separate theoretical direction. The term begins to be seen as a carrier of special information, mediating the process of professional scientific communication and optimizing the development of knowledge [15].

The development of medicine at the present stage is characterized by the expansion of external relations, the actualization of oral and written international professional communication, the intensive development of professional communication in English, which has become the international language of science. Professionals working in the field of medicine, it is very important to have a reliable dictionary that most fully interprets professional vocabulary and terminology. An important factor in professional intercultural communication is the correct phonetic design of the word. Phonetic information included in bilingual medical dictionaries becomes necessary for anyone who studies a foreign language for oral and written communication. The problem of registering terms and developing their orthoepic characteristics in modern industry dictionaries requires an urgent solution.

The language of medicine is interpreted as a means of categorizing human activity, as a verbalized way of thinking about the scientific world. The anthropocentric orientation of cognitive terminology forces us to take into account not only the object of cognition, but also the subject of cognition. Metaphorization takes a leading place in terminogenesis. It appears as a specific operation on knowledge, the transfer of information from one conceptual source field to another conceptual one - the goal. In morphological terminology, terminological elements are considered as units that carry minimal information about thought processes and the derived term with its compositional semantics is considered as the implementation in a linguistic form of logical-conceptual categories of this field of knowledge [16].

Thus, it can be stated that, having retained the object of terminology, the new paradigm has changed its subject.

Today terminology seeks not only to describe the structural-semantic properties of terms, but to explain facts and phenomena which is associated with the polyparadigm of scientific knowledge.

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