



TRANSLATOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL TERMS IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract

This article discusses medical terms and terminology in world linguistics. It is devoted to translological problems of medical terms in Modern English and Uzbek.

Keywords: medical terms, aspect, grammar, medical communication, correspondence.

Introduction

In modern times, medicine is very complicated, and Latin not enough to keep correspondence in it. Now in Latin indicated only the names and dosage of drugs (however, along with Latin name, drug is assigned with the original name). The diagnosis, the results of clinical examinations and instant intervention, medical records are written in the native language of the doctor. And then there are major difficulties which are almost impossible to resolve [1].

First of all, medical translation, like any other highly specialized translation, places very big responsibility on to the translator: “on the one hand, implies optimal mastery skills such as reading, listening, writing and speaking, but on the other hand, requires, firstly, their specific resemblance and combination in time, and secondly, the constant coordination of two language systems and parallel linguistic actions in two languages - foreign and native” [2].

The translator should not only know well the target language, but also be a master of his own mother tongue. As rightly noted in the article “Some features of medical translation in teaching postgraduates”, “medical translation, or translation of medical texts is one of the most important types of translation, as it requires not only a good command of the language, but also, often times it is not fully possible without appropriate medical literacy. That is why the need for training, who speak foreign languages at the postgraduate level to the extent that ensure effective participation,





both in international professional communication, and work with the original medical literature” [3].

Talking about the specific difficulties faced by the translator when working with medical terms, we give the examples listed below:

1. "The synonymy of terms that terminologists consider extremely undesirable putting under question the terminology of these units. The scientist notes that standardization of medical terms often meets resistance of the medical community, and the proposed terms not always successful from a linguistic point of view”.
2. Discrepancies in the classification and nomenclature of various organs and body systems; differences in research methods and presentation methods of their results.
3. Special difficulties usually cause reductions, often occasional, not recorded in dictionaries. And although there are dictionaries medical abbreviations, not always they come to rescue, because often the reduction is copyright, born “here and now”, only within translatable text.
4. A serious obstacle to the transfer is incompleteness of specialized bilingual dictionaries. With the rapid development of medical science, even quick online dictionaries are not able to keep up with neoplasms of terminology, not to mention printed editions.
5. Search for unambiguous matches additionally hampered by the use of Latin in medical science and practical medicine in reduction. The above difficulties of medical translation are valid for any languages.

It is important to remember that “the expression is contraindicated in the term side associations and other artistic features to the word”. Lack of imagery, emotions - that is the ideally coincide with the term. The term not possesses any stylistic coloring, instead, neutrality. Thus, the “translator of medical texts must pay attention the features of the language system and the use of the source and target language into consideration to the conformity and transformations related to all language levels ”.

The work of a translator has always been in demand in all spheres of human life. With the development of scientific and technological progress, a huge number of computer programs and electronic dictionaries have appeared that allow foreign translation of individual words and sentences. Thus, even a person not familiar with a foreign language can use these resources to carry out a basic translation, allowing them to understand the general meaning of the text. However, such a translation, as a rule, is inaccurate and cannot replace the work of a professional translator, especially in special specialized areas. Such areas include medicine, which is actively developing in all countries of the world.



Translation in the medical field has always been in great demand. It is worth noting that this is one of the most complex types of translation, requiring special specialist training. Finding a qualified translator who can carry out medical translation quickly and accurately is a challenging task for an employer. There are few such specialists, which is due to the high level of complexity of translations and specifics of working with medical texts.

Among the specific features of medical translation, it is worth noting a large number of terms that require accurate and unambiguous translation into a foreign language. To work in the field of medical translation, it is important to know a wide range of vocabulary, which includes not only standard terminology, but also words denoting symptoms, pharmaceuticals and medical equipment. In addition, one of the features of medical translation is the presence of words borrowed from different languages: Latin, Greek, English, etc [2].

Features of the medical text also include numerous abbreviations. They present a separate difficulty during the implementation of medical translations [Lee-Jahnke 2001, 147]. When translating an abbreviation, its correctness is important transcript. Often the translator has to turn to special medical literature to get an explanation of the abbreviations and only after that becomes translation into a foreign language is possible. Additional difficulties are also created by the letter differences between the alphabets of different languages (for example, French SIDA–Russian. AIDS, fr. AND–rus. DNA).

A specific feature of medical texts is the special structure of sentences. As a rule, compound and complex sentences are used in medical texts. In addition, the abundance of complex terms, often unfamiliar to the translator, creates difficulties in establishing grammatical connections between some words, which often leads to errors in agreement. Another feature of medical translation is the expansion of the lexical composition. Quebec linguist M. Rouleau highlighted the variability of terminology among the main problems of translation [Rouleau 2003, 144]. Currently, medicine continues to develop. Scientific progress does not stand still, scientists are developing new medicines and vaccines, engineers are inventing the latest technologies for examining patients. With the advent of new objects, the lexical composition expands. As a result, the translator is faced with the task of constantly familiarizing himself with new lexical units in order to implement the correct translation.

A distinctive feature of medical text is its complex content. Often, when translating medically, a translator is faced with the problem of misunderstanding the content of the source text. This problem can become serious an obstacle to completing the work,





because understanding the meaning of a scientific text is one of the most important components of thematic translation. In such cases, to carry out a correct translation, the translator must resort to the help of medical professionals. Consultation with a specialist allows the translator to get a correct idea of the content of the medical text and avoid inaccuracies during translation.

Despite numerous difficulties, working with written medical translations remains a real challenge thanks to the huge number of specialized dictionaries and medical literature. Performing medical interpretation is a more complex task. This is due to the fact that the translator does not have the opportunity to use dictionaries and visual support. Due to the high level of complexity in interpretation, mistakes are often made.

Mistakes when working in medical schools translator seem less dangerous. However, in fact, it is in medical universities that the foundation of knowledge and the formation of the future doctor is laid. The results of this formation depend not only on the student and the teacher, but also on the translator, who is the connecting link in the learning process. Properly translated material contributes to its quick and easy assimilation. On the contrary, numerous errors in translation distract students from the content of the material and hinder their understanding of a particular topic. In addition, in some cases, incorrect translation contributes to the formation of “erroneous” knowledge among students, which in the future may interfere with their medical practice.

The main task of a medical translator is the accuracy and clarity of information transfer. The implementation of this task is complicated by a number of difficulties, which often entail errors in translation. Let's look at some problem's medical translation, using the example of a translator's work with French-speaking medical students. Often working with students is difficult because the same meaning can be conveyed in several words; in such situations they talk about synonymy of terms [Grinev 1993, 36]. There are often cases when one word can be scientific, and another common. Thus, the word “poignet” (wrist) is used in everyday life, while in anatomy it is customary to use the term “carpe”.

Another example is the word picotement, which is a symptom illness, while in common parlance they often use “fourmillement”, associating this sensation with ant bites (from the French “fourmis” - ants). Often, students do not know the scientific term and understand the meaning of the translation only when they hear a common word. In such cases, a big advantage for the translator is knowledge of several translation options at once, which allows students to explain the meaning of a word in an accessible vernacular language and at the same time familiarize them with a new





scientific term. Thus, when interpreting, the translator has to operate with several variants of words in order to make the material accessible, on the one hand, and increase the intellectual level of students, on the other. There is an opinion that the Russian language is one of the richest in lexical terms. Often one nocturnal word corresponds to several Russian lexical units. However, in scientific fields, sometimes opposite cases occur. For example, in biology, the Russian word “conjugation” is ambiguous. The first meaning is the process of transfer of genetic material upon contact of two bacterial cells [3].

The second is the pairing of homologous chromosomes in prophase of the first meiotic division. In French, the first meaning corresponds to the word “laconjugaison”, the second - “lasynapsis” or “l'appariement”. One of the most important. The biological topics taught in medical schools are “Mitosis and Meiosis.” When studying this topic, the student must clearly understand the difference between types of cells (somatic, sexual and bacterial).

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