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GRADUATION QUALIFICATION PAPER

**The Methods of Translation Terms from English into Uzbek (in
example medical texts)**

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INTRODUCTION

Translation is a complex and multifaceted kind of human activity. Although it can be seen as translating "one language into another," but in reality, in the translation process, it is not just the replacement of one language with another. The main requirement for translation is accuracy and completeness. Not a single thought of the author distorted. Depending on the type of translation, the consequences of changing the meaning of the source can be different, up to causing harm to human life, if we are talking, for example, about translation in medicine.

Translation of scientific medical literature is a highly professional process and requires special accuracy and clarity of information transfer. Medical translation services are now particularly important because most medical literature is written in English, which are languages that many people do not speak. Thus, medical translation is crucial for a wide range of documents. Medical translations will help you with up to date medical terminology, essential brochures and medical books and it will improve your medical practice. Accurate translations of your medical documents will show others your professionalism and care. We cover a wide range of medical areas and medical terms from anesthesia and dentistry to veterinary medicine and pharmaceuticals. We translate your patient information and history records, clinical study reports, instruction manuals, patent applications, medical charts, hospital discharge summaries, general medical documents, product specifications, medical prescriptions, insurance claims, manuscripts and many other documents with medical terminology.

In carrying out this work, the translator must possess the key skills of perfect language proficiency, scientific and logical thinking, as well as special medical knowledge in order to most correctly and efficiently present the topics, the presented results, and formulate the research problems. One of the distinguishing features of modern medicine is its rapid development, the active introduction of innovative solutions, the growth of specializations and the expansion of close international cooperation, which steadily entails the need for knowledge of linguistic features in

the professional activities of each specialist. It should also be noted a lively and active interest on the part of professional translators and linguists in the knowledge and study of linguistic features of medical terminology professional process and requires special accuracy and clarity of information transfer.

The present graduation qualification paper deals with the study of medical terminology in English. The peculiarity of medicine lies in the fact that it combines both traditional, centuries old methods of cognition and the most modern and accurate research methods. Medicine is a historically early-formed field of knowledge, which throughout its entire length has the same object (patient), which determines the cumulative nature of medical knowledge, since all stages of cognition formed during the development of science are preserved in medicine. All this determines the constant transformation, updating of medical terminology and is a prerequisite for attention to the development of the language sign in medical discourse.

The aim of the work is to identify the structural and semantic features of the terms in the medical terminological vocabulary of the English language and the features of their translation.

The goal, in turn, led to the formulation of the following tasks:

- give a definition of the concept of term and determine its specificity,
- analyze the requirements that the term must comply with,
- consider the classification of terms,
- describe the semantic features of medical terms,
- analyze the structural features of medical terms,
- analyze the features of the translation of medical terms.

The object of the study is the medical terminology of the English language. The subject of the study is the structural-semantic features of the medical term in English and the features of the translation of English medical terms into Uzbek based on translated articles by English speaking authors.

The relevance of the study is due to the importance of the term in the system of linguistic unit, the study of the structural and semantic features of the special medical term in modern English and the lack of research in the language of medical scientific literature, including English.

The theoretical basis is the work of scientists V.P. Danilenko, S.V. Grinev Gri- nevich, A.A. Reformatsky, O.S. Akhmanova, T.N. Velikody, and V.N. Komissarov de-voted to the topic under the study.

Research methods. The general scientific methods used in the study include con- textual analysis and the continuous sampling method, as well as statistical analysis methods.

The scientific novelty of the study is to consider the structural-semantic features of medical terminological vocabulary in the light of its translation into Uzbek in the texts of medical articles.

The theoretical and practical significance of the study is to study the dynamic theory of the term, clarify the existing knowledge about the holistic picture of the development of the linguistic sign in medical vocabulary, and fully represent the functions of the cognitive mechanism of termination in linguistic consciousness, in term generation and definition. The practical significance of the work lies in the possibility of using the results in theoretical courses in the lexicology of the English language linguistics of the text.

The structure of the research. The thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters, and conclusions on chapters, a main conclusion and a list of used literature. The introduction substantiates the relevance, scientific novelty of the study, presents the object, subject, goal, objectives, theoretical and practical significance and structure of the thesis.

The first chapter, “The term and its place in the system of linguistic units”, dis - cusses the definition and classification of terms.

The second chapter, “Structural and semantic characterization of medical terms in the English language” describes the semantic and structural features of medical terms in modern English.

The third chapter, “Methods of translation of medical terms” provides a brief overview of the main problems associated with the translation of English medical terms, provides a classification of the translation transformations used in working with medical terminology.

The conclusions summarize the materials of the chapters. In conclusion, the results of the study are summarized.

CHAPTER I

TERMS AND ITS PLACE IN THE SYSTEM OF LINGUISTIC UNITS

1.1. Definition of the term and terminology

The term is a single independent unit of the name. A term is a unit of a particular natural or artificial language (a word, a phrase, an abbreviation, a symbol, a combination of a word and letters-symbols, a combination of a word and numbers-symbols), which, as a result of a spontaneously formed. It can be expressed either in verbal form, or in one or another formalized form and quite accurately [13, 67].

Most medical terms are of Greek or Latin origin. These terms go back to the creation of modern medicine by the Greeks and the influence of Latin when it was a universal language in the Western world. Other languages, such as German and French, also influenced medical terms. Many new terms derived from English, which is considered the universal language today.

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In the scientific literature, the problem of describing terminology as a system of a general literary language in the context of lexical-semantic and grammatical categories and processes of a general literary language has not yet been solved. Research in this area denotes that which connects. This property expresses the main task and goal of standardizing terminology: the establishment for each concept in a particular conceptual system of one term, and each term, respectively, ascribing

only one value, i.e. overcoming such undesirable phenomena as synonymy and polysemy.

D. Lotte calls the criterion of correspondence of the literal meaning to its actual meaning correspondence; the author introduces the concepts of literal meaning and real meaning. The term denotes the correspondence of the term to the concept expressed by it, the correct transfer of its content by lexical and morphological means, syntactic constructions [17, 77].

The provision on consistency is considered, first, as a lexical consistency and clear use of certain models of term formation and specialized morphemes. Linguistic correctness implies compliance of the term with the norms and rules of the literary language. This is because any terminological system, in particular medical, must be linguistically correct.

The term should be brief, as this provides its easy memorization and widespread use. D. S. Lotte emphasizes that the more often the term is used in literature, the greater the importance of the quality of brevity [17, 30].

In our opinion, the requirement of brevity of the term to some extent contradicts some others (system city, correspondence of the literal meaning of the term to its actual meaning). The greater the number of signs of a concept is reflected in the term, the more fully it gives an idea of this concept, but together with an increase in the number of reflected signs, the term becomes cumbersome and inconvenient in practical application.

The derivation criterion assumes the word-building capabilities of the term. Terms facilitate the termination of new concepts, provide further and motivation, and consistency, and brevity of standardized terms [17, 35].

Thus, the term is a word or phrase of a special sphere of use, which is the name of the concept and having a definition. The basic requirements that the term should ideally correspond to are uniqueness, the correspondence of the literal meaning of the term to its actual meaning, linguistic correctness, systematicity and derivability.

The main task of scientific and technical literature is to report to the reader of information and ensuring its correct understanding with maximum clarity, clarity and conciseness, therefore, all scientific and technical texts are distinguished by clarity of presentation, clarity of definitions and conciseness of forms.

Scientific and technical texts are saturated with terms that, in their turn play a large role in the translation of technical documentation. They are an instrument of professional scientific communication, determine information content of a special text, encode special information and allow you to accurately convey the idea. Despite a deep study of terminology, scientists still do not come to a consensus on the definition of the term. Domestic terminology began in 1780, after the release of the first terminological dictionary. This initial phase can be called the collection phase. It is important to keep in mind that the same term may belong to different terminologies in the language, may also use both as a term and as an ordinary word. It is often difficult to distinguish a term from an ordinary word, in connection with this; the term is presented specific requirements.

Scientific D.S. Lotte singled out and substantiated these distinctive criteria according to which the term:

- 1) is a member of a certain terminological system:
relating to a particular field of science, technology, production;
- 2) has its own definition (exact scientific definition);
- 3) unambiguous;
- 4) lack of expression;
- 5) must not have synonyms;
- 6) should be semantically transparent, be concise, convenient for memorization;
- 7) should be systematic;
- 8) does not depend on the context [17, 88].

The above criteria describe ideal terms, which are rarely seen in practice. These properties are implemented. The terminological field beyond which the term determined loses its definitive and systemic characteristics. It should also be noted

that the term is large information richness and is an integral part lexical system. This unit occupies a key place in determining the content of a special text, its organization, structuring and coding information. The modern medical terminological system undergoes significant changes that lead to such trends the functioning of terminology as an increase in the borrowing process units from other languages, the internationalization of vocabulary, its interaction with various lexical and stylistic layers, and the complexity of the composition terminology. All of the above is manifested in quantitative growth terminology, increasing the number of medical terms. Important role here the processes of borrowing and word formation of terminological apparatus.

Terminology occupies an important place in modern life. On the today, it is impossible to study and develop a single field of knowledge, not owning special vocabulary. The rapid development of science leads to this the rapid development of existing term systems that contributes too many problems requiring practical solutions. This requires optimizing the translation process from one language another. Each area of knowledge has its own system of terms; therefore, it is very important to know the terminology. For a more accurate understanding “Terminologies” and terminological systems, as well as differences between them, we cite several definitions owned by famous scientists. The concept “Terminology” comes from the words term and logos, meaning the word. Terminology is the science of terms. By A.A. Reformed terminology is a combination of terms in a given industry, activities, knowledge, forming a special sector of vocabulary, the most accessible conscious regulation and streamlining [21, 44].

G.O. Vinokur defines terminology as spontaneous existing set of terms reflecting the historical process accumulation and comprehension of knowledge in a certain field.

According to V.P. Danilenko terminology is a common set of special items of different fields of science and technology, functioning in the field of professional communication. Scientist also notes that in a narrow sense, terminology is a

collection of terms one area of knowledge, reflecting the corresponding set of concepts, and in a broad sense - a common set of terms of all areas activities [8, 21].

S.V. Green sees terminology as a collection of terms, used in a specific field of knowledge. Researcher draws attention to the fact that earlier this term was used to mean three different concepts: the system of terms of a certain field of knowledge, the whole set of terms of language” and “science those studies the terms [10, 22].

Therefore, the term system is characterized by integrity, structuredness, relative stability and coherence. Between the terms "terminology" and "terminological system" should not be put a sign equality, as the former is related to regulatory activities person as part of the nomination process, while the second is aimed at sorting and quantifying the relationship between terms through the concepts they designate.

Summarizing all of the above, it should be said that terminology disorganized set of terminological lexical units, while the term system is ordered by terminologist's hierarchical system of terms.

1.2. Classification of terms

Terms designate general concepts. This is precisely the deepest sign of terms that will allow us to separate them from other units of the language. Since there are several types of general concepts, different types of terms can be identified. There are a large number of classifications of terms. The basis of these classifications are various individual signs of the terms-substantive, formal, functional, intra and extra linguistic. All these classifications can be associated with those sciences and fields of knowledge in which they are used.

A.V. Superanskaya divides the terms used primarily in philosophy into observation terms and theoretical terms [24, 207].

N. S. Budileva distributes the terms in areas of knowledge or activity, or, in other words, in special areas. In the field of science, a group of scientific terms is revealed. It falls into as many classes as there are sciences at a certain stage of

scientific and technological progress. It highlights the terms of social, natural, and technical sciences. In the field of production and technology, technical terms function. These are language units denoting machines, mechanisms, tools, operations. In the sphere of the economic basis and industrial relations, there are, on the one hand, the terms of the description language (in the languages of political economy, specific economy) and, on the other hand, the terms of the language of service of the economy. To the socio-cultural sphere, in addition to the terms of social sciences (political economy, sociology, ethnography), I.P. Kostyuk identifies the terms of objects, processes, signs, properties, quantities and their units [14, 6].

D.A. Uvarov offers a linguistic principle classification of terms based on the attributes of terms as words or phrases of a particular language [27, 1].

The classification of terms A. V. Superanskaya is a science of science. It highlights the terms that serve to capture knowledge, the terms used as a tool of knowledge. In addition, A. V. Superanskaya offers a classification of terms based on the frequency of use of terms in texts. High frequency and low frequency terms stand out in it. Information on the frequency of terms can be obtained from numerous frequency terminological dictionaries [24, 64].

It is of interest to classify the terms of S. V. Grinev-Grinevich, which considers them in terms of their form and structural features, significance, historical features, and usage [10, 59].

Historically, the original and borrowed terms stand out. The original terms in Uzbek are the words of Indo-European (bull, sheep, willow), Common Slavic (rooster, crow, pine), East Slavic (cat, jackdaw, bullfinch), proper Uzbek (rook, chicken, bush) origin, and for English Indo-European, all German and English proper.

By their structure, the original terms are divided into non-derivatives, derivatives, which include composite, elliptical and abbreviation terms. Derived terms are further divided into prefix, suffix, and truncation terms (metro [politén], cinema [theater]). Abbreviation terms, in turn, are divided into complex abbreviated terms

(pom [captain] + com [andira] + platoon), complex truncated terms (universal [mag] + magician [azin]), telescopic terms (motorized + bike) ped), acronymic terms (in [higher] + y [chebnoe] + s [avedi]).

Depending on the type of borrowed elements, borrowed terms are divided into material-borrowed and tracing terms (skyscraper - skyscraper). In addition, hybrid terms or hybrid terms are distinguished, which include half-pebbles (tele + vision) and half-borrowing (montage + nickname, movie + amateur, connection + East).

In terms of chronological status, archaic terms, historical terms, obsolete terms and neologism terms are distinguished. In its form, the terms are primarily divided into terms-words and terms-phrases. Word terms are divided into root, affix and complex. Complex terms, in turn, include subtypes such as reduplicate terms (flip-flop, walkie-talkie); symbolic terms (alpha particle, uranium-235); modeling terms (I-beam, Z-profile); multicomponent terms, the varieties of which are chain (the ridge-ridge-ridge system) and agglutinated terms [10, 62].

According to their meaning, the terms are divided into groups: firstly, according to the degree of their abstraction, their place in the hierarchy of concepts and their subject matter; semantic structure or opposition of meanings, proximity of meanings and forms. Secondly, considering the types of concepts they call them, they are divided into terms of categories: general scientific and general technical, intersectional, sectorial, highly specialized and highly specialized. Thirdly, theoretical terms and empirical terms (observation terms) are distinguished by the degree of abstraction of the called concepts.

Considering the subject matter of the called concepts in different fields of knowledge, mathematical, physical, biological, diplomatic, sports, military, craft terms, etc. are distinguished. Given the place of the called concepts in the hierarchy of concepts, generic and species terms are distinguished, as well as subordinate terms (antonyms and gradual terms).

Further, according to the semantic (substantial) structure, the terms are divided into single-valued (monomeric) and multi-valued (polysomic), as well as motivated and unmotivated terms [10, 63].

Given the coincidence of the content, equivalent terms are distinguished, among which there are absolute and conditional synonyms, as well as equivalents. In terms of functional features, the terms are classified in accordance with the scope of their consideration, use, the degree of their universality and usability, and the degree of standardization.

Depending on the scope of use, the terms are divided into language terms and speech terms. Among speech terms, non-morphic terms can be noted which are divided into nuclear non-morphic terms (micro terminologies and terminological systems) and attributive non-morphic terms (micro- and macro-terminologies). The terms of speech also include abbreviated forms of terms (railway - railroad, pipeline, pipeline, and city - city). Given the regional prevalence of terms, internationalisms, national terms, regionalisms, local terms are distinguished.

In terms of generality and usability, generally accepted terms, met dialectic terms, dialectic terms, as well as common, uncommon and occasional terms are distinguished.

Considering the degree of standardization, standardized terms, recommended terms, preferred terms, acceptable terms, reference terms, non-recommended terms, and invalid terms are distinguished [10, 65].

Thus, the classification of terms is carried out in accordance with their origin, form, semantic structure (monogenic and polysomic), with the degree of usability (generally accepted terms, met dialectic terms, dialectic terms, as well as common, uncommon and occasional), functional features, regional prevalence, degree of regulation and others.

1.3 . Functions of medical terminological vocabulary in the text

In medical texts, terminological vocabulary is used much more often than other types of special vocabulary, such as, for example, professionalisms, nomenclature names, jargon. Terms usually unambiguous. If the word has several meanings, then in medicine uses only one, maximum two of its meanings, called terminological, for example, dynamic, phobia, and detector. Medical terminology is the vocabulary used Doctors, pharmacists, mid-level medical personnel. She must be extremely clear. From this, we can conclude that the medical terminology is vocabulary accepted and understood by most healthcare providers, reflecting the essence of the process or object, although the various purposes of writing a scientific work, even lying in one very specific medical field, can activate different semantic meanings of one word.

For example, the word abstinent reflects the essence of the process - abstinence, but if the study in which the word is used lies in the field sexology, it carries the meaning of forced or conscious abandonment sexual activity. If the same word is used in labor a neurologist, it implies the emergence of a number of severe vegetative-somatic, mental and neurological problems in patient resulting from cessation of medical drugs that cause toxic mania. That is, the purpose of the work determines what value will be updated term. Ideally, the term is unambiguous, and does not express expression.

Largely, these characteristics are reflected in terms, thirty called internationalism; they are what make up the big part of the language of medical science. Only medical specialists can adequately interpret medical terms, as a rule, but it still happens that they go into common vocabulary, if caused communicative goals, for example, the words insomnia, bacteria, hysteria; schizophrenia is common and understood by individuals who are not having a medical education.

That is, medical terminology can be used in a literary language, for example, in journalistic texts, sometimes subject to metaphorization, for example, Degenerative disease of American society is racial problem ", " Most economists agree that without

this shock therapy, which sacrificed short-term gains for long-term growth, modern Poland would be a much poorer country. "When operating in any style, including scientific, terminology obeys general language syntax rules, morphology and phonetics.

Medical terminology can safely be called the oldest, formed on a linguistic basis of Latin and Greek, with in this, it is constantly changing. Change of scientific hypotheses, expanding cultural exchanges, differentiating medical disciplines led to stylistic diversity medical vocabulary.

Modern medicine uses, as a rule, as terms borrowing lexical elements from the Latin or Greek language. The terminology of medicine is perhaps the most progressive compared to the basic composition of any language, due to the rapid development of medical technologies, the application in their complex exact science technologies, the development of which is also rapid pace in recent decades, and the development of international cooperation, exchange of experience.

Medical vocabulary contains hundreds of terms from other sciences, such as biology, microbiology, chemistry, radiology, physics, genetics, etc. etc.

Medical scientific terminology has passed a difficult path of development from using common vocabulary as terms and borrowings from Latin, Greek, Arabic and European languages to the development of word-building stamps. This contributed to the separation vocabulary used in the field of medicine, into common national and professional. Turning a blind eye to the sheer number of exceptions, yet it seems possible to differentiate medical terms: so usually terms containing Latin root as usually refer to any part of the body, while the terms of Greek origin reflect the possibility of research or anatomical pathology. That is why the anatomical term for the intestines is the intestines originating from the Latin intestine but a science that studies the functioning of the intestine and its disturbances functioning, called entomology and incorporates a root of Greek origin.

Conditionally medical terminological vocabulary can subdivide into:

1. Diagnostic terms, for example, aseptic meaning it is -

aseptic meningitis, asthma - asthma, autism - autism, sarcoma - sarcoma, Down's syndrome - Down syndrome, liver cirrhosis – cirrhosis the liver.

2. Terms for symptoms, such as *acidosis – acidosis (Change in the acidity of the body in the direction of its increase), high risk of infection - high risk of infection, vasodilation - vasodilation, vasodilation, dysfunction – violation functions, insufficiency - insufficiency, respiratory failure -respiratory failure)*

3. Terms naming treatment methods such as *vaccination - vaccination, colposcopy - colposcopy, palliative care - palliative treatment, rubella immunization - rubella vaccine, Mantoux test - Mantoux test.*

4. Terms for equipment and tools, for example, *scalpel -scalpel, Ilizarov apparatus - Elizarov apparatus, Kocher forceps - Kocher clamp, bits medical - medical bits, and dental rotary instruments - dental instruments (drills).*

5. Terms naming medical posts and specializations, for example, *MD (Doctor of Medicine) - doctor, Surgeon General - Registered Health Manager nurse - nurse trained in medical college and licensed.*

6. Pharmaceutical terms, for example, *Corvalol - Corvalol, Analgin- analgin, Panadol - panadol, BCG (Calmett-Guerin vaccine) – BCG (Calmette-Guerin vaccine), chamomile - chamomile, lemon balm -melissa, motherwort - motherwort, marjoram - oregano, acetylsalicylic acid - acetylsalicylic acid.*

7. Terms referring to parts of the body and organs, for example, *eyebrow trachea - respiratory throat, trachea, larynx - larynx, pituitary gland - pituitary gland, liver - liver, kidneys - kidneys, pancreases -pancreas, small intestines - small intestine.*

8. Terms calling medical operations, for example, *electrocoagulation - electrocoagulation, cryotherapy - cryotherapy, sclerotherapy - sclerotherapy, catheterization - catherization, otoplasty - plastic surgery on the ears, rhinoplasty - plastic surgery on the nose.*

9. Terms forming the names of honey institutions for example *Hospital for harbor workers and seafarers - hospital for harbor Workers and Sailors, mental hospital or asylum – psychiatric hospital, infirmary - insulator.*

10. Terms calling specialization medical specialization sciences, for example *Internal Medicine - therapy, Cardiology - cardiology, Pathology - pathological anatomy, pediatry/pediatrics, psychiatry - psychiatry, cosmetic dentistry – aesthetic dentistry.*

Medical terminological phrases form complexes that implement a whole system of definitions, and the meaning of these complexes is determined by those values that carry their terms.

For example, *risk factor, steady state, destruction of nerve tissue, brain and spinal cord (brain and back), forequarter amputation (amputation of the shoulder with extensive resection of the shoulder girdle), irregular heartbeat (violation heart rate), Alzheimer disease (Alzheimer's disease)*

So, medical terminology:

1. Characterizes not objective reality, but phenomena, artificially created by man himself for cognition (meanings, signs, models, interpretations).

2. It is a complex of knowledge in need of description.

3. Reflects the defining properties of the described subject or a whole range of concepts. (For example, Asperger's syndrome implies symptom triad: spatial perception disorder, absence emotions, and inability to learn how to interact with other people).

4. Undergoes changes due to the development of science and technology.

5. Depends on the scientific concept.

6. Names the concept and is used for quick explanation ongoing processes.

Having finally determined what a term is, let us call its functions in medical text:

- Nominative, calling phenomena, processes or objects;
- Definitive, specifying, discriminating and giving the final name of the phenomena, processes or objects;

- Significant thanks to which words form and express concepts;
- Communicative, to transmit information;
- Heuristic, allowing establishing connections between concepts, systematize knowledge;
- Modeling, responsible for creating new terminological units based on already used due identifying analogies;
- Predictive, identifying potential paths and areas development of medical science;
- orienting, helping the specialist to identify characteristic features of the described object.

Understanding those terms in professional circles should be unequivocal. However, we can give many examples of terms, having different meanings in different areas of knowledge. The horn in blacksmithing and horn as a wind instrument in music, salt as culinary seasoning, and salt as a musical note, language as an organ of living creatures, and the language by which linguists understand the speech of different peoples, or a language denoting a bell.

In medicine, homonyms lead sometimes to misunderstandings, for example, utopia can mean as obscure the nature of the disease, and the absence of an organ (the word Greek. origin, a = denial and topaz = position), dermatome means either an embryo connective tissue in the embryo, or a tool for removing skin flaps.

In medicine, there may also be paronyms that make it difficult understanding, for example, an ampoule, like a glass sealed on both the ends of the capacity for storing medicinal substance and various expansion in the body, for example, ampoule of Vater (ampulla of Vater), representing an enlarged part of the bile duct in place connections to the pancreatic duct. Because medical terminology is currently also contains terms from other sciences (physics, chemistry, radiology, biology, microbiology, etc.), and the number of terms is huge, synonymy becomes inevitable. For example, Aspirin also means chemical a substance like acetylsalicylic acid in surgery is a surgery to remove sick organ (amputation) when performed on the limbs

is called dismemberment, infectionists use Siberian plague and splenic fever for anthrax, gynecologists with the terms delivery, labor, parturition talk about the same thing about childbirth. That is, the main disadvantages of medical terminology are to name:

- synonymy (e.g. hepatitis = Botkin's disease (infectious hepatitis));
- homonymy (e.g. atelia, in one sense - "Incomplete development", in another the absence of nipples mammary glands);
- polysemy (pathology (pathology) - or a violation biological norms in the body, or the science of the causes and consequences of abnormal development of the body);
- patronymic (nephritis (nephritis, inflammation of the kidney) and neuritis (neuritis, inflammation of the nerve)).

Conclusion on chapter I

Term - a word or phrase use a special scope, is the name of the concept and having definition.

The term is a historically established unit of the terminological system. The term serves to communicate people united by a common specialty, and the scope of its use is usually narrower than the scope of use of non-special words. Any profession, any type of labor gives birth to its own terminology. The terminology of a specific field of knowledge is defined as the system of terms of a given science, industry, labor activity, correlated with system of concepts of the corresponding field of knowledge. Such a multifaceted phenomenon, as a term, is included in a wide variety of classifications, which are based on the principles of their origin, semantic attributes, form, structural features, degree of usability, types and degree of abstraction of the called concepts, accounting for the subject matter of the called concepts, etc.

Medical text as a special kind of scientific style designed to transmit information about regular or unique phenomena related to the health of the human body and mind, it's the main characteristics are ambiguity, and logic information issued, its

objectivity and accuracy. These characteristics determine the selection of lexical tools, text structuring, logical communication inside the text. For the medical text, the relationship between semantic meaning of information and methods of its presentation. This is due to in that the medical text reflects abstract knowledge deduced by inferences and descriptions.

The most important principle when writing medical texts should be a targeted selection of language tools, forming the correct scientific picture. The basis of the medical text is terminological vocabulary, whose main task is to carry an unambiguous semantic load. Medical terms fulfill the nominative, definitive, indicative, communicative, heuristic, modeling, prognostic and orienting functions, which determines their cognitive specificity.

CHAPTER II

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTIC OF MEDICAL TERMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

2.1. Semantic features of the medical term

The problems of semantic terminology primarily include the questions of the correspondence of terms to concepts related to them. Before you begin to consider the meaning of the medical term, you should define the lexical meaning of the word.

According to the classical definition of V.V. Vinogradov, the lexical meaning of a word is subject-material content, designed according to the laws of the grammar of a given language and being an element of the general semantic system of the dictionary of this language [31, 132].

T.N. Velikoda defines the lexical meaning of a word as the connection existing between our tomographic shell of the word and the object or phenomenon of extra-linguistic reality that it calls (or the relation of the subject to extra-linguistic reality). In other words, the lexical meaning is a specifically linguistic reflection of reality [29, 7].

F.M. Berezin by the lexical meaning of a word means the realization of a concept, emotion, or relationship by means of the language system. Since the concept reflects reality, the meaning of the word is correlated with extra linguistic reality.

However, the concept is not identical to the meaning, since the latter has a linguistic nature. The denotative meaning singled out by the author calls the concept. Through a concept that reflects reality, denotative meaning correlates with extra linguistic reality. The connotation is connected with the conditions and participants in the communication; it includes the emotional, evaluative, expressive and stylistic components of meaning [6, 102].

According to M.V. Nikitin, the meanings of verbal signs are the same concepts, but the concepts associated with the sign. Linguistic meanings do not represent something meaningfully different from concepts; do not form a special conceptual

level of consciousness. Since meanings are the same concepts, they retain everything that relates to concepts: their content, structure, system connections, the nature of reflective nature, etc. etc. However, since meanings does a sign connect notions? Connecting with a sign, concepts become semantic units-meanings or parts of meanings [20, 88].

The need to study the semantics of the term is caused by its peculiarity - for use as the name of a special concept, the lexical unit of the language is endowed with terminological, i.e. conceptual meaning, which is superimposed on its actually linguistic, i.e. the lexical meaning [10, 90].

Both common words and terms are systemic language units and their systemic status is determined by the presence of both language units of lexical meaning. Both the term and the common word are correlated with the concept and representation as forms of logical and figurative thinking, carry out the nominative and nominative functions, are system units, etc. [31, 6].

However, unlike the semantics of the word, the semantics of the term is a complex of interacting lexical and conceptual meanings, which A.A. Potebnya called the closest and further meanings. In modern literature, the lexical meaning is also called the internal form or literal meaning of the term [10, 90].

The lexical and conceptual meanings of the term do not always coincide. There are several options for their relationship.

1. The lexical meaning the term may completely coincide with the conceptual one, for example, in medical terms of the Uzbek language, flatfoot, intestines, kidney; in English, cerebral accident, antiseptic, clavicles, ear lobe, etc. Such terms are called properly orienting.

2. In some cases, if a foreign word is borrowed or the original meaning of a word used as a term is lost or forgotten, the lexical meaning of the term may not be present (for example, roentgen therapy X-ray therapy, Hippocratic face- Hippocratic mask, artholithiasis - gout, etc.). Such terms are called unmotivated or semantically neutral.

3. The discrepancy between the lexical meaning of the term and the corresponding concept is manifested in the fact that in one case the lexical and conceptual meanings of the term diverge.

The other case, the lexical meaning of the term contains irrelevant or redundant features of the concept or, conversely, does not contain essential features that highlight this concept. The shortcomings of the content side of the terms, causing the need for their normalization, are manifested in the deviation from the one-to-one correspondence between the terms and concepts and the discrepancy between the lexical and conceptual meanings of the term. Deviations from a one-to-one correspondence between concepts and terms decided in the use of one lexical unit to name several concepts (homonymy and polysemy) or to use the values of several lexical units to express one concept (synonymy) [10, 91].

Polysemy and homonymy of terms. Cases when several concepts are referred to as one lexical unit can qualify as polysemy (polysemy) or homonymy. When enumerating those qualities that characterize terms or, rather, should characterize "exemplary" terms, uniqueness is put on one of the first places [19, 7].

Although this requirement is natural for terminology, since the unambiguous correlation of the signifier with the signified provides the necessary accuracy of information in the term may completely coincide with the conceptual one, for example, in medical terms of the Uzbek language, flatfoot, intestines, kidney; in English, cerebral accident, antiseptic, clavicles, ear lobe, etc. Such terms are called properly orienting.

It is with this, the most significant feature, that literary synonyms are correlated with the same concept and object. Therefore, some researchers call these phenomenon terminological doublets. The causes and sources of synonyms (doublets) in the terminology are partially common with the general literary language, and partially different from it. Common cases include the use of anatomical terms and their commonly used equivalents in medical terminology. Such as, abdomen - intestine (abdominal cavity), axilla - armpit (armpit), carpus - wrist

(wrist), cox - hip joint (hip joint), cubits - elbow (elbow joint), mamma - breast (mammary gland), notes - buttocks (buttocks), patella - knee-cap (kneecap), spleen - milt (spleen), bronchus - air tube (bronchus), ventricle - stomach (stomach), uterus - womb (uterus), malleolus - ankle (ankle), medulla - spinal cord (spinal cord), collar bone - clavicle (clavicle), hernia - rupture (hernia).

In terminology, in addition, synonyms are the result of the existence of two variants of the name - full and short. These include cases of parallel use of the abbreviation and the full name. Such as:

- ACTH-adrenocorticotropic hormone (adrenocortical- tropic hormone),
- AIDS-acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (Acquired Immune -deficiency Syndrome),
- EBM-evidence based medicine (evidence-based approach in medicine),
- EDRF-endothelium derived relaxing factor,
- DNA-deoxyribonucleic acid (deoxyribonucleic acid),
- MAP-mean arterial pressure (mean arterial pressure),
- CLL -chronic lymphocytic leukemia (chronic lymphocytic leukemia),
- CBC-complete blood cell count (complete blood count),
- BMI-body mass index (index with body weight),
- B-biopsy (biopsy) (erythrocyte sedimentation rate),
- GITS – gastrointestinal therapeutic system (gastrointestinal therapeutic system),
- IUCC - international union against cancer (international anti-cancer union),
- JVP - jugular vein pulse (venous pulse),
- LES - lower esophageal sphincter (lower esophageal sphincter),
- MBC - minimum bactericidal concentration,
- MCTD - mixed connective tissue disease (mixed connective tissue disease),
- MPGN - membrane proliferative glomerulonephritis (membranous proliferative glomerulonephritis),
- T&A - tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy (tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy).

Examples of synonymy in terminology indicate a sufficiently large representation of this process in special vocabulary. In addition, although synonymy here has its own characteristic features and its causes, it is precisely in this manifestation that it is organically inherent in terminology and is widely represented both in the field of fixation and in practical application.

The main lexical and semantic processes (polysemy and synonymy) affect the terminology of medical vocabulary. Moreover, even in those cases when the opinion about the harmfulness of phenomena such as polysemy and synonymy for terminology has become generally accepted, this opinion can not be put into practice, since the natural development of these phenomena in terminological vocabulary is stronger than artificial methods for releasing the terminology from them.

2.2. Structural characteristics of the medical term.

Most of the terms, like ordinary words, formed based on existing words and the roots of general literary and special vocabulary. Among the terms, there are all structural types of words (simple words, derivatives, compound words).

V.P. Danilenko, considering terminology from the point of view of word formation, offers to distinguish two groups of terms:

a) On the one hand, word-formation understandable”, that is, formed according to a model that operates in a general literary language with clearly distinguished morphemes (term elements), although meaningfully these words remain the property of a highly specialized field;

b) On the other hand, the word-formation is incomprehensible, that is, formed from unknown in the general literary language samples by means of morphemes that are not in the general literary word-formation system [8, 89].

In any field of terminology, in terms of form, first, two main groups of terms can be distinguished: words (single-word, mono-lexeme terms) and phrases (verbose, poly-lexeme terms) [10, 121].

In the composition of one-word medical terms, there are three main structural types of terms: simple, affix and complex terms. Simple (or root) terms are understood to mean one-word terms, the basis of which coincides with the root:

- index, back, balm, cell, cancer, diet, disease, neck, nerve, pill, raw, sac, vein, womb, cast, sole, sore, rib, lap, leg, lichen, limp, mole, mucus, nape, navel, police, pile, pox;

Affixive terms include one-word terms, the basis of which contains the root and affixes:

- discomfort, deterioration, abnormality, implant, incision, coefficient, resumption, resuscitation, intrabronchial, messenger, rubber, saponification, widening, wetting, revaccination, poisoning, rotator, reproducibility, marlin- garner, marantic, fetid, sensibilization; one-word terms are complex.

S.V. Grinev-Grinevich offers the following methods of term formation: morphological, syntactic, and word composition.

The earliest method of morphological term formation is conversion, which is actively used in English term formation. Using this method, terms such as abort, abuse, bandage, colic, drug, transplant, gag, graft, ichor, healing, help, and hook, hurt.

The most common method of morphological terminology is suffixation. Productive models in modern medical terminology are models with the suffixes - ing, - tion (- sion), -er (-or), -ist, -ic.

The -ing and -tion (-sion) suffixes can be used to formulate the names of processes, actions: aging, feeding, healing, teething, mapping, sweating, opening, peeling, impregnation, immunization, maceration, liquefaction, variolation, radio immunodiffusion, fission, hypertension, implantation, malabsorption, malformation.

The suffixes -ist, -er (-or) can express the meaning of figure: alienist, anatomist, bacteriologist, oculist, neurologist, oncologist, urologist, trichology's, proctologist, hematologist, psychiatrist, pulmonologist, messenger, adviser, practitioner. The

suffixes -er, or can also be used to indicate equipment names: activator, adapter, mediator, retainer, receptor, needleholder, suppressor, stretcher, sterilizer, scarificator, oxygenator, neurotransmitter, and microshaker.

The -ic suffix can denote belonging to a particular subject area: galactogenic, fluoric, icteric, immunogenic, lipotropic, chlorhydric, cholecystic, dactylic, nontoxic, nosogenic, obstetric, subpheric, sporogenic, nonpathogenic.

Using prefixation, a much smaller number of terms are formed, and there is a significant tendency to use borrowed prefixes (re-, de-poly-, sub-, neo-, etc.), most of which are taken from the Latin language [8, 121].

For example: readmission, recuperation, reamputation, recidivating, re-examination, regeneration, reinfection, regression, replanting, revascularization; degeneration, denervation, desalting, desensitization, defatting, delectation, depopulation, derangement, desiccation, desorbition, depuration, denutrition, depigmentation; polyarthritis, polycythemia, polyclinic, polykaryocyte, polyneuritis, polydactyly, polypeptide, polyposis, polynuclear, polymyalgia; subaxillary, subcortical, subdiaphragmatic, sublingual, subliminal, subscription, subserous, subscapular, sub pleural, subluxation, subinternship, subclinical, subvalvular, subvitaminosis.

The syntactic method of term formation is the most productive means of replenishing terminology. This method consists in converting ordinary free phrases into complex word equivalents [10, 135].

The simplest and at the same time the most common type of compound terms in English terminology is a two-component attributive phrase consisting of a nuclear element - a noun in the nominative case and an attribute, defining element. Similar phrases turned out to be very frequent in the medical articles we analyzed. Common types of bi-component terms in English medical vocabulary are:

1. Attributive phrases with an adjective in the function of the pre-definition AN: micro focal radiography, metabolic rate, infrared rays, ultimate recovery, open reduction, multiple sclerosis, gastric secretion, nasal septum, serum, supraventricular

tachycardia, soft abdomen, cold abscess, salicylic acid, aural calculus, occult cancer, determination of the factor, postvaccinal immunity;

2. The next most common are attributive phrases with a noun in the function of the NN prepositional definition. Microbiology laboratory, elbow joint, life history, blood serum, hepatitis virus, leg ulcer, motor nerve, lupus nephritis, scrub nurse, duct orifice, food passage, bile peritonitis, head physician, finger plethysmography, drug poisoning, action potential, water pox, skin rash, heart rate, infection rate, addition reaction;

3. A significant number of medical terms (mainly names of diseases) are formed according to the NN model, the first component of which is a proper name, the carrier of which is usually the creator of this term. Alanson's amputation, Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, Robson's point, Kocher's forceps, Sutter's blood, Burkett's lymphoma, Bell's mania, Gram's (staining) method, Coffey's operation, Erb-Charcot's paralysis, Trendelenburg's position, Friedman's reaction, Freyer's operation, Nelaton's catheter. A review of the types of English two-component terminological phrases allows us to conclude that the most typical are phrases formed by defining the original term, in which adjectives and nouns play the role of an attribute term.

A collocation is a combination of two or more root morphemes in one word: framework, frostbite, gamma-chamber, gastroduodenoscopy, gastrointestinal, heatstroke, hemochromatosis, high toxic, hysterosalpinography, juxta-articular, kidney-shaped, knock-knees, lipochondrodystrophy, lysine-cystinuria, macroglobulinemia, microspherocytosis, monoaminoxidase, morphogenesis, mucopolysaccharide, nephrocystosis.

Thus, the most productive methods of term formation in modern English are morphological, syntactic, and collocation.

2.3 Problems translating medical terms

The problem of medical translation that is, certain difficulties and inconveniences associated with the translation process - has always existed, but in the last decade it has become especially urgent, as evidenced by numerous articles on this topic that have appeared both in periodicals and on the World Wide Web. First, let us focus on the classification of medical translation.

First, medical translation, like any other highly specialized technical translation, makes very high demands on the translator. On the one hand, it requires optimal mastery of such skills as reading, listening, writing and speaking, but, on the other hand, it requires firstly, their specific combination and combination in time, and secondly, the constant coordination of two language systems and parallel language actions in two languages-foreign and native” [15, 4].

The translator must not only have a good knowledge of the language from which he is translating, but also be fluent in his native language. As rightly noted in the article □Some features of medical translation in the training of graduate students,” “medical translation, or the translation of medical texts, is one of the most responsible types of translation, since it requires not only good command of the language, but it is often impossible to fully without relevant medical knowledge.

That is why there is an increased need for training specialists who speak foreign languages at the postgraduate level in a volume that ensures effective participation both in international professional communication and work with original medical literature” [1, 6].

According to the classification of medical translation given by V.M. Vasina, medical translation, like any other, is divided into written and oral. Professional, semi-professional and naive languages of communication represent interpretation, for which the nature of the situation, the special education of the participants in communication, and knowledge of the terminology are important. The language of everyday communication represents the naive level, since the participants in the communication are not related to medicine, and are represented by everyday

conversations about well-being. For the professional level, the use of certain lexical units and syntactic constructions typical for written medical translation. This is the language of conferences, consultations, presentations, reports, etc. At the semi-professional level (doctor's communication with the patient), the effectiveness of communication is reduced by the fact that one of its participants is not related to medicine, and accordingly barriers to communication are established, including: semantic communicative, psychological, cultural, stylistic [41, 6].

The translation is divided into the translation of medical records, such as medical history, medical certificate, prescription, outpatient card, operating journal, procedural card, referral, etc., and the translation of scientific research, that is, documents such as articles, reviews, descriptions studies, cases from practice in specialized literature, reports, study guides, etc. It is characterized by depersonalization, the indirect nature of linguistic expression, the absence of an emotional personal assessment and categorical judgments. This study is based on the materials of clinical studies, that is, studies that are conducted with the participation of people [4, 8].

The oral form of scientific speech is linked with writing. In addition to pronunciation, voice control, the effectiveness of the perception of a medical message depends on how rich the text is with phrases that are completely decoded [4, 10].

In our work, we dwell in detail on the problems and features of written medical translation.

Speaking about the specific difficulties that the translator is faced with when working with a medical text, we cite the following E.M. Solntsev: synonymy of terms that terminologists consider extremely undesirable, calling into question the very terminology of these units. The scientist notes that the standardization of medical terms often meets the resistance of the medical community, and the proposed terms are not always successful from a linguistic point of view. The new international anatomical terminology (Terminological Anatomic) is

being introduced slowly, so there is no reason to expect the elimination of unwanted synonyms in the near future. [35, 132]

Significant discrepancies are observed in the use of eponyms (a term or concept formed (at least partially) by a proper name (family name or geographical name), for example, Balbiani chromosome chromosome) special difficulties usually cause abbreviations, often occasional, not recorded in dictionaries. In addition, although there are dictionaries of medical abbreviations, far from always, they can come to the rescue, since often; the reduction is copyrighted, born here and now, only within the limits of the translated text. A serious obstacle to the translation is the incompleteness of specialized bilingual dictionaries. With the rapid development of medical science, even rapidly replenished online dictionaries are not able to keep pace with the neoplasms of terminology, not to mention the print media. The search for unambiguous matches is further complicated by the reduction in the use of the Latin language in medical science and practical medicine [35, 137].

The above difficulties of medical translation are valid for any languages. EAT. Solntsev also speaks of a high percentage of Anglicism in the medical terminology of the French language and grammatical discrepancies between the equivalent terms of English and French languages, but this problem is not relevant for the English language - inanimate nouns do not have a gender category, and in animated ones. It is also interesting that in French medical texts the author even notes the presence of affective expressions. Researchers in English medical terminology does not mention such facts. It is important to remember, expression, side associations and other features characteristic of an artistic word are contraindicated in the term. The lack of imagery, emotions is the ideal of the term. Interlanguage matching also reveals syntactic discrepancies between equivalent stable expressions and constructions [35, 138].

When working with English and Uzbek texts, this problem is inevitable, since the well-known features of the fixed English word order and the absence of such in the Uzbek language, although the scientific style, nevertheless, leaves a certain imprint

on syntactic freedom, being itself strictly normalized and not admitting excessive liberties.

The scientist also highlights the pragmatic problem: in to what extent should be the translation text closer to the structural and stylistic norms that are characteristic of special texts in PY. It seems that the maximum degree of such an approximation is necessary, as well as avoid misunderstanding of the text and possible mistrust of the doctors to whom the text is addressed to the actions of their colleagues from other countries [35, 139]

It is easy to notice that these problems are mainly of a lexical and terminological plan. The problems lying in the plane of morphology, syntax, stylistics, intercultural differences are mostly specific, their set and essence vary significantly depending on language pairs. Thus, the translator of medical texts must take into account the features of the language system and the Uzis of the source language and the target language, paying attention to the correspondences and transformations that apply to all language levels [35, 140].

The findings of other researchers replenish the list compiled by E.M. Solntsev. Therefore, T.A. Baeva notes, "some words of common vocabulary in medical texts acquire additional meaning and become medical terms. For example, the noun reduction along with the commonly used meaning reduction, in medical texts means: reduction (in traumatology), reduction treatment - treatment of drug addicts by gradual withdrawal of a habitual drug, reduction diet - food regimen with a low content of fats and substances, reduction in circulation - weakening of blood circulation [3, 6].

Very useful in a practical sense is the article by D.V. Samoilova "On the translation of a medical text", which contains the most common mistakes and errors of translators of medical texts from English into Russian. False friends of a translator (LI Borisov's expression) here refers to foreign words that are consonant with Russian, but meaning something completely different [23, 4]:

- cellulitis is not cellulite, about which there are so many books on trays;

- potent pathogen (about bacteria) not potential, but a powerful pathogen, that is; simply a pathogen (as opposed to a conditional one);

- by the way, about power: third power is not a third force, but a cube (third degree);

- symptomatic can mean not only symptomatic, but also with clinical manifestations, for example: symptomatic hypertension - arterial hypertension with clinical manifestations, and not symptomatic arterial hypertension", but symptomatic therapy - symptomatic therapy [28, 4].

Here is an example: Nephrotic syndrome is both a nephritic syndrome (proteinuria + hypoalbuminemia) and a disease (lipoid nephritis, or a disease of minimal changes).

As a very harmful "and very common», D.V. Samoilov points to a translation method, which consists in rewriting the English term in Uzbek letters: pool, pattern, and obsession. Usually this is justified by the requirement of accuracy and the inability to convey all the shades of meaning supposedly contained in the term. In fact, this is due to poor knowledge of Uzbek and English terminology, inability to understand the true meaning of the word and the desire to give the text a fashionable foreign look [23, 4].

Even with the already rapid development of science itself and, as a result, terminology, the abuse of such terminological barbarisms is unacceptable. Samoilov also mentions words with a rare special meaning, which can also become an obstacle in the translation process; recommends paying close attention to word order and emphasis, as well as developing special sensitivity to additions, omissions and refinements. Below we will talk about translation transformations, including the addition, specification and omission. Sometimes they are justified, and sometimes, as D.V. Samoilov, are gross translation errors: A platelet contains no definite nucleus - There is no detectable nucleus in a platelet. A hint of an undetectable (invisible?) Nucleus is inappropriate: there is no nucleus in the platelet. What made the author insert the word definite was not possible to find out [23, 6].

As mentioned above, one of the distinguishing features of medical translation is a high level of terminology, the use of abbreviations and acronyms. Abbreviations and acronyms reveal a number of grammatical features. Due to the special tendency of the English language to compress, save language, simplify grammatical constructions.

On the one hand, these are endless possibilities for creating ever-new abbreviations, their speedy adaptation in the English language system, on the other hand, these are certain difficulties associated with contradictions in this system, with its imperfection. First, these are problems of translation of abbreviations. The accuracy and uniqueness of the abbreviation is important in any field of science, but in medicine, this problem seems to be vital, because, unfortunately, there are frequent cases of harm to the patient, even death, because of an incorrect interpretation of the medical abbreviation. In English, there is a tendency to abbreviate any term. The Uzbek language is significantly lagging behind in the quantitative respect of abbreviations: what is called a term in Uzbek turns into an abbreviation in English: LK "left kidney"; RK "right kidney"; LN "liquid nitrogen" [9, 6].

N.N. Gavrilenko in his article "On the difficulties of medical translation" dwells in detail on other types of reduction and truncation (apocarps, apheresis, syncope), highlighting them as a special factor complicating the task of the translator.

Summing up the consideration of materials concerning the difficulties of medical translation, one cannot but note the high degree of concern of modern researchers to this problem, and therefore it is covered in detail. It is important to add that in 2007, by the decision of the Scientific Council of the Perm State Medical University named after I.M. Sechenov created the Center for Continuing Professional Education for the Study of Foreign Languages. The main task of the center is to train modern highly qualified specialists in the field of medicine and pharmacy who speak a foreign language as a means information activities and self-education in the professional sphere and possessing linguistic and cultural competence necessary for effective participation in international professional communication [9, 7].

This is the best evidence of the awareness of the problem by the scientific community and the adoption of serious measures to eliminate it. After all, medical translation is a responsible matter; human life and health often depend on it.

Conclusions on chapter II

For use as the name of a special concept, the lexical unit of the language is endowed with terminological, i.e. conceptual meaning, which is superimposed on its actually linguistic, i.e. lexical meaning. Unlike the semantics of a word, the semantics of a term is a complex of lexical and conceptual meanings interacting with each other. The lexical and conceptual meanings of the term do not always coincide.

There are several options for their relationship. Deviations from one-to-one correspondence between concepts and terms is manifested in the use of a single lexical unit for naming several concepts (homonymy and polysemy) and for using the meanings of several lexical units for expressing one concept (synonymy). The main lexical and semantic processes (polysemy and synonymy) affect the terminology of medical vocabulary and are natural in this area.

The main types of term formation are morphological, syntactic and morphological-syntactic types. The most productive methods of morphological terminology are conversion, suffixation and prefixation; in syntactic term formation, the most typical are two-component attribute phrases in which adjectives and nouns play the role of an attribute term. In morphological-syntactic terminology, the most common way is word-combination (or composition).

We examined the main problems of the translation of medical terms (polysemy, synonymy, internationality), many classifications of translation transformations, and focused on the theory of V.N. Komissarov. According to him, we analyzed eight text of medical topics for the features of the translation of medical terms.

We have revealed that the most frequent translation technique for medical terms is transliteration. This is due to the large number of Latin names in medical science. In

second place is tracing. Of the grammatical transformations, medical terms are most characteristic of the rearrangement of words in translation and grammatical replacement (most often the parts of speech change along with the syntactical rearrangement).

CHAPTER III

METHODS OF TRANSLATION OF MEDICAL TERMS

3.1. Using translation techniques in translating medical terms

The difficulty of analysis is that the term is a phenomenon conservative. It is rather difficult to reveal something new and unusual. Moreover, the terms often do not consist of a single word, but are combination words, each of which has its own transformation in the translation.

Translation (interlanguage) transformations - transformations, with the help of which it is customary to carry out the transition from original units to translation units in the indicated sense [32, 29].

Since translation transformations are implemented with language units that have both plan of content, and plan of expression, they are formally semantic nature, transforming both the form and the meaning of the original units [18, 38].

Specialists in the field of translation theory write about the inevitable inconsistencies in the translation of texts from one language to another. Firstly, due to the inadequacy of the thesauri of the author and translator, secondly, due to the existence of "endemic" language means (for example, articles in English, which in Uzbek, except dimly perceptible meanings of certainty, uncertainty, nothing corresponds). However, translators manage to achieve a high-level correspondence of the translation text to the original text.

As you know, the whole variety of translation theories can be reduced to two basic approaches - transformational and denotative. The transformational approach defines translation as transformation objects and structures of one language into objects and structures of another certain rules. This means that, words and word combinations source language replace them with analogues from the target language rules and certain lists of correspondence recorded in dictionaries and grammars. On this, the easiest way, many go translators, but it is mainly relevant when working with scientific and technical texts in which unambiguous matches prevail.

The main ways of translating terms are as follows:

Transcription (for loan terms): *display* - *display*, *algorithm* - *algoritm*. Care should be taken not to overuse this technique. Terms may not survive in the borrowed form, as happened with the computer term hardware whose loan equivalent is no longer used in computer science.

Transliteration: carbine-karabin, function-funksiya. Normally, terms transliterated or transcribed when a target language lacks a certain notion. Many international loan terms are Greek or Latin origin. This facilitates mutual understanding among specialists: arthrogryposis—artrogripoz, osteodystrophy—osteodistrofiya, hematoma — gematoma.

The translations of medical and pharmaceutical texts are highly specialized type of translations, which require an interpreter to know not only the relevant foreign language, but also the special terminology of the translated text. Accordingly, the requirements for the qualification of an interpreter are increasing. Only experienced translators who have certain knowledge in the field of medicine and pharmaceuticals are involved in translating medical documentation. The medical translation occupies a special place among other types of scientific and technical translation, since it has a direct relationship to human life and health. The medical translation is characterized by such features as specialized medical terminology, medical abbreviations. In addition, in the medical documents there is an illegible handwritten text.

Another complication is also that hundreds of new names are added to medical vocabulary every year, and previously used words and expressions can acquire a new meaning. A particularly large number of names appear to indicate new methods of diagnosis and treatment of patients. In this article, it is focused on difficulties translation of terms in the immune system. It is identified the major components of the immune system such as

Lymph nodes-Limfa tugunchalari: small, bean-shaped structures that produce and store cells that fight infection and disease.

Spleen-Qora taloq: The largest lymphatic organ in the body, which is on your left side, under your ribs and above your stomach, contains white blood cells that fight infection or disease.

Bone marrow- Suyak iligi: The yellow tissue in the center of the bones produces white blood cells.

Lymphocytes-Limfositlar: These small white blood cells play a large role in defending the body against disease.

Leukocytes-Leykositlar: These disease-fighting white blood cells identify and eliminate pathogens and are the second arm of the innate immune system.

It is analyzed of terms translation in the sphere of Immunology from English into Uzbek. We clarified that many terminological equivalents of medical terms in Uzbek language have been formed from the English terms by transcription, transliteration, calque, description-translation or loan translations. We translated *termoaktiv immunifaol immunitet*, but due to description, we give *Uzoq muddatli faol immunitet*.

Antigen-antigen, adjuvant-adyuvant, basophill-bazofil by transliteration; The following terms we translated by transliteration, but in context we can give for patients and for specialists with non-medical knowledge and in the brackets definition-translations are enclosed:

Granuloma-granulema (to'qimalarning yallig'lanishi), leukocyte-leykosit (oq qon hujayralari), locus-lokus (xromosomalarning joylashuvi), erythema-eritema (qizarish).

When we deal to terms as innate immune system and adaptive immune system translation technique as calque is used: *innate immune system-tug'ma immun tizimi, adaptive immune system-moslashgan immune tizimi emas, balki orttirilgan immune tizimi.*

The term *latency* is commonly used among immunologists as *kasallikning inkubatsion davri*, but from context, we can use the validity translation such as *kasallikning yashirin davri ya'ni kasallik belgilari oshkora bo'lmaydigan davri.*

As many technical-medical translators deal to difficulties caused by the translation of documentation related to patient care. This is such medical documentation as

extracts, medical records, the results of laboratory and instrumental examinations, protocols of operations, conclusions of specialists. In this case, we can discuss caused by the translation of documentation related to patient care such as Immunology Notes. Translating Immunology Notes from English into Uzbek, we translated the term *vivo-tabiiy*, and *vitro* as *sun'iy jihatlar*. The Immunology Notes could alleviate difficulties in translation and we have found out that *vivo* is a biological *vitro* is a serological via certain medical document.

According to the denotative approach, translation is considered as the process consists of three stages:

- 1) the stage of perception of the message in the source language,
- 2) the stage of formation of the mental image of this message,
- 3) the stage of interpretation of this image by means of the translation language.

A denotative approach to translating a foreign language text involves free choice of means of the language of translation to convey the meaning of the message in the original language [11, 51].

This approach is more characteristic for translating literary texts, especially poetic ones, as the essence the translation of such texts is not so much in transferring the main content, how much in the transfer of adequate images.

However, it should be noted that absolute language freedom the translator is unacceptable, because the transfer of the original meaning should get closer to the original form, so the combination transformational and denotative approaches to text translation is the best way to optimize an adequate translation. Translation can be seen as a bilingual situation communication, which is based on bilingualism, i.e. the ability translator use two languages in communication [30, 316].

At the same time, translation is a situation of bilingualism of a special kind. The special nature of the translation compared to other bilingual cases communication is marked as follows: “Translation is the contact of languages and fact of bilingualism. Nevertheless, this fact of bilingualism of a very special kind must be rejected as uninteresting, due to the fact that not falls under the general rule. Translation is

undeniably a situation contact of languages, could be described as an extreme case of such contact, statistically quite rare when resistance is habitual.

The consequences of bilingualism are more conscious and more organized. In that In the case of a bilingual communicant, he consciously fights against every deviations from the language norm, against any interference [1, 240].

Thus, the translation can be considered as a fact of conscious counteracting interference, i.e. affects from the system language, which during the generation of speech remains in the minds of the translator. Translation involves the simultaneous updating of both languages. Therefore, the usual bilingualism situation can be defined as bilingualism static, and translation means dynamic bilingualism. At dynamic bilingualism comes into contact not only two languages, but also two culture, and the translator, respectively, is the place of contact not only languages, but also of two cultures [26, 18].

The translation is constantly carried out not so much contact as clash of cultures, but not the culture of one people with the culture of another as objective ways of life. People, subjectively perceived and described by the author of the original, with subjective representations of the translator about a foreign culture and its features interpretation of the original by the author [16, 134].

The object of the translation is not a language system as an abstraction, but specific speech work (original text), based on which another speech product is created in another language (translation text). Achievement of translation equivalence (adequacy of translation), contrary to differences in formal and semantic systems of two languages. It requires the translator, above all, the ability to produce numerous and qualitatively diverse interlanguage transformations - the so-called translation transformations - so that the text of the translation with the maximum possible complete transmission of all information contained in the source the text, in strict compliance with the norms of the language of translation.

Intercultural clashes in the translation process are reflected in theory interlanguage transformations. All interlanguage conversions, committed during the translation process can be defined as transformations or as deformations.

Transformations are positive, developing changes that transform the state of the object, affirmation - negative, harmful transformations that disfigure, ugly, distorting the original object [4, 8].

Currently, there are many works devoted to translation transformations despite a relatively young age theories of translation or translation studies as a science. In addition, this is not surprising since this aspect is one of the central, and knowledge of it. The theoretical foundations are extremely important in the work of any translator. In the question of the division of transformations into species, there is also many different points of view. Let us consider in more detail classifications and individual methods of translation transformations of different authors:

According to T.A. Kazakova can distinguish the main types translation transformations used in the process of translation from involving various source and translating languages. Lexical transformations include the following translation techniques: translation transcription and transliteration, tracing and lexica semantic replacements (concretization, generalization, modulation).

The most common grammatical transformations belong to syntactic assimilation (literal translation), division of a sentence, combining sentences, grammatical replacements (word forms, parts speech or member sentence). To complex lexical and grammatical transformations, include antonymic translation, explication (descriptive translation) and compensation [11, 21].

- Grammatical transformations. These include the following tricks: rearrangements, omissions and additions, rearrangements and replacements suggestions.

- Stylistic transformations. This category can be attributed tricks such as synonymous substitutions and descriptive translation, compensation and other types of replacements.

Lexical transformations. Here we need to talk about replacing and addition,

specification and generalization of proposals, as well as on omission.

The next scientist, A. D. Schweitzer, proposes to share transformations into four groups [25, 98].

Transformations at the component level of semantic valiancy involve the use of various kinds of substitutions. For example, replacement morphological means lexical, other morphological, syntactic or phraseological and others.

Transformations at the pragmatic level are as follows receptions: translation compensations, replacement of these or those stylistic other means, replacing allusions (realities) with similar ones, as well as interpretive, explanatory translation and translation compensation.

Transformations carried out at the referential level, it is concretization (or hyponym transformation), generalization (homonymic transformation), replacement of realities (interhyponymic transformation), as well as translation through re-metaphorization (synecdoche transformation). This also applies to one or another a combination of these transformations and complex transformations (e.g. convertible)

Transformations at the stylistic level compression and expansion. Compression refers to ellipsis, semantic contraction, omission of excess elements and lexical coagulation.

Y. I. Retsker, on the contrary, names only two types of transformations [22, 77]. We are talking about such methods of their embodiment, as:

Grammatical transformations in the form of replacement of parts of speech or members of the proposal.

Lexical transformations are concretization, generalization, differentiation of meanings, antonymic translation, compensation for losses incurred during the transfer process, as well as in semantic development and holistic transformation.

R.K. Minyar-Beloruhev called three types of transformations [18, 68]:

- lexical;
- grammatical;
- semantic.

The first type included generalization and concretization techniques; to the second passivation, replacement of parts of speech and sentence members, consolidation of proposals or their division; to the third metaphorical, synonymous, metaphorical substitutions, logical development of concepts. Antonymic translation and compensation.

The concept of V.N. Komissarov comes down to the idea that depending on nature of the units of the source language, which are considered as source in conversion operations. Translation transformations necessary subdivide into lexical, grammatical and complex lexical grammatical transformations where transformations either affect both lexical and grammatical units of the original, or are inter level, units to grammatical and vice versa [12, 150]:

V.N. Komissarov distinguishes the following types of translation transformations:

1. Lexical: a) formal (transliteration, tracing), b) lexical and semantic replacements (concretization, generalization, modulation).
2. Grammar: literal translation, division of sentences, combining sentences, grammatical replacements (grammatical categories, parts of speech, member sentences, sentences of a certain type)
3. Lexical and grammatical: antonymical translation, descriptive translation, compensation [12, 159].

A. Parshin identifies the following main types of transformations, applied in the translation process involving various source-translating languages [12, 150]:

The main types of lexical transformations include the following translation techniques:

- translation transcription and transliteration;
- tracing and lexical-semantic substitutions.

The main types of grammatical transformations include:

- syntactic assimilation (literal translation);
- division of the proposal;

- combining offers;
- grammatical replacements (word forms, parts of speech or member offers).

According to L. S. Barkhudarov, all kinds of transformations or transformations carried out during the translation process can be reduced to four elementary types, namely [3, 42]:

- 1) permutation;
- 2) replacements:

It should be noted that during lexical replacements there is a replacement individual lexical units (words and stable phrases). Source language with lexical units of the translating language that are not are their vocabulary equivalents that is taken in isolation rather than transmitted them in the translation of a unit of the source language. Most often, there are three cases - concretization, generalization and replacement based on causal investigative relationships (replacing the investigation with cause and cause consequence) [2, 43].

From the very beginning it should be emphasized that this kind of division. It is largely approximate and conditional. Should agree with L. S. Barkhudarov, who notes.

Firstly, in general in some cases, one or another transformation can be equally successful treat both as one and as another type of elementary transformation. In the second, and most importantly, these four types of elementary translation “pure” transformations in practice are rare usually they, as will be seen from the examples below, are combined with each other another, assuming the character of complex, complex transformations [2, 113].

N.K. Garbowski, summarizing the classification of translation transformations performed by Y.I. Retsker, L.S. Barkhudarov, V.N. Komisarov, R.K. Minyar-Beloruhev, J.P. Vine and C. Darbeln distinguishes the following type’s transformations: adaptation, equivalence, stylistic neutralization, generalization, concretization, antonymic translation, holistic transformation [11, 124].

Having analyzed the theoretical material on this problem, we can draw the following conclusions:

1) lexical and grammatical translation transformations mentioned in almost all classifications;

2) the next group of translation transformations is either not stands out in general (Y. I. Retsker), or has a different interpretation:

- stylistic transformations (A. M. Fiterman and T. R. Levitskaya)
- complex (V.N. Komissarov)
- complex lexical and grammatical (T.A. Kazakova)
- semantic (R.K. Minyar-Beloruchev).

3.2. Basic translation transformations in the translation of medical terms

The next stage of the present work sets itself the task to research and analyze examples of translation transformations in translation of the medical terms of the English medical text into Uzbek language.

The solution to the main problems of translation is seen in use translation (interlanguage) transformations that you can make the transition from units of the original to translation units in the indicated sense [16, 42].

Since translation transformations are carried out with language units having both a content plan and plan expressions, they are formal-semantic in nature, transforming as form and value of the original units.

The main purpose of the translation is the achievement of adequacy. Adequate, or as it is called equivalent translation is such a translation, which is carried out at an appropriate level and sufficient enough for transmission of the content in unchanged way, subject to an appropriate plan of expression, i.e., rules of target language. The main task of the translator in achieving adequacy is skillfully produce various translation transformations, in order to transmit all information contained in the original text as accurately as possible, in compliance with the relevant rules of target

language. If we talk about the use of translation techniques in the translation of medical terms then it is important to mention about features of translation of medical terms. Most frequency transformation to medical terms is a transliteration. Indeed, the vast majority of terms the names of diseases and other internal processes of the body are borrowed from the Latin language, they are international, and so they are often transmitted from one language into another via transliteration: For example:

lymphadenopathy - limfoadenotapia;

myocarditis - miokardit;

hypertrophic cardiomyopathy - gipertrofikkardiomiopatia;

cytolysis - sitolizis;

dialysis - dializ.

The term should be short, because this ensures its easy storage and widespread use. In our view, the requirement of short term, to some extent contrary to some other systems and structures of its actual value. The more number of features of the concept is reflected in the term, the more fully it gives an idea about this concept, but with the increasing number reflective signs the term becomes inconvenient in practical use. Term is always the result of professional thinking. The main and the most important requirements to meet by the term are unambiguous and linguistic correctness, consistency and derivatives. In the terminology, synonyms are the result of the existence of two options, complete and brief ones. These include cases of the parallel use of an abbreviated version, and the full form of the name:

ACTH - adrenocorticotropic hormone - Adrenokortikatrop gormon;

AIDS - acquired immunodeficiency syndrome - orttirgan immunitet tanqisligi sindromi;

EBM - evidence based medicine - tabobatda ilmiy asoslangan yondashuv;

EDRF - endothelium-derived relaxing factor - endotelial dam olish omili;

DNA - deoxyribonucleic acid - deoksiribonukleik kislota;

MAP - mean arterial pressure - o'rtacha arterial bosim;

CLL - chronic lymphocytic leukemia - surunkali limfositik leykemiya;

CBC - complete blood cell count - umumiy qon tashxisi;

As part of the one-word medical terms, there are three main structural types of terms: simple complex terms. Under the simple (or root) term single-word terms are commonly understood, the basis of which coincides with the root, for example:

Back, balm, cell, cancer, diet, disease, neck, nerve, pill, vein, womb, cast, sole, sore, rib, leg, nape, navel, pox;

Orqa, hujayra, saraton, parhez, kasallik, bo'yin, nerv, dori, tomir, bachadon, gips, og'riq, qovurg'a, oyoq, temiratki, ensa, teri toshmasi kasalligi;

The main purpose of the translation is the achievement of adequacy. Adequate, or as it is called equivalent translation is such a translation, which is carried out at an appropriate level and sufficient enough for transmission of the content in unchanged way, subject to an appropriate plan of expression, i.e., rules of target language.

The main task of the translator in achieving adequacy is skillfully produce various translation transformations, in order to transmit all information contained in the original text as accurately as possible, in compliance with the relevant rules of target language. The more number of features of the concept is reflected in the term, the more fully it gives an idea about this concept, but with the increasing number reflective signs the term becomes inconvenient in practical use. Term is always the result of professional thinking.

Therefore, in the framework of the description of the process of translating medical vocabulary English medical text translation used transformations as translation methods that can use translator when translating various originals in cases where vocabulary matching can not be used for context conditions [13, 120].

Setting these tasks, there is confidence that this analysis will make it possible to find out how typical difficulties are overcome, as well as which elements of the original are not transferred in the translation.

The result is a picture not of an ideal, but of a real process. In the center, the study is not a translation assessment, but a description and classification "Translation" facts and the creation of a system of terms in which you can adequately describe the ratio

of the texts of the original and translation [30, 30].

Based on a comparison of the initial and final forms of translation transformations it is possible to identify various types' transformations in the translation that equips the translator with knowledge so called "translation techniques" that are widely used on practice.

The presented analysis allows us to conclude that with translation of medical texts with medical vocabulary to achieve equivalences, transformations such as:

1. Lexical transformations:

- transcription;
- transliteration;
- tracing;
- generalization;
- specification;
- modulation.

2. Grammatical transformations:

- syntactic assimilation;
- grammatical replacements.

Consider and analyze examples of the use of translation transformations in the translation of the studied medical vocabulary English medical text into Uzbek in more detail.

3.3. Lexical techniques for translating medical terms

As indicated in the theoretical part of this work, transcription and transliteration are ways of translating a lexical unit original by recreating its form using the letters of the translating language. During transcription, the sound form of a foreign language word is reproduced, and in transliteration, its graphic form (letter composition).

Let us consider in more detail some of the terms from the above table. Thermography - thermography. Thermography is a registration method visible image of the thermal fields of the human body emitting infrared pulses that displayed on the

screen as a thermal image. The image is called a thermo gram.

Antidote - an antidote. According to the medical dictionary, an antidote is drug that aims to weaken or stop the effects of toxic substances on the body. The choice of antidote depends on the nature and type of active substances that caused poisoning.

The effectiveness of the antidote is determined by how correctly the substance that led to poisoning, as well as speed medical care. The term "gene" with translation from English into Uzbek has gene translation. According to a dictionary of genetics, a gene is structurally functional unit of genetic material, hereditary factor, which can be conditionally represented as a segment of a DNA molecule (in some viruses - RNA molecules), including nucleotide sequence. The primary structure is encoded polypeptide (protein) or molecule transport or ribosome RNA, the synthesis of which is controlled by this gene. Conditioning primary the structure of a particular protein, the gene thereby determines the formation of a single sign of an organism or cell.

In view of the fact that the phonetic and graphic systems of Uzbek and English languages are somewhat different, there is some errors in transmitting the word form from English to Uzbek.

Moreover, the essence of transcribing transliteration elements into translations of medical vocabulary is to use unpronounceable consonants, reduced vowels, and double transmission consonants between vowels and at the end of words after vowels, also preserving some features of the spelling of the word, allow bringing sounding of a word in translation to already known. In our case, we can bring the following examples confirming the above, which are given in the table.

As indicated in the theoretical part, transcription with some elements of transliteration is often reflected in translation practice.

In our study, two proper names were found, owned by doctors and patients: Elizabeth - Elizabeth, Betsy - Betsy.

Thus, in the course of analysis, we can conclude that transcription and transliteration are indispensable ways necessary to achieve adequate translation from English into Uzbek in the field of medicine.

As stated in the theoretical part of our study, tracing is a way of translating the lexical unit of the original by replacing its constituent parts (morphemes or words), their lexical correspondences in the translated language. As a rule, the essence of tracing is to create a new word or a sustainable combination that copies the structure of the original lexical unit. During the analysis, we identified 45 terms translated from English to Uzbek using tracing.

It should be noted that in some cases when using tracing when translating from English into Uzbek were changes in the order of elements that underwent costing. During the analysis, examples such as Marwan found Syndrome - Marwan syndrome, (a hereditary disease, with which affects the connective tissue with involvement in the process musculoskeletal system and eyes), pulmonary disease - lung disease.

We also found that in the process of translation, transcription and tracing could be used simultaneously. One was found an example characterizing this phenomenon. For example, electrophoresis - electrophoresis (physiotherapeutic procedure in which a person is exposed to constant electrical impulses with the purpose of providing a general and local therapeutic effect).

When analyzing medical vocabulary translated from English language into Uzbek by tracing, we can conclude that tracing, being one of the most common tricks translation, provides the brevity and simplicity of it equivalent and the achievement of an unambiguous correlation with the source word. It should also be noted that tracing is for the most part provides international content of terms while maintaining them national form, which plays an important role in the translation medical vocabulary from English to Uzbek. It meets one of the basic requirements that are presented modern terminological names, the essence of which is International recognition”, which ensures internationality form and content of terms using such a technique translation as tracing. As indicated in the theoretical part of our study, vocabulary semantic substitutions are a way of translating lexical units the original by using units of the translating language in the translation, whose values do not coincide with the unit values of the source text, but can be deduced from them using a

certain type of logical transformations. Therefore, the main types of such replacements are concretization, generalization and modulation (semantic development) of meaning source unit. Next, we will successively consider each type of lexicon semantic replacements (concretization, generalization and modulation) with translation of medical vocabulary from English into Uzbek.

To begin with, it should be noted that modulation (reception of semantic development) consists in replacing a unit of the translating language with contextual, logically related word or phrase. Essence this technique is because the already mentioned certain reason in further develops or completely replaced by a consequence of this reason.

In some cases, the use of modulation is the only way to adequately convey the original meaning to the end reader. We give similar examples directly taken from the context of articles and annotations to articles on cardiology.

To perform a comparative study of major regularities in left and right heart remodeling during CHF development in patients with COPD and AH. Comparative aspect to study the basic laws of the process remodeling of the left and right heart during the formation of heart failure in patients with COPD and hypertension;

The original article uses the term "heart", which is translated into Uzbek megabanks heart; however, in this context it has been translated as a heart department using a modulation technique.

As indicated in the theoretical part of the study, specification or narrowing a value is a translation method in which replacement of a word or phrase of a foreign language with more than broad logical meaning per word in translation, with a narrower meaning. It is worth noting that in most cases of concretization use the ordering of the original unit lower than unit ordering in the translating language notes.

Thus, we can say that because of using these transformations the unit of the original and the unit in the translating language are in the logical relations of

inclusion, that is, the unit of the source language expresses the generic concept, and the unit of the translating language denotes the specific concept included in it.

Conclusions on chapter III

Translation of a medical text is fraught with certain difficulties. Such as: the problem of translating medical terminology, transfer abbreviations, international and pseudo-international words, eponyms (a term or concept formed by a name own), discrepancies in the classification and nomenclature of various organs and systems of the body, as well as differences in research methods and ways of presenting their results. The solution to these difficulties is possible using corresponding translation transformations.

In addition, to achieve an appropriate level of equivalence content of the original and translation of medical texts is necessary apply the following methods

- replacing simple sentences with complex ones;
- stylistic adaptation; rejection of emotional stylistic elements of the original;
- use of additional refinements; use of impersonal verb forms instead of personal ones;
- replacement of passive constructions by other means of expression more characteristic of Uzbek language;
- correct interpretation of the term for a particular case;
- right decoding of abbreviations, as well as the use of scientific and reference literature of various thematic focus.

The frequency of transformation data in the analyzed our texts can be explained by the fact that many terms of medical focuses are international. Frequent use of lexical-semantic substitutions modulation, concretization and generalization allows the content to be conveyed during the translation translated as equivalent to Russian as possible, while maintaining this is its national features, but at the same time, adapting to the environment Uzbek terminology. In the process of translation, the translator

uses various lexical and grammatical transformations, both to achieve equivalence, and for maximum convergence with the original text and its adequacy.

CONCLUSION

A term is a word or phrase in a special sphere of use, which is the name of a concept and has a definition. The terminology of a specific field of knowledge is defined as the system of terms of a given science or industry, correlated with the system of concepts of the corresponding field of knowledge. The main requirements that a term must comply with are uniqueness, the correspondence of the literal meaning of a term to its actual meaning, systematic (systematic) approach to accuracy, derivatively, and linguistic correctness.

The term is included in a wide variety of classifications, which are based on the principles of their origin, semantic features, form, structural features, degree of usability, types and degree of abstraction of the called concepts, accounting for the subject matter of the called concepts, etc. The problems of semantic terminology primarily include the questions of the correspondence of terms to concepts related to them. The need to study the semantics of the term is caused by its peculiarity for use as the name of a special concept; the lexical unit of the language is endowed with terminological, i.e. conceptual meaning, which is superimposed on its actually linguistic, i.e. lexical meaning.

Terminology as a specific part of the lexical system of language medical texts attracted the attention of many researchers in view of its versatility and multiplicity. The term refers to a word or phrase specific (scientific, technical, etc.) field of knowledge, chosen or created for naming concepts, which is then reused in regulatory documents of one or more industries representing interstate interest. When comparing medical texts of English and Uzbek languages syntactic discrepancies between equivalent stable expressions and constructions, since well-known features of the fixed English word order and the lack of such in Uzbek language, although the scientific style, however, leaves a certain imprint on syntactic freedom, being in itself strictly normalized and not allowing excessive liberties.

However, in order to correctly apply the most effective techniques transformations, i.e. translation transformations, it is necessary that the translator was fluent in both

source and translation terminology, and also understood the specifics and characteristics of medicine in general and features cardiology in particular. Our research is not exhaustive translations of medical vocabulary.

Deviations from a one-to-one correspondence between concepts and terms manifested in the use of a single lexical unit to name several concepts (homonymy and polysemy) or to use the values of several lexical units to express one concept (synonymy).

In any field of terminology, in terms of form, first, two main groups of terms can be distinguished: words (single-word, mono-lexeme terms) and phrases (verbose, poly-lexeme terms). As part of one-word terms, there are three main structural types of terms: simple, affix, and complex terms.

The most common and productive types of terminology are morphological syntactic and morphological syntactic. The most significant morphological methods.

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