

# MEDICAL TERMS AND THEIR TRANSLATION FEATURES

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**Abstract:** *the following article makes points about the peculiar features of interpretation the medical terms. As a rule, medical translation is a type of scientific translation. However, in the realities of the world it is rather a translation of practical documents, in which the translator and the editor have no margin for error, as the slightest misstep can cause irreparable consequences. Separately, it should be said about the translation of texts from illness records of patients or the texts associated with the interpretation of test results. Such documents differ in the use of special terminology, various medical symbols and abbreviations.*

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In modern times, medicine is very complicated, and Latin not enough to keep correspondence in it. Now in Latin indicated only the names and dosage of drugs (however, along with Latin name, drug is assigned with the original name). The diagnosis, the results of clinical examinations and instant intervention, medical records are written in the native language of the doctor. And then there are major difficulties which are almost impossible to resolve [3].

First of all, medical translation, like any other highly specialized translation, places very big responsibility on to the translator: “on the one hand, implies optimal mastery skills such as reading, listening, writing and speaking, but on the other hand, requires, firstly, their specific resemblance and combination in time, and secondly, the constant coordination of two language systems and parallel linguistic actions in two languages - foreign and native” [1].

The translator should not only know well the target language, but also be a master of his own mother tongue. As rightly noted in the article “*Some features of medical translation in teaching postgraduates*”, “medical translation, or translation of medical texts is one of the most important types of translation, as it requires not only a good command of the language, but also, often times it is not fully possible without appropriate medical literacy. That is why the need for training, who speak foreign languages at the postgraduate level to the extent that ensure effective participation, both in international professional communication, and work with the original medical literature” [2]. *Talking about the specific difficulties faced by the translator when working with medical terms, we give the examples listed below:*

1. "The synonymy of terms that terminologists consider extremely undesirable putting under question the terminology of these units. The scientist notes that standardization of medical terms often meets resistance of the medical community, and the proposed terms not always successful from a linguistic point of view”.

2. Discrepancies in the classification and nomenclature of various organs and body systems; differences in research methods and presentation methods of their results.

3. Special difficulties usually cause reductions, often occasional, not recorded in dictionaries. And although there are dictionaries medical abbreviations, not always they come to rescue, because often the reduction is copyright, born “here and now”, only within translatable text.

5. A serious obstacle to the transfer is incompleteness of specialized bilingual dictionaries. With the rapid development of medical science, even quick online dictionaries are not able to keep up with neoplasms of terminology, not to mention printed editions.

6. Search for unambiguous matches additionally hampered by the use of Latin in medical science and practical medicine in reduction.

The above difficulties of medical translation are valid for any languages. It is important to remember that “*the expression is contraindicated in the term side associations and other artistic features to the word*”. Lack of imagery, emotions - that is the ideally coincide with the term. The term not possesses any stylistic coloring, instead, neutrality.

Thus, the “*translator of medical texts must pay attention the features of the language system and the use of the source and target language into consideration to the conformity and transformations related to all language levels*”.

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