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## STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS AND TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**ABSTRACT:** Significant advances in molecular biology, genetics, radiology, radiobiology, chemotherapy, 21 neurosurgery and other areas of medicine have radically changed the traditional ideas about a number of pathological conditions and processes, allowing a new approach to the interpretation of the most subtle mechanisms of vital activity.

**KEYWORDS:** biology, genetics, radiology, radiobiology, chemotherapy, pediatrics, pharmacy, ophthalmology, language dynamics.

### INTRODUCTION

All this affects the state of modern medical terminology, which is developing very quickly and is particularly sensitive to external influences. The specialization and differentiation of medical science, the emergence of new medical sciences, the constant improvement of diagnostic and treatment methods lead to the emergence of new scientific concepts, the development and improvement of its conceptual apparatus, while some previously used terms are preserved and improved [1].

The problems of medical terminology are covered in sufficient depth and detail in many linguistic literature, the structure of terms derived from Greek and Latin languages, specific features or artificially created terms using elements of Greek-Latin terms, semantic changes, frequently used words, and terminological processes in the language itself. is directly related to the issue of language dynamics. Especially these processes are significantly expressed in certain areas of medicine, i.e. pediatrics, pharmacy, ophthalmology, etc[2].

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In order to know the definition of the medical term, it is necessary to determine the boundaries of the object being studied. From the point of view of modern terminology, it is necessary to know the criteria for evaluating the terminological character of a language sign. The main features of the term, i.e. its conceptual, semantic, semiotic integrity, a clear criterion represent its many definitions [3].

Taking into account the above, we consider the medical term as a language symbol in the special function of a carrier of information about the system of scientific knowledge and practical measures related to the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases, the maintenance and strengthening of people's health and working capacity, and the extension of life [4].

The scope of the use of medical terms is very diverse (anatomy, physiology, medical biology,

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therapy, surgery, gynecology, dentistry, oncology, etc.), and the medical language is divided into: scientific language, practical or clinical language, textbook or reference language.

As noted above, theoretically every word can be a term, but only when it is actualized - by removing it from the lexical-semantic system of the common literary language and introducing it into the system of terms, one word constitutes a word.

Thus, the term is an actualized word, each of which defines a special concept. In general, and in particular, the medical term is primarily a linguistic sign, an element of the communicative system of the language. It can be noted that, based on the in-depth analysis of factual material and the study of theoretical sources on the problem of term and word formation, the formation of new terms in medicine usually corresponds to the main trends of word formation, such as social, professional “borrowing” of the literary language lexicon. At the same time, the methods of filling medical terminology are regulated by the conceptual system of a certain science, have historically and genetically predetermined specific characteristics, that is: creating terms using only Greek-Latin elements, using word-forming tools specific to the system of medical terms.

### CONCLUSION

Therefore, the correct use of medical terms, which are concepts in this field, is very important for the immediate health of a person, the immediate prevention, treatment or survival of a disease. In addition, the development of this field requires the continuous improvement of medical terms and concepts, which in turn are translated from one language to another.

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