

MEDICAL TERMS IN PROFESSIONAL SPEECH OF FUTURE DOCTORS (Literature review)

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ABSTRACT

Medical terms denoting human diseases are formed according to the same word-formation model: a root morpheme of different origin adding the suffix -it-, which is directly used in medical terminology to indicate the inflammatory nature of the disease: bronchitis, sinusitis, gastritis, etc.

Key words: suffixes, Russian language, Medical terms, Greek-Latin prefixes.

INTRODUCTION

Medical terms denoting human diseases are formed according to the same word-formation model: a root morpheme of different origin adding the suffix -it-, which is directly used in medical terminology to indicate the inflammatory nature of the disease: bronchitis, sinusitis, gastritis, etc. Terms denoting non-inflammatory diseases are also considered. In medical terminology, a large subgroup of disease names can be distinguished, formed using the suffixes -oz- (lat. -osis-), less often -iaz- (lat. -iasis-), which indicate the names of diseases, including pathological, chronic processes that are not inflammatory. Such suffix formations include the following: arthrosis amyloidosis, hirudino's, collageno's, lipido's, oxalo's, pollino's and others. Suffixes -oz- (-iaz-) are used only for the

formation medical terms, in the Russian language they are unproductive, but still many of the terms of this group (toxico'z, tuberculosis'z) are noted in the dictionaries of the Russian language, which indicates their penetration into the general literary language. In addition to the suffixes -it-, -oz-, one can distinguish a group of terms formed using the suffix -om(a). The terms denoting the names of tumors can be divided into three large groups:

1) terms formed according to the model: the basis of the Greek name of the tissue or organ affected by + -om(a): adenoma, angioma, atheroma, blastoma, dictyoma, lipoma, etc. d.;

2) terms formed according to the model: the basis of the Latin name of the tissue or organ affected by + -om (a): adamantinoma, granuloma, infundibuloma, lymphoma, papilloma, fibroma, etc. d.

3) terms formed by addition, with the second part being an independent name for a particular tumor: adenolipoma, adenomyoma, adenofibroma, fibromyoma, etc.

Along with the suffixal method of formation, prefixation is widely represented in the terminology. Medical terminology is also characterized by antonymy. The expression of opposite concepts is the presence of a prefix in some terms and its absence in others. These are the Greek-Latin prefixes: hypo - hyper, oligo - poly, iso - aniso, hetero - homo, mono - poly, etc. Through them, numerous terms were formed - antonyms: monoarthritis - polyarthritis, monosomy - polysomy, hypertension - hypotension, mononeuritis - polyneuritis. Medical terminology is also characterized by the prefix-suffix method of word formation, observed in such terms as: astigmatism (prefix a-, gr. stigma (dot) + suffix -ism-); athyreosis (gr. a- + anat. glandula thyreoidea (thyroid gland) + suffix -oz-); hyperthyroidism (hyper- + anat. glandula thyreoidea (thyroid gland) + suffix -oz-).

Speaking about the shortcomings of the syntactic method of word formation, I would like to note that it does not provide one of the main features of the term - brevity. But at the same time, it makes it possible to reflect the distinctive features of the concept in the term as much as possible, which makes it highly productive not only in the general literary language, but also in industry terminologies, including medicine.

Thus, specially organized terminological work contributes to the assimilation and memorization of concepts that are indicated by certain terms:

1) semantic work - in working with scientific terms of Russian origin to explain the semantic meaning;

2) in working with terms of foreign origin - identifying the etymology, their Russian translation, since it most often contains the semantic content of the concept;

3) repeated repetition, pronunciation of terms aloud;

4) writing on the board, in notebooks;

5) morphological and phonetic analysis of the term;

6) inductive and deductive way of introducing new concepts. From the concepts established by science, knowledge consists. In the classroom, the definition of concepts is the most important logical technique for the formation of knowledge.

The study of medical terms denoting the names of diseases has shown that this lexical-semantic group is represented in the language by many names and forms an ordered system that is constantly evolving, improving and providing rich material for observation of it by specialists in various fields of knowledge.

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