

## **TRANSLATION ISSUES OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY: THE CASE OF UZBEK-ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

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### **Abstract:**

As society, science, culture, and information technology advance, massive changes are occurring in all language reserves. After all, innovation in all domains begins with the language's lexical system, articulated through terms. As the medical industry, like other fields, evolves at a quick pace, the demand for medical language grows. This article discusses medical terms and terminology in world linguistics. It is devoted to translation problems of medical terms in English and Uzbek.

**Keywords:** Translation peculiarities, English and Uzbek medical terminology, medical abbreviations and acronyms.

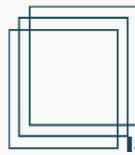
### **Introduction:**

The incorporation of medicine into other professions is continually enriching medical vocabulary with new notions. The process of translating medical texts might be "risky." Errors in translation might result in inaccurate diagnoses or misinterpretations of scientific findings.

When translating the documents, the use of vague words and terms cannot be accepted. This may complicate diagnoses and, in the worst-case scenario, lead to incorrect treatment plans and rehabilitation measures, resulting in serious professional errors. As a result, medical text translators are subject to strict requirements; they need to be knowledgeable about the translation industry. In reality, this is frequently only feasible in specialized fields like cardiology, ophthalmology, and others. The study of words has been the subject of numerous studies in Uzbek linguistics. More than 200 dictionaries have been published, which is a noteworthy accomplishment for our area. There have also been several scientific publications, dissertations, dictionaries, and scientific and popular scientific articles written [3].

The granting of state language status to the Uzbek language, the adoption of the law regarding the transition to a Latin-based Uzbek alphabet, and the large-scale work being carried out by the Terminology Committee under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan have led to a further advancement in the field of terminology [2].

The vocabulary of a specific language encompasses a terminological lexicon that expresses specialized concepts to varying degrees, which is recognized as a reality in



linguistics. The system of Uzbek terminology is no exception. Unlike general vocabulary, terms are specifically directed towards the expression of specialized concepts and have developed and improved during the stages of the formation and advancement of the Uzbek medical language. Furthermore, modern medical vocabulary is regarded as one of the most comprehensive and sophisticated systems of concepts and meanings. Medical vocabulary consists of several hundred thousand words and phrases, including terms from various domains used in medical study. This is owing to the increasing volume of medical information in multiple languages, which has resulted in the birth of numerous new terminology. The lexical layer is seen as the most dynamic component of a language, subject to frequent historical impacts. As a result, a variety of terminology have entered the current linguistic lexicon. Studying these phrases is an important undertaking for linguists [1].

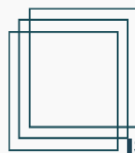
### **Literature analysis and methodology:**

A term is a word that is necessarily connected to a specific logical-conceptual system in terms of its meaning. This raises the question: what are the linguistic characteristics of a term?

First, a term is an integral and organic part of the literary language's lexical system. Second, terms stand out from other word categories due to their extensive informational richness. In a scientific-technical term, the most precise, concentrated, and economical definition of a scientific or technical concept is provided.

From the period of Abu Bakr al-Razi and Ibn Sina to the twentieth century, scientific writings about medicine were written in Arabic, with some in Persian-Tajik. As conditions changed, these works were translated into Turkish, Uzbek, Tatar, and other languages. The majority of these translations are preserved in manuscript form in various scientific institutes. Razi, Ibn Sina, Zaynuddin al-Jurjani, Nasir al-Din al-Tusi, and others' medical writings have all been translated into Turkish at different points in time [5].

In modern medicine, Latin terminology or Greek language elements are commonly utilized. Some medical terminology have become obsolete and are no longer in use, while others are shifting their meanings and new names are developing to convey new scientific concepts. Medical terminology refers to the language used by specialists in various sectors of medicine. It should be clear to students and listeners regarding the concepts covered. A term is part of the language's broad lexical system, but it only exists through a specialized terminological system (terminology). The properties of a word have been defined. Consistency refers to the presence of a definition (for many terms) and a propensity toward monosemy within its terminological domain, which means that the terminology of a specific science, discipline, or scientific school lacks stylistic neutrality.



The characteristics of translating terms are primarily linked to three factors:

**The Role of the Term:** The term serves as a communicatively significant unit in the translation. From this perspective, a term acts as one of the factors influencing the ambiguity of communication or the message as a whole.

**Systemic Properties of the Term:** The term's characteristics describe its functioning as a component of the language system, specifically as an element of a particular terminological system or as a lexical-semantic unit within the field of science and technology.

**Tasks Defined by Scientific and Technical Development:** These tasks are determined by both theoretical and practical activities within the domain of scientific and technical progress.

Studying medical terminology as a translation object leads to the conclusion that the requirement for an adequate translation of a term implies rejecting a word-for-word translation. The concept of literal translation is regarded as a negative phenomenon in any case.

### **Results and Discussion:**

Regardless of the text's functional type, a specialist must address numerous essential difficulties while translating any medical terms, including the following:

- Specialized medical terminology.
- Medical abbreviations and acronyms.

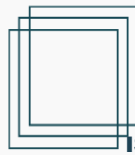
The first issue with terminology translation is a mismatch in word meanings between English and Uzbek languages. Translations for "*shish*" include *swelling*, *edema*, and *hydrops*. In English, it implies various meanings.

**The translation is:** "*There is a slight swelling between the frontal and the left temporal lobes.*" Frontal va chap temporal loblar o'rtasida engil shish paydo bo'lgan.

**The translation is:** "*There is edema and localized swelling in the lobe that is responsible for short-term memory.*" Qisqa muddatli xotira uchun mas'ul bo'lgan lobda shish va mahalliy o'sma mavjud.

**The translation is:** "The acute development of symptoms in early inflammatory demyelination is associated with edema and a violation of the conduction of nerve impulses." Yallig'lanish demiyelinizatsiyasining boshida simptomlarning o'tkir rivojlanishi shish va asab impulsining o'tkazuvchanligining buzilishi bilan bog'liq [4].

In medical books, numerous terms are referred to as "translator's false friends." Many international words fall into this category, yet their meanings are vastly distinct from "interethnic." For example, "adrenal hypertension" is translated as "hormonal"



hypertension, not "adrenal," while "persistent hypertension" is translated as "chronic" hypertension rather than "permanent." "Positive history" does not mean "positive history," but rather "significant history," while "glands" simply means "glands." "Pernicious anemia" does not mean "harmful anemia," but rather "atrophic gastritis." Analyzing English medical terminology shows that abbreviations can be expressed in four types:

Single-letter abbreviations: C (cough) – yo'tal

Two-digit abbreviations: AB (antibiotic) – antibiotik, BP (blood pressure) – qon bosimi, BT (blood test) – qon tahlili.

Three-letter abbreviations: ANS (autonomic nervous system) – avtonom nerv sistemasi, CVS (cardiovascular system) – yurak-qon tomir tizimi, DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) – DNK.

Four-letter abbreviations: TWBC (total white blood cells) – oq qon hujayralar soni, EDUD (eating, drinking, urinating, and defecating) – oziq- ovqat, suyuqlik iste'moli, siydik chiqarish va defekatsiya nomlaridir.

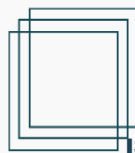
English tends to simplify grammatical structures, which is why it has a highly developed system of abbreviations. Often, abbreviations are not uniform, and this can lead to problems for translators. For example, the abbreviation CHF can be translated in different ways depending on the context: as " *Konjestiv yurak etishmovchiligi*," " *suzunqali yurak etishmovchiligi*" yoki " *suzunqali jigar etishmovchiligi*," "When translating medical abbreviations, it's important to consider that their usage in English texts can vary based on the situation and the subject. Therefore, a single medical term can have multiple translations in Uzbek.

Additionally, if the values do not match, attention should be paid to the cases where the abbreviation forms correspond. For example, MS (Multiple Sclerosis) can mean " *расеянный склероз*" (RS) or " *ko'p skleroz*" (KS). MS (Mitral Stenosis) can mean " *митральный стеноз*" (MS) or " *mitral stenoz*" (MS). Ophthalmologists usually abbreviate OD as " *oculus dexter*" (right eye), but this abbreviation can also mean " *kasbiy kasallik*" (occupational disease) and can be translated as " *Bemor dori peredozirovkasi bilan*." (patient with overdose of some drug).

Uzbek, like all languages, has its own methods of expanding its vocabulary, including the generation of phrases that follow the general rules of our language's evolution. There is no language in the world that has not borrowed terms from other languages. To communicate a new concept in any language, a prepared phrase is borrowed from another language, an existing word or term from the same language is utilized, or a new term is coined. This also applies to medical terminology, which has evolved significantly.

### **Conclusion:**

In today's society, medicine is regarded as one of the most vital fields for human health and survival. Regardless of the country's economic and political circumstances, human



health issues remain relevant. A qualified translator of medical terminology must understand and evaluate the characteristics of word development in this subject. The study of medical word nominations and translations aims to achieve acceptable translation and gives motivation for a variety of practical tasks. Indeed, the number of medical words continues to increase. English and Uzbek terminology do not always have equivalents in manuals or other literature.

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