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ADOPTED TERMS IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Abstract: Views on the social nature of language are not in doubt, but modern works devoted to the study of the problem of the social dimension of language have created a solid foundation for theoretical provisions on social linguistic relations and interdependencies. Latin as the language of science has had a great influence on the terminology of special scientific areas. The Latin language serves as the basis for the creation and formation of medical terms. 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. But due to a number of reasons, these requirements are not fully met within the framework of complex microterminological systems, for example, medical ones.

Key words: term, vocabulary, assimilation, medical language, language system, Latin language, medical terminology.

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Introduction

In the development of any area, its most changeable, fast-moving part is the terms, and in the development of this area, its vocabulary is enriched with new terms. This, in turn, creates the basis for the enrichment of the national language. The classification of medical terms according to the principle of type and category is widely used in microsystems of terms. But, in our opinion, the classification on one basis will not always be successful. The classification of concepts is usually made on the basis of a general division, i.e., a change in the most important feature can lead to the fact that objects belonging to the same type belong to different types.

Medical terminology in general has been studied in the linguistic literature mainly in the following areas:

- 1) structural and semantic description of medical terms;
- 2) sources of formation of medical terms;
- 3) syntactic description of medical terms;
- 4) skill level in medical terms.

According to M.N.Cherniavsky, medical terminology will be replenished with almost a

thousand new terms [1, 29]. In fact, the presence of terms indicates an orderly work, which is carried out by accurately describing the symptoms of the disease, the patient's complaints, the diagnosis and the results of treatment. The scientist proposes to single out the following subsystems in the medical nomenclature:

1. Anatomical and histological: names of various areas and parts of the body, parts of organs and tissues.
2. Clinical: morphological tumors and processes, diseases and pathological conditions of a person (course and symptoms of diseases, symptoms, syndromes, diagnosis, prevention, therapeutic and surgical treatment).
3. Pharmaceuticals: names of medicines, herbal and chemical preparations, prescriptions [2, 74].

In particular, V.V. Ivanov proposes the following classification of medical terminology [3, 35]:

- names of diseases;
- signs of pathogens;
- names of disease syndromes;
- names of diagnostic signs of diseases;
- names of drugs;
- names of anatomical concepts;
- names of artificial organs;

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- treatment and diagnostics;
- names of instruments;
- names of tumors;
- cell names.

In the studies of I.V. Motchenko [4, 124], the process of expressing medical concepts leads to an algorithm determined by the disease, presented at the level of a set of entities of the corresponding consistency:

- diagnostics;
- symptoms - symptoms;
- prevention - prevention;
- means of treatment;
- complications of the disease;
- diagnosis (type of disease, then the results of laboratory tests, complications are recorded in the diagnosis) [5, 61].

In addition to the issues of medical terminology by V. V. Ivanov and I. V. Motchenko, in our opinion, it is necessary to include issues of assimilation of medical terms. After all, the international description and study of medical terminology is reflected in the terminological field of the development of the region in the form of new lexemes.

Medical terminology has the following characteristics:

- 1) the main layer of medical terminology in the Russian and Uzbek languages is made up of terms borrowed from Greek, Latin and English;
- 2) medical terminology is mainly based on borrowings from the Latin language;
- 3) medical terms are based on a high level of motivation, and purely medical terms make up the bulk of the medical vocabulary.

The vocabulary and terminology of the medical industry is replenished with new units, and various language sources are used to fix this situation, but due to the dynamics of the replenishment process in dictionaries, it is difficult to fully reflect this process through statistical information. It should also be noted that no specialized dictionary is capable of capturing such a huge content and speed of concepts. The achievements of medicine include new methods of diagnosis and treatment, methods of instrumental examination of patients, the names of surgical interventions and options for surgical operations, the emergence and spread of new diseases, mutations of diseases, etc., leading to an expansion of the vocabulary and terminology of the field.

It is known that terminological vocabulary is an essential transmission layer in terms of acquisitions. In addition, acquisitions are directly related to the etymology of a lexical unit and its other properties, that is, the plane of expression (morphological structure) and the plane of content (level of ambiguity). "It is necessary to consider borrowed words from the point of view of associative and word-

formation relations in the lexical system of the Uzbek language, as well as to study lexical units by comparing their composition, word-formation possibilities and features of synonymy" [6, 39].

So appropriation is appropriation in its purest form. This means that the word is translated into the language in the same form as it exists in the source language. Variable assimilation - assimilation is counted due to the difference of words with affixes, inflection, etc. The process of acquiring words from foreign languages has always been and remains one of the active ways of enriching many languages of the world. Medical language is no exception. His vocabulary has been significantly formed mainly due to replenishment from other languages (Latin, Greek).

The diachronic study of the medical language reveals all the processes that took place at different stages of the medical language. Noting that most of the terms are borrowed from Latin into the Turkic languages, including Uzbek, F. I. Abdulkhairova notes that Arabic lexical units almost did not leave their mark in modern medical terminology, only single Arabicisms are observed, mainly in the names of medicines, and gives the following examples: potassium and alkaloid, from the Arabic word "al kali" (plant ash), from the Latin "alkali" (alkaline); alcohol - Arabic "al-kol" (fine powder of antimony); elixir, Arabic "al-ixir" (philosopher's stone); bura - like "burak" in Arabic [7, 19].

Ibn Sina in his "Laws of Medicine" mentions the back of the neck, albuginum (protein), ileum (gut behind the ribs), retina (retina), venacephalica (head vein), vermiscerebelli (cerebellar worm), auriculacordis (heart-ear), introduced terms such as orbit (eye socket), dura mater, and pia mater (dura and pia mater)[7, 20].

The process of assimilation of medical terms is considered a complex phenomenon. The reason for this is primarily related to the process of medical practice. In fact, medical terminology is not considered a fixed form, but is in constant motion, as it forms a large macrosystem. This is due to the development of the medical field and the emergence of new types of diseases.

In the studied segment of the terminological system of medicine, terms formed from the reserves of national languages and borrowed from other languages are distinguished. In medical terminology, the process of assimilation of terms from other languages is extremely important in the development of the terminology of this area, since it occurs at all levels of the lexical layer. In particular, the weight of borrowed terms in medical terminology is high; these terms are mainly borrowed from the Latin language and are actively used in many other languages. For example:

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Table 1.

<i>Greece / lat</i>	<i>Russian</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Deutch</i>
medicina (lat.)	медицина	medicine	médecine	medizin
virus (lat.)	вирус	virus	virus	virus
reflexus (lat.)	рефлекс	reflex	réflexe	reflex
bronchioles (lat.)	бронхиола	bronchiole	bronchiole	bronchillen
botulismus (lat.)	ботулизм	botulism	botulisme	botulismus
vena (lat.)	вена	vein	vein	vene

So, in the origin of the medical language, Latin terms are a priority list of terms.

Thus, the complexity of medical terminology in terms of its structure and quantity is explained by a number of reasons. This is primarily due to the process of medical practice, and the Latin language is seen as an important source of medical terminology as an important cultural phenomenon of the modern world. The Latin language serves as the basis for the creation

of special words and highly productive terminological elements in medicine. One of the most difficult problems solved in the regulation of medical terminology is appropriation. This is determined by the interest in terminological vocabulary as a means of expressing, storing and transmitting special scientific concepts and the need for continuous improvement and, accordingly, expansion of the conceptual and terminological apparatus.

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