

EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

VOLUME03 ISSUE05

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55640/eijps-03-05-10>

Pages: 34-36



CURRENTLY, THE FUNCTIONS OF TERMINOLOGY IN MODERN MEDICINE

Isroilova Dilbar Ikramovna
Andijan State Medical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Terminology, euphemisms, functional styles, abbreviations, DNA, AIDS, cognitive-speech pragmatics.

Received: 12.05.2023

Accepted: 17.05.2023

Published: 22.05.2023

Abstract: Medicine as a science is full of terms - words and phrases denoting scientific concepts, which reflect the essential properties and characteristics of the object. Over the years, medicine has evolved. This can be seen in the analysis of medical terminology. With the development of medicine, terminology also developed, and many neologisms appeared.

INTRODUCTION

Modern medical terminology is a collective concept, which includes many words and stable phrases that make up the terminological base of several biomedical disciplines. This is a naturally formed term system that has a centuries-old tradition. Research and study of the problems of medical terminology are extremely important and relevant since terminology is the main source of enriching the lexical composition of all modern languages.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As one of the special branches of the so- called functional styles that serve different fields of science, the sublanguage of medicine differs from other professional sublanguages in its cognitive parameters, covering a huge complex of concepts combined into one capacious concept – health protection. Through the content plan, the specificity of the professional sub- language of medicine is reflected in the choice of terminological neologisms from all the linguistic means available in the language. A necessary condition for obtaining information and professional communication in a foreign language is the mastery of the terminological fund of the relevant specialty and professionally- oriented vocabulary that is directly related to it.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The nature of neologisms is heterogeneous. Based on this, neologisms are divided into lexical and stylistic.

Stylistic neologisms are words or new meanings of old words that denote already existing concepts and objects.

For example, heart failure: current concepts and management – heart failure: modern concepts and treatment. Lexical neologisms, most of which are terms or nomenclatural words, are new or old words to denote new objects, phenomena, and concepts.

For example, pilot study – experimental study; red hypertension - benign (arterial) hypertension; rodent cancer – basal cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, basal cell epithelioma; opportunistic pneumonia – pneumonia caused by opportunistic pathogens.

Neoplasms of medical terms are mainly formed by traditional methods: word composition; the method of telescoping, affixation; abbreviations. [10, 5-41] According to the method of education, the studied medical neologisms can be classified as: affixal, the basis of which contains the root and affixes: paramedicalization (the tendency to give preference to alternative methods of treatment), hospitalist (a physician practicing only in a hospital), superinfectior (a person who is a carrier of an infectious disease and deliberately spreads it); compound words containing at least two root morphemes: andropause ("menopausal period" in a man's life), photomedicine (a field of medicine that studies the use of light for the prevention and treatment of diseases) and compound words formed by composing two or more bases, one of which is formed by derivation: photo rejuvenation (a method of skin treatment using a light source or other thermal or chemical means to eliminate wrinkles caused by photoaging), neuropsychopreservation (cryopreservation of the brain), psych ergonomics (study of factors of psychological balance of the human condition); abbreviations: SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome – an acute infectious disease, such as pneumonia); telescopisms: globesity (worldwide epidemic obesity), virtopsy (virtual autopsy performed using computer technology); the phrase: robotic check-ups (computer medical examination), phage therapy (the use of bacteriophage viruses to destroy bacteria that are pathogens of the disease), pharmafood (genetically modified foods with pharmacological components to reduce cholesterol, etc. genetic enhancement (genetic improvement). [8, 215]

How neologisms are formed:

1. Prefixes and suffixes are used to create neologisms. To indicate an excess or lack of something, the prefixes "over" and "under" are used, for example, overaction - hyperfunction; overdose – excessive dose, overabundance; over-breathing – hyperventilation, hyperpnea; underweight – weight loss; undernourishment – exhaustion, hypotrophy.

The suffix -er is used to form a new word with the meaning of a person producing an action, or a device, device, device: sleeper – a person who sleeps, over-sleeper – a person who sleeps more than required; downer - a depressant substance, pain-killer - analgesic, non-smoker / total abstainer - someone who does not smoke and completely abstains from smoking.

The role of each productive affix is more important than the role of a separate lexical neologism since each word-forming morpheme gives life to many lexical neologisms, which expands the possibilities of word-formation. So, a lot of neologisms in the field of medicine relating to the recently popular plastic surgery (surgiholic - a man with a mania to change his body beyond recognition with the help of plastic surgery), tummy tuck (liposuction), nose job (rhinoplasty). Recently, a new procedure has appeared, proposed by dermatologists, tear-through fillers to make the eyes look fresh. Conversion or change of the syntactic function of a word is a method of word formation, according to which another part of speech is formed from one part without any changes in the external form of the word. In this way, the noun becomes a verb or an adjective; the verb takes over the functions of the noun, etc. For example, they cure him. – They treat him. How does the organism function? – How does this organism work?

CONCLUSION

The new formations of the English language in the field of medicine and healthcare make a significant contribution to the enrichment of the vocabulary of the modern English language. The emergence of information technologies, the emergence of new diseases, syndromes, symptoms, and methods of their treatment affect the emergence of new lexical categories for the exchange of medical information in the field of healthcare. Therefore, modern neology has several tasks that require urgent solutions, namely: the systematization of terminology; establishment of features of the conventionalization of new vocabulary in the conditions of the present; expansion of multi-aspect linguistic research on the latest language and speech material.

REFERENCES

1. Gafurov B.Z. Analysis of medical version in texts of advertising of hygiene products in the fight against COVID-19 (on the material of Russian and Uzbek languages). Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL). –Indonesia. Vol. 3, Issue 1, January 2022. –P. 32-39. (Impact factor 7,5)
2. Gafurov B.Z. The theme of female gender in the texts of advertising in Russian and Uzbek languages– Spain. Vol. 2, Issue 1, January 2022. –P. 23-29. (Impact factor 6,8)
3. Motchenko, I.V. The main trends in the formation of English medical terminology: dis... Candidate of Philology. M., 2011. 215 p.
4. Plotnikova, L.I. Word-making is a phenomenon of linguistic personality. Belgorod: BelSU Publishing House, 2013.
5. Khokhlacheva, V. N. The problem of word-formation meaning (to the concept of the norm in word formation) / V. N. Khokhlacheva // Grammar and norm. - M.: Nauka, 2017. – pp. 5- 41.
6. Рахматов, З. Н., & Рашидов, Д. Н. (2023). Пути совершенствования механизма разработки маркетинговой стратегии ао «ўзтемирийўлайўловчи». Innovative achievements in science 2022, 2(17), 55-60.
7. Shamemne, N.L. Theoretical foundations of constructing an algorithm for ecolinguistic monitoring / N.L. Shamne, A.N. Shovgenin // Vestn. Volgograd. state University. Series 2, Linguistics. – 2010. – № 2 (12). – Pp. 153-161