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REQUIREMENTS FOR ADOPTED TERMS IN THE FIELD OF MEDICINE

Abstract: This article analyzes the role of the assimilation layer in medical terminology. The interest in the study of the terminological system of different branches of medicine, subject groups is natural, because the theory and practice of medical science is one of the developing sciences around the world. At the same time, the existence of many “interconnected” fields of other sciences related to medical science is constantly leading to hundreds of new concepts being added to medical terminology. Terms, term systems, terminological field - a universal means of acquiring, storing and expressing specialized knowledge, the analysis of which helps to understand medical evolution, which in turn leads to a deeper understanding of the diagnostic meaning of clinical terms, the development of clinical thinking, will definitely help.

Key words: term, lexical fund, medicine, adoption, Latin, terminology, system, medical terminology

Language: English

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Introduction

Being a layer of the lexical fund, medical terminology has its own specific features. Since «in every professional sublanguage there is a nomenclature vocabulary, correlated with certain realities and objects» [1]. The peculiarity of the vocabulary of medical terminology lies in the fact that in other lexical subsystems its nomens are presented.

It should be noted that the regulation of medical terminology in modern linguistics is one of the most pressing issues. The study of medical terms is important for professional communication between specialists, increasing their lexical resources in the training of medical staff, publishing professional scientific literature, developing scientific relations with foreign experts in the field of health, information exchange and creation of industry dictionaries.wider and more diverse.

As mentioned by Chernyavsky «the disorder of medical terminology both in Russian and in other languages continues to remain a serious obstacle to the exchange of scientific information, with its machine

processing, creates great difficulties in the adequate scientific translation of medical literature» [2, 59].

When describing the structural features of the formation of medical terms, one should proceed from the fact that the fund of term formation largely coincides with the fund of word-formation means of common vocabulary. So, Danilenko V.P. notes that in terminology the same methods are active and productive as in general vocabulary: semantic, syntactic, morphological [3, 78].

The term is defined as «a word or phrase denoting the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity» [4, 265]. According to the complexity of perception by the audience, the terms are divided into highly specialized, special and widely used.

Lotte D.L. developed special requirements such as structure, brevity, independence from context, absolute and relativity [5, 120].

According to Grinev S.V., the requirements for terms can be defined in the following aspects: syntactic, semantic and pragmatic. Each of them is related to a specific aspect [see Table 1].

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Table 1. Requirements for terms

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|---|--|
| a) syntactic aspect - requirements for the form of the term: | compliance with language standards; brevity; ability to produce; invariance of terms; motivation |
| б) semantic aspect - requirements to the content of the term: | the unambiguousness of the term in the term system; full meaning; inconsistency in semantics; the absence of synonyms |
| в) pragmatic aspect - requirements based on the specifics of the use of the term: | implementation; level of use; the demand for modernity; resonance; internationalization |

Important requirements of the term include adequacy, accuracy, unambiguousness and uniformity:

1. Adequacy requirement: the content of the concept included in the term must correspond to modern scientific knowledge about the relevant object.

2. Clarity requirement: a) the content and scope of the concept included in the term must be clearly different from other concepts in this micro-terminology; b) there should be no misdirected elements of the sound content of the term in terms of the content and scope of the concept being terminated.

3. The requirement of one meaning and one form: any sound composition must be attached to only one concept; «The ambiguity of the term is unacceptable.»

It should be noted that medical terms have a special place in the language layer. It is understood that in the use of the term, clarity, adequacy and unambiguousness are considered to be the main features.

In the research, we consider the basic “term” that forms the concepts of terminology and medical terminology as a nominative word or phrase adopted to name general concepts. By «terminology» we mean a set of terms that mean concepts in any field of activity. Accordingly, “medical terminology” is a set of terms used in medicine.

Medical terms are special words and phrases used to describe phenomena and processes, their signs

and characteristics, such as medical work, pediatrics, clinic, medical prophylaxis, dentistry, surgery, neurology, pharmaceuticals, cardiology, oncology, ophthalmology, which are areas of medicine. Examples of medical terms in Uzbek and Russian are virus, allergy, coma, anemia, cyst, antiseptic, embryo, stress.

The number of new medical terms in the field is growing rapidly, and their understanding of the stage of development is available to a narrow circle of chitateley-specialists in the field of medicine.

One of the most difficult problems in the regulation of medical terminology is assimilation, which is determined by the interest in terminological lexicon as a means of expression, storage and transmission of specific scientific concepts and the need for continuous improvement and expansion of the conceptual apparatus. After all, one of the most important features of the term - to occupy a clearly defined place in the structure of relations within the system of terms - is fully manifested when the requirements are consistently met. However, due to a number of reasons, these requirements are not fully met within complex microterminations such as medical.

As Shansky N.M. points out, «there is no language on earth that is completely free from the influence of another language, because no nation, a particular language bearer and creator, lives in absolute solitude.»

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Saidkadirova D.S. said that “two main sources play an important role in the enrichment and development of the lexical structure of the language. These are the creation of new words based on the internal, laws and capabilities of the language, as well as the acquisition of words from other languages. He also said, “Both situations occur because of a certain need, necessity, and it is a complex process in which different linguistic and non-linguistic (extralinguistic) factors apply. That is why every aspect of word formation is a complex feature of the language system” [6, 50].

“Assimilation is the transfer of language elements from one language element to another as a result of language interactions; it is also called the assimilation of the elements themselves (word, morpheme, syntactic construction, etc.) from one language to another. Often words and syntactic constructions are less mastered. Assimilation of other language sounds and word-forming elements occurs through assimilated words, which occur by adapting the assimilated language to its properties. In the process of adaptation, foreign words are mastered to such an extent that their origin in a foreign language is not felt at all and can only be determined by etymologists” [7, 96].

Assimilation is a universal linguistic phenomenon, the phenomenon of accepting linguistic material from one language to another due to extralinguistic connections between different levels and forms [8, 99]. The main intralinguistic reasons for mastering have long been known, the need to name new concepts, the tendency to language economics, the need to identify the semantic content of lexical units, as well as details of communication strategies and tactics, including the pursuit of expressiveness,

expressiveness. The mastery of lexical units can also be explained by the pursuit of language economics.

Assimilation is a universal linguistic phenomenon associated with the acceptance of linguistic material from another language by one language due to extralinguistic connections between languages that differ in level and form.

It should be noted that the study of this process as a result of the relationship between peoples and their languages is important for solving a number of linguistic problems, as well as issues related to history, archeology, psychology and other sciences [9, 112].

According to the generally accepted definition, mastery is the process of translating elements of different appearances from one language to another.

According to Kalinin A.V., the term «mastered word» is the most appropriate, because words in foreign and foreign languages only «really belong to the lexicon of other languages and do not belong to the vocabulary of the Russian language» [10, 210].

The existing terminological «diversity» of the theory of assimilation is a multifaceted process, in which the acceptance of a foreign language unit into a recipient-language is multifaceted. In his time, L.P. Krysin addressed a number of important issues: the scope and content of the concept of «mastery»; reasons for mastering; types of units supplied; assimilation (assimilation) of lexemes in the acquired language, promoted signs of adaptation [11, 142].

As for the role of Latin in medical terminology, this language makes up the majority of assimilations in anatomical, histological, clinical, and pharmaceutical groups. For example, assimilation in anatomical terms:

Table 2.

| № | Latin | Russian | Uzbek |
|----|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Abductor, oris, (muskulus) m | абдуктор (отводящая мышца) | абдуктор (узоклаштирувчи мушак) |
| 2. | Adductor, oris, (muskulus) m | аддуктор (приводящая мышца) | абдуктор (яқинлаштирувчи мушак) |
| 3. | Appendix, idis, f | аппендикс | аппендикс |
| 4. | Acinus, I m (лот) | ацинус | ацинус |
| 5. | Bronchioli (лот) | бронхиола | бронхиола |
| 6. | Areola, ae, f | ареола | ареола |
| 7. | Oliva, ae, f | олива | олива |

Thus, it is also necessary to have in the language of learning systems of terms that serve a particular thematic area, professional environment and are somewhat identical in terms of the source of the acquisition of these terms. Terminological lexicon is an increasingly significant permeable layer for

assimilated words relative to the vocabulary richness of the common language. In addition, assimilations are directly related to the etymology of the lexical unit and its other features, i.e., the plan of expression (morphological structure) and the plan of content (degree of ambiguity).

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