
TRANSLATION PRINCIPLES AND SPECIFIC FEATURES OF MEDICAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT: As the progress of science, science and technology is rapidly developing nowadays, it not only encourages people to be aware of various fields, but also enriches the lexical layer of linguistics, and also expands the range of linguistic units used in speech, and requires them to be in harmony with everyday life. The development and formation of terminology, which is one of the most relevant, complex, theoretical and practical areas of linguistics, certainly appears on the basis of specific laws, develops on the basis of the lexicon of the national language, and serves for its enrichment.

KEYWORDS: Medicine and public health, religious, philosophical and national, lexicography.

INTRODUCTION

The relevance of this dissertation work is due to the active development of medicine, the increase in the level of international cooperation in this field, and as a result, the increase in public demand for highly qualified translators who are familiar with the main features of translating medical texts. In addition, the relevance of the work is closely related to the insufficiency of works that consider the problem of translating medical texts, taking into account the interdisciplinary nature of modern medical translation and the many receivers with different levels of training[1].

The purpose of this paragraph is to identify and analyze the translation methods used in the translation of medical texts, as well as to formulate recommendations for translators. The continuous development of the field of medicine, which is considered an integral part of human life, allows to regularly fill the terminological layer of the lexicon by introducing new names of the studied objects and developing stable ones. The fact that the terminology in various disciplines exceeds the amount of words in general use has led to the need to learn a special lexicon [2].

At the current stage, it is necessary to recognize the translation of medical texts as a special problem of translation, which is apparently also connected with the ongoing processes of globalization, which, on the one hand, are manifested in the presence of an intensive exchange of knowledge and experience. In a professional environment and vice versa - patients have more opportunities to receive medical care not only in their own country, but also abroad [3].

Medical translation has a special place among other types of scientific-technical (special) translation, because it is directly related to human life, health, as well as observance of his rights. Due to the development of medicine as a science and the international relations of doctors, the demand for medical translation is increasing.

A characteristic feature of modern medicine is the increase in the number of narrow specialties, as well as the fragmentation of existing specialties [4].

Accordingly, in addition to the need for translators, the requirements for translator skills are also increasing. M. Shirinyan and S. Shustovalar in the article “Difficulties of medical translation and ways to overcome them when teaching students of non-linguistic universities” considered the features of translating medical texts, and in the modern world there is active cooperation and exchange of international experience in the field of medicine and healthcare, in this regard, high-quality, complete translation is carried out. A comparative analysis of relevant medical documents is given.

Translating medical texts is one of the most difficult types of translation, requiring the translator not only to know the language, but also to understand medical processes.

Thus, medical translation, translation of medical and pharmaceutical texts is a very specialized type of translation, which requires a translator who knows not only the relevant foreign language, but also the special terminology of the translated text. The distinctive features of modern medicine are the increase in the number of narrow specialties, the creation of new treatment options and the development of specialized equipment and materials. Accordingly, the requirements for translator skills are increasing.

Among the main problems of translation of medical texts, the need to distinguish the following was determined:

- 1) features of use, including metonymic use of terms and extensive use of advantages of certain parts of speech;
- 2) terminological problems;
- 3) difficulties in translating abbreviations;
- 4) terminological problems, the expediency of using anglicisms in the translated text;
- 5) problems of translating eponyms;
- 6) incompatibility of affixes in layers of common origin (English dental - fr. dentaire, English aortal - French aortique);
- 7) compatibility features of linguistic units and text structure;
- 8) lack of specialized bilingual and multilingual dictionaries;
- 9) differences in the organization of the health care system in different countries.

CONCLUSION

According to the classification of medical translation, it is divided into written and oral, and interpretation is expressed by professional and semi-professional and simple communication languages. The professional level is characterized by the use of certain lexical units and syntactic structures typical of written medical translation. It can be found in conferences, consultations, presentations, reports and other frameworks.

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