

SIGNIFICANCE AND USE OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN RUSSIAN LESSONS FOR UZBEK STUDENTS OF MEDICAL UNIVERSITIES

Irbutaeva Nigora Dilshodovna

Samarkand Medical Institute Uzbekistan Samarkand

ANNOTATION

This article focuses on the use of medical terms and abbreviations, the selection of synonyms that cause difficulties in understanding, interpreting and pronouncing them by non-russian-speaking students.

Keywords: medical words, abbreviations, antonyms, synonyms, term systems, term, non-russian speakers.

INTRODUCTION

Medical terminology is a set of vocabulary with its own characteristics, since each professional sublanguage has its own ruling vocabulary, which correlates with certain phenomena and objects. This is a profession that is constantly evolving where the medical terminology is very rich and varied. The peculiarity of the vocabulary of medical terminology is that its catalogs are presented wider, more diverse than in other lexical subsystems.

According to Professor M.N. LERNYAVSKY, "the disorder of medical terminology both in Russian and in other languages continues to be a serious obstacle in the exchange of scientific information, in its machine processing, and creates great difficulties in the adequate scientific translation of medical literature."

The presence in the terminological system of both common with the vocabulary of the Russian language and specific characteristics suggests a two-sided orientation of the study of the term. Special medical words that are used as terms and taken from other layers of vocabulary cause particular difficulty for foreign students: valve leaflets, hollow cord, window into the brain, fungus stem, lens pole, vesicle roof, yolk sac, cerebral groove. These words usually represent diminutive forms of the original words, as well as words that are rarely used in colloquial speech. It is also necessary to pay special attention of students to the very frequent use of abbreviations in the practical work of a doctor (ECG, ultrasound, EEG, acute respiratory infections, AIDS, IHD, MVP, etc.) and to work on changing multicomponent phrases.

There is some contradiction between the thematic and situational image of educational materials in the Russian language, when a sequence is proposed for the formation of a lexical and grammatical base, speech skills and thematic principles for organizing training in classes in general education disciplines - biology, chemistry, mathematics. Where such a sequence is not always appropriate, which mainly due to the need to present a certain topic in sufficient volume.

Difficulties that arise in the process of studying medical terminology are, as a rule, of a semantic nature. The students do not have a clear understanding of the content of Russian terms, which is explained by the insufficiently precise connection of the educational process between the departments.

This phenomenon is based on the fact that in the terminology of any of the private medical disciplines there are functional components: highly specialized medical vocabulary; professional medical vocabulary, which includes those terms that function in several medical disciplines; general medical vocabulary, i.e. the terms that denote these concepts are common to all medical disciplines.

The complex of all these functional components leads to such a state of the terminological system, in which terminological synonymy immediately increases, which prevents the identical understanding of scientific information, the same translation of scientific medical literature and which slows down the ordering of the terminological system, for example: heart block - heart block; laparotomy - abdominal surgery; angiography - venography.

Good knowledge of antonymic relationships of terminological vocabulary (hypertension-hypotension, recession-hypertrophy, tachycardia-bradycardia, supination-pronation, replantation-implantation, fibrillation-defibrillation, progenia-prognathia, macrostomia-microstomia, inhalation-exhalation, formation-deformation, normal-deviated, anamnesis-episode, physical-mental) provides a more successful explanation of the meanings of unfamiliar terms. The antonymic method is to find familiar terms with opposite meanings, if any. Especially important for the study of medical terminology is also the question of the presence of homonymous terms in it. In medical terminology, intradisciplinary and interdisciplinary homonymy is distinguished. This is primarily due to the fact that medicine includes such sections as gynecology, therapy, pediatrics, and many others.

Within the framework of one medical discipline, the terms peritonitis, lipemia function, within several - alveolitis, dyspepsia. Speaking about homonymous terms that name human diseases, it should be noted the homonymy of eponymous terms, which make up a fairly extensive layer of medical vocabulary. It should also be noted that medical terms are divided into qualifying, associative and neutral. In qualifying terms, the explanation is expressed directly, by directly naming a distinctive, explanatory feature (for example, bulging of the brain, eversion of the eyelid, gastroduodenoplasty, hernia repair, cold shivering (cold shivering), exfoliative dermatitis of newborns (exfoliative dermatitis of newborns).

In figurative terms, motivation is expressed indirectly, indirectly, with the help of various kinds of associations, without direct naming of the proving feature. Such names are usually figurative in nature and are based on metaphors and comparisons (for example, a shoemaker's chest, a cleft lip, a wolf's mouth, a lion's face).

In some names, the association is caused by the mention of a literary or mythological character who possessed the corresponding personality or fate traits (for example, Stendhal syndrome, Dorian Gray syndrome Robin Hood, sadism, narcissism). Sometimes the associations that have arisen in the author of the term are not characteristic of a wide range of specialists, and the motivation requires additional clarification (for example, burnout syndrome, maple syrup disease, cocktail evening syndrome, manager syndrome).

Neutral terms are those whose sound complexes do not contain even a hint of the essential features of the concept. The bulk of the neutral terms are eponymous terms, i.e., derived from the names of scientists, doctors or patients (for example, Parkinson's disease, Quincke's edema, Itsenko-Cushing's disease, Botkin's disease, Korsakov's psychosis, Douglas space, Eustachian tube, Petrovsky's cardioplasty, Coppock cataract, Vidal reaction, Wolff-Parkinson-White

syndrome, as well as toponymic terms derived from geographical names (verdenization, Ithaca fever, Breslau bacillus, Japanese encephalitis, etc.) The involvement of branched lexico-semantic blocks in the speech action allows understanding the meaning of the word against the background of its associative-systemic connections. Lexical associations, blocks are formed around key words that stand out in the text. Extensive work on the term after the text involves going beyond the thematic array of vocabulary. This makes it possible to turn to a wide range of regional factors, to identify associative links at the semantic and conceptual level.

It should be noted that often the name of the same author is assigned to two or more diseases, symptoms or syndromes that he described (Hippocratic oath, face, mask, miter, nail, bench and hat; Pirogov's aponeurosis, Pirogov's plaster bandage, anesthesia according to Pirogov, extraperitoneal access according to Pirogov, osteoplastic surgery according to Pirogov, Pirogov sculptural method, amputation according to Pirogov; Botkin's point, bodies, syndrome, disease, phenomenon; Quincke's edema, sign, pulse; Babinsky's symptom I... - Babinsky's symptom IX). This leads to certain difficulties in the work of practitioners, as well as often to confusion in making the correct diagnosis and prescribing treatment.

Not applicable, all this makes it difficult for the appropriate perception of scientific information and the translation of scientific medical literature, streamlining and systematization of medical terminology. Very important is the characteristic of the medical style, which uses the frequent use of terminological phraseology. Since non-Russian-speaking students in the process of learning and working will encounter medical phraseological units in clinical terminology. Therefore, they consider the knowledge of professional medical phraseological units to be an integral direction in the formation of professional qualities of a future specialist in this field. But without targeted independent work, preparation and special exercises, it is very difficult to master them.

LITERATURE

- 1 Масеева, М. К., Бекирова, Э. С., Ирбутаева, Н. Д., & Файзиева, Д. У. (2019). К вопросу об имидже, манерах поведения и языковой культуре современного молодого человека. Вопросы науки и образования, (29 (78)), 36-39.
- 2 Ирбутаева, Н., & Кудратова, Г. (2020). НАВЫКИ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ПИСЬМЕННОЙ РЕЧИ УЧАЩИХСЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ГРУПП. InterConf.
- 3 Irbutaeva Nigora Dilshodovna. (2021). Methodology Of Teaching The Nerussian Audience Types Of Independent Work (Phraseological Antonymy) On The Practical Study Of The Russian Language. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 9(11), 310–312. Retrieved from <https://internationaljournals.co.in/index.php/giirj/article/view/496>
4. Arnaudov, G. D. Medical terminology (in five languages) / G. D. Arnaudov. Sofia, 1964.
5. Big medical encyclopedia. Under. ed. A.N. Bakulev. Ed. 2nd. M., "Medicine" - "Sov. Encyclopedia", 1988
6. Bleikher, V. M. Eponymic terms in psychiatry, psychotherapy and medical psychology: a dictionary / V. M. Bleikher. Kyiv, 1984.
7. Big medical encyclopedia / ed. A. N. Bakuleva. 2nd ed. M. : Medicine - Sov. encyclopedia, 1988.
8. Encyclopedic dictionary of medical terms / ed. B. V. Petrovsky. M., 1984