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*Yo‘ldosh ABDURAHMONOV,*

*PhD student of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature*

*Based on the review by M.Y. Bakhtiyorov associate professor of UzDJTU, PhD*

### PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF MEDICAL TERMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Annotation

This article offers a general overview of the major issues in medical lexicon and terminology. It also discusses certain characteristic features of medical language: terminology, including eponyms and multi-word terms, affixation, word compounding, the doublet phenomenon, polysemy and synonymy. Translating for lay-readers and professional audiences is the next issue presented in this article. Considerable attention is devoted to problems in translating medical texts, and other issues, such as qualifications of medical translators, verification and review.

**Key words:** Affixes, accuracy, acronyms, translation error, medical terminology, medical translation.

### ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ НА УЗБЕКСКИЙ И АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫКИ

Аннотация

В этой статье представлен общий обзор основных проблем медицинской лексики и терминологии. В ней также обсуждаются некоторые характерные черты медицинского языка: терминология, включая эпонимы и термины из нескольких слов, аффиксация, составление слов, феномен дублета, полисемия и синонимия. Следующим вопросом, представленным в этой статье, является перевод для непрофессионалов и профессиональной аудитории. Значительное внимание уделяется проблемам перевода медицинских текстов и другим вопросам, таким как квалификация медицинских переводчиков, проверка и рецензирование.

**Ключевые слова:** Аффиксы, точность, аббревиатуры, ошибка перевода, медицинская терминология, медицинский перевод.

### TIBBIYOTGA OID SO‘ZLARNING O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIGA TARJIMA QILISH MUAMMOLARI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada tibbiy lug‘at va terminologiyaning asosiy masalalari haqida umumiy ma‘lumot berilgan. Shuningdek, u tibbiyot tilining ba‘zi muhim jihatlari: atamashunoslik, jumladan, eponim va ko‘p so‘zli atamalar, affiksatsiya, birikma, dublet hodisasi, polisemiya va sinonimiya haqida gapiradi. Ushbu maqolada keltirilgan navbatdagi masala oddiy va professional auditoriya uchun tarjimadir. Tibbiyot matnlarini tarjima qilish muammolari va tibbiy tarjimonlarning malakasi, tekshirish va ko‘rib chiqish kabi boshqa masalalarga katta e‘tibor qaratilmoqda.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Affikslar, aniqlik, qisqartmalar, tarjima xatosi, tibbiy terminologiya, tibbiy tarjima.

**Introduction.** The term "medical lexicon" refers to a wide range of topics, including pharmacology, internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics, pediatrics, psychiatry, oncology, cardiology, and other specializations, in addition to other fields like law and organization. Interpretation could play a big role in the dissemination of knowledge and contemporary disclosures in the medical community as a whole [1]. Medical interpretation is not limited to a certain class or discourse.

**Literature review.** In today’s world, our surroundings are full with science, so that, translation is an essential, troublesome and undertaking process, and this action requires deep comprehension which translators most commonly come across and do not understand the meaning of text. Dr. Miremadi divided the problem into two main categories: lexical problems and syntactic problems (“Theory and practice of translation” – M.T. Iriskulov – p 31.).

Technical, scientific, legal and medical fields often have complex terminology that requires translators with specialized knowledge. Precision is crucial in these contexts to avoid errors that could have serious consequences. That’s why translator should know the academic and scientific terms and phrases, the meanings of ordinary words while they come with terms in this process.

Not being aware of that kind of words or not understanding the academic text will cause the lexical problem in translation. Besides, a translator of medical texts must be clearly focused on the topic, be able to reliably identify

ambiguous terms and expressions (not forgetting the existence of “false friends of the translator”) and correctly determine their interpretation.

One aspect of using medical terminology is fluency in the topographical symbols, planes and axes used to describe morphology, as well as knowledge of the International Anatomical Nomenclature. Medical translation, particularly in specialized fields like dentistry, requires a deep understanding of both the subject matter and the linguistic nuances involved. I did a research on medical texts and find some examples depend on dentistry. What are the wisdom teeth?

Wisdom teeth are upper and lower third molars, located at the very back of the mouth. They are called wisdom teeth because usually they come in when a person is between age 17 and 21 or older enough to have gained some “wisdom”.

In the text, underlined word come in means to enter somewhere. If we translate that sentence such as:

Ular aql tishi deb atalishlariga sabab, bu tishlar, odatda, inson 17 va 21 yosh oralig‘ida bo‘lganda yoki aql kiradigan darajada yetarlicha ulga‘ygan kiradi.

There is fault in translation, because if it is translated like that, people may come across misunderstanding the text. Instead of translating the word “come in” – kirmoq, it’s better to say “chiqmoq”. There is appropriate translation of this sentence: Ular aql tishi deb atalishlariga sabab, bu tishlar odatda inson 17 va 21 yosh oralig‘ida bo‘lganda yoki aql

kiradigan darajada yetarlicha ulga'yganda chiqadi. We chose the word "chiqmoq" instead of "kirmoq". The reason for this, teeth do not enter somewhere, they are in our mouth, but they come up breaking partway through gums.

Another example which explored for translating terms in the text is that:

Experts say that healthy coping strategies can help reduce the risk of gum problems getting worse. Healthy coping strategy's literal translation is – sog'lom ko'chirish

tamoyillari/strategiyalari. But it is not true translation, because it means behaviors that can set you up for success. Sometimes translation requires to adapt to the target text or find equivalences of phrases in target language. So while we translating this sentence, we use the adaptation method of translation to give better version. Translation of this, be like that:

Ekspertlar sog'lom turmush tarziga rioya qilish milk bilan bog'liq muammolarni yomonlashish xavfini kamaytirishini aytishdi.

Effective translation goes beyond words; it requires understanding cultural nuances, idioms, and context. Failing to

Table 1. Example of syntactic shifts (phrase change)

Source	Target
Urazy oczodołu stanowią trudny problem diagnostyczny i terapeutyczny a ich liczba wciąż rośnie pomimo stosowania wielu, różnorodnych sposobów zabezpieczenia głowy.	Orbital injuries represent a difficult diagnostic and medical problem and their number is still growing despite the use of a great variety of head protection means.

**Analysis and results.** Arnold states more precisely that "attaches can also allude to the meaning of the entire term or the portion of discourse—not as it were terms but too portion of the words." Because each prefix and postfix has a

Table 2. Denotation of prefixes and suffixes

Prefixes	Suffixes
A-/An- not, without, less- teskari, qarshi Ad- to, toward – nisbatan Aer- air – havo orqali Amb- both- har ikkisi Auto- self- oz'-o' zidan Bi- twice- ikkita Cata – down, back- tashqari, ortida Ceptal- the hear, boshgaoid Con- together, birga Cyto- cell, hujayraga oid Derma- skin- teriga oid Di – two, twice, ikkita Dys – bad, abnormal, yomon, teskari	-aceous- resembling, oxshash -aemia – blood, qonga oid -aesthesia – sensation, ta' sir etish -cardial – heart, yurakka oid -cide – causing death, halokatli -dynia – pain, og'riqli -ectomy – surgery excision, jahhorliko' tkazilayotkanqism -genic – the capacity to produce, moyillik

The affixation prepare isn't only common within the lexis of principal medical English (come up short – disappointment, relate – relationship/correlation - irrelevant, characterize – definition – indistinct, make strides – improvement) – it is additionally watched in specialized phrasing [5]. What is particularly characteristic of specialized phrasing is the utilize of Latin and Greek joins (e.g. prefixes: all(o) –another, distinctive, adip(o) – greasy, carni(o) – of the head, onco- relating to cancer, hyper – over the top, hypo –

Table 3. Multi-word terms

Polish term	English term
zakrzepowe zapalenie żył zapalenie miedańków tyreotropina, TSH mięśak prązkowanokomórkowy	Thrombophebitis Tonsillitis thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), thyrotopin rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS)

Recognizing multi-word terms as single translation units is therefore one of the crucial skills of medical translators.

Polysemy and synonymy

Wanted as they may be, these highlights are not continuously display in restorative wording, whose terms are, to a certain degree, polysemous, and – in some cases – synonymous. The illustrations of polysemous terms incorporate: Aggravation- a physiological work, a clinical

capture these subtleties can lead to misunderstandings or misinterpretations. Translators must be well-versed in both languages and cultural contexts to ensure accurate communication. Even the best translations can fail when trying to interpret phrases and concepts that have no underlying cultural equivalent.

**Research Methodology.** According to Salager-Meyer, there are three key components of essential medical English (FME): word compounding, affixation, and the doublet marvel. FME frequently uses complex apparent terms, such as "differentiate medium," "quiet security," and "heart disappointment" [3]. Thus, syntactic changes (state -alter) may be included in the planning of a utilitarian medical interpretation that uses reasonably regular dialect. they shifts are predicated on two bolded expressions that the extricate finds below; if they were strictly interpreted, they would create the taking after prepositional expressions within the target units, separately: orbital injuries and head protection mechanisms.

connotative meaning of its own. Clear comprehension of each term may result from familiarity with the fastens' cognition [1].

inadequately, postfixes: - itis – inflammation, - algia – torment, -lepsy – assault, seizure, -logy – the information of something), and the self-evident correspondences between additions, roots etc. and the meaning of the term. Clean medical phrasing is additionally intensely based on Latin and Greek joins, other than borrowings and clear terms [2]. The contrasts in affixation between terms in different dialects lead to the contrasts in semantic conveyance watched in sets of comparing terms, with a multi-word term in one language:

condition, a determination, all of which are communicated with Clean zapalenie ; arm- a structure, a locale (PL: ramię) or a ponder gather in a clinical trial(PL: grupa badana); release-emission (PL: wyciek) or discharge from healing center (PL: wypis); opuszka- fingertip (finger mash) or (aortic) bulb; badanie- a test, a trial or an examination [4].

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, knowing medical terminology is effective communication, accuracy in diagnosis, and teaching and training health care staff. Overall,

lexico-semantic features of medical terminology among translators of both source and target languages requires in-depth knowledge and thorough knowledge of medical concepts and terminology. This is necessary to ensure accurate and culturally sensitive translations in the medical field. Therefore, translators should know the pivotal role of translation in a multilingual society. Thus, using different methods while translating, understanding the main meaning of a context, knowing cultural borders and differences, and being aware of phraseological units in both the source and target language are the main aspects of translation. Having

knowledge and experience prevents misunderstandings that appear during the translation process and promotes opening the language's real capability.

This article could be a brief diagram of restorative translation-specific issues instead of an exhaustive presentation of all the issues in detail. Therapeutic interpretation could be a complex and curiously marvel in which etymological, sociocultural, scientific, financial and other variables are at play. That is probably why multidisciplinary approach is so useful in approaching medical translation in research.

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