

THE ESSENCE OF MODERN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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Annotation: *The description and analysis of terminological systems in this article is explained by the increased interest in the issues of linguistic terminology in the last decades due to the increased role of terminology and its adaptation in various fields of knowledge. It has been said that one of the most important tasks of linguists is to establish a reliable dictionary that best interprets professional vocabulary and terminology for professionals working in the medical field.*

Keywords: *terminological systems, medicine, linguistic semantics, morphological conceptual.*

The description and analysis of scientific terminological systems is one of the leading directions of linguistic research in recent decades. The increased interest in special terminological issues is explained by the increased role of terminology and its adaptation in various fields of knowledge. In order to achieve a unified definition and understanding of the essence and processes of the surrounding world, as well as to obtain maximum efficiency from the activities of specialists in various fields of science and production, issues of combining and harmonizing terminology are being considered.

The process of adaptation of the scientific and technical space largely depends on the elimination of the linguistic barrier in the fields of professional knowledge, therefore, today, research aimed at the elimination of language barriers in the professional fields of linguistics is important. Terminologists and linguists study both the terminological process and the unification of terms in the terminological system, determine the main mechanisms of terminology, carry out targeted measures at the national and international level to achieve equivalence of terminological dictionary translation, establish interlinguistic compatibility of terminological concepts.

In addition, one of the most urgent issues in modern linguistics is the issue of creating new dictionaries, and terminological dictionaries are given a special place in lexicology, which helps to increase the effectiveness of special text translation in the context of intercultural communication, as well as the culture of oral speech in the process of scientific communication.

The development of medicine in the current period is characterized by the expansion of foreign relations, the relevance of oral and written international professional communication, the rapid development of professional communication in English, which has become the international language of science. For professionals working in the medical

field, it is essential to have a reliable dictionary that best interprets professional vocabulary and terminology.

The correct phonetic structure of the word is an important factor of intercultural communication. Phonetic information included in bilingual medical dictionaries is of great importance to anyone learning a foreign language, both in spoken and written language. The problem of registering terms in modern dictionaries and developing their orthoepic features requires an urgent solution.

It consists in deepening the knowledge about the methods of naming terms, expanding the ideas about the nominative cognitive activity hidden from direct observation and the connections between the existing concepts and the systematic representations of the language.

Dynamic processes of language development based on linguistic as well as extralinguistic factors lead to structural semantic changes of terminological systems, especially terms of rapidly developing fields such as cardiology.

In modern linguistics, a large number of metaphorical terms based on terms lead to the growth of terminological synonymy in terminology.

Predominance in the formation of terms is given to Greek-Latin elements, and this ensures easy acquisition and memorization by experts who speak different languages, but the grammatical structure of the national language also uses word-forming methods based on the type and style of communication.

Terminology is characterized by a high degree of similarity in structural, semantic, morphological and syntactical levels in languages with different systems, that is, languages such as English and Russian, and this indicates the tendency of a single terminological fund.

At this stage of the development of society, the study of terminological problems is the most important task of linguistics. In the modern world, terminology occupies a leading position in the field of communication and communication, and is a source of information, a means of developing expertise, and even a means of accelerating scientific and technological progress.

In the rapidly changing reality of the 21st century, each person is evaluated based on his professional competence. Accordingly, a specialist must be a carrier of a certain professional language at a high level in order to communicate effectively in his professional activity.

Terminology is a part of vocabulary that is extremely sensitive to external influences. Especially in the terminology, the influence of the society on the language is clearly manifested, which makes it possible to study the historical stages of the development of states, their formation, to analyze the types of civilizations, to determine their cultural, scientific and technical potential.

Terminology is the field of linguistics that deals with the study of terms. The recognized opinion among researchers is that terminology as an independent scientific discipline gradually developed as a result of the autonomous development of separate

scientific directions, and then emerged as a result of their synthesis. Concepts and methods of systematic analysis are used in the study and description of scientific and technical terminology. The lexical system of a language is a complex system that includes many subsystems that are divided according to different characteristics (semantic, structural or functional). These subsystems are interconnected and different from each other - they act in different ways. An important place among them is occupied by the terminology of various fields.

The terminological lexicon is a special section of the general literary language, and its difference from general words is the semantic feature of terms that have a special scientific or technical concept. The generally recognized definition of the term has two main features: it is a nominative unit of a special concept and it is included in the terminology of a certain field of science and technology. These two symbols indicate a high degree of systematicity of terminology.

Thus, the system of terms reflects the system of concepts of this science. Paradigmatic relations of terms in terms of content allow to identify interrelated concepts and to create classification schemes corresponding to the system of concepts of this science. The systematicity of terminology from a colloquial point of view is created by the morphological structure of words, which is limited by formal means, i.e., the features of word change and a set of word-forming models. Systematic organization of terminology is a synthesis of logical and linguistic systematicity. A logical system is a classification scheme of concepts that reflects the relationships between concepts and creates its hierarchy.

By the end of the 20th century, research on terminology problems has entered a new cognitive stage. This stage is related to the cultural, national thinking and language interaction of the researchers in this field.

Modern terminological studies emphasize the complex (various, multi-layered) structure of terms, and this implies a multifaceted and multifaceted terminological analysis. At the same time, the traditional connection of terminological studies with philosophical sciences created the basis for the active introduction of the cognitive approach. All types of information involved in the formation of new knowledge are taken into account. At the same time, it is based not on traditionally separated types of knowledge, but also on the conclusion about horizontal and vertical views of social knowledge, scientific-professional and cultural memory of the term, cognitive-informational nature of the term. In the study of the organization and dynamics of language categories, not only the complex - systematic structure of the language, but also the influence of national consciousness and other knowledge structures on any construction in language and speech was revealed. The conceptual image of the world, partially reflected in language, forms the linguistic image of the world.

The cognitive direction turns terminology into an "open" science with a clear tendency to expand its boundaries, involves integration processes that lead to the release of interdisciplinary curricula.

Anthropocentrism leads in the direction of
1312

interdisciplinary synthesis, and this is manifested in the consideration of the human factor in the formation of the language system, in the formation of text and language unity.

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