

Concept of Medical Vocabulary, Key Components and Features

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Abstract. *In this article we focus on the definitions of medical vocabulary and medical terminology. The concept of "medical terminology" implies terms of modern medical science, and the concept of "medical vocabulary" unites medical names that function not only in scientific, but also in other subsystems of language, that is, in synchrony and diachrony. Medical vocabulary combines specialized and non-specialized medical names that function in scientific and other subsystems of language. The main part of medical vocabulary is medical terminology.*

Key words: *medical terminology, medical terminology, scientific, medicine, anatomy.*

Introduction

In the modern world, there are a huge number of professions, and each has its own special language, allowing specialists in one field to freely communicate with each other. The peculiarity of such a language is the exceptional narrowness of its use, a closed semantic structure.

Each area of human activity is addressed to a specific topic, dictating the lexical units necessary for quick and accessible operation by the actors. One of such areas, which has its own special language, is medicine - a system of scientific knowledge and practical activity aimed at studying the structure and features of the functioning of individual components of the human body, as well as the study and diagnosis of diseases, their prevention and treatment.

Medical vocabulary combines specialized and non-specialized medical names that function in scientific and other subsystems of language. The main part of medical vocabulary is medical terminology.

Medical terms are part of a whole, that is, medical vocabulary, the other part is made up of the lexicon of the medical sociolect and non-terminological (everyday) medical vocabulary, therefore in our work such lexical units as: "term", "lexical unit", "special vocabulary", "non-special vocabulary", "terminological", "lexical" and others are sometimes used in a broad sense as contextual synonyms.

Medicine is known for the fact that the basis of its vocabulary is ancient international roots taken from Greek and Latin, and at the same time this system is constantly evolving, forming more and more new concepts and phenomena that need verbal designation. In addition, no other science penetrates with its essential ideas and concepts into the everyday life of people to such an extent as medicine.

Modern medicine, as is well known, is a complex of actively developing sciences, the names of which reflect the process of integration of branches of knowledge: medical-biological, medical-technical, medical-chemical, medical-preventive, etc. At present, the number and diversity of medical sciences,

directions, schools has increased enormously, in connection with which the number of medical concepts and terms is growing at a great acceleration. It is practically impossible to compile a complete list of words and expressions that form modern medical vocabulary, to reproduce in dictionaries all the features of its scientific usage.

As studies show, the interaction of medical terminology and common medical vocabulary at the present stage occurs mainly in the direction from the first to the second, i.e. specialized vocabulary actively influences everyday language, and not vice versa. At the same time, modern medical terminology is characterized by a fairly strict conceptual and structural determination, unity and integrity, which exclude any noticeable "blurring" of its sections bordering on other subsystems of the vocabulary of the English and Russian languages. In this regard, the development of new medical vocabulary, especially terminology, occurs mainly due to the intra-systemic transposition of linguistic means available in the corpus of the medical sublanguage.

Medical vocabulary is actively used in various types of literature, especially in scientific and technical literature, but progress has made specific knowledge available to the general public, which makes it possible to freely use professional vocabulary in fiction. To obtain the necessary theoretical and applied knowledge, compulsory education in higher educational institutions of the required profile is not required; it is enough to delve into the study of the subject of interest, using widely distributed works of an adaptive and simplified nature, gradually expanding the horizon of information carriers. Thus, one can become familiar with medical sciences through a thorough familiarization with the basic provisions and specific aspects of individual branches (anatomy, phlebology, surgery, etc.).

Being a complex of applied sciences, medicine is one of the most widely applicable applied spheres of human activity, implying a direct act of communication between a professional in this field, a doctor, and a recipient, a patient. The dialogic concept of this phenomenon is called discourse - speech "immersed in life". According to the characteristics of discourse given by L. Alekseeva, the concept of medical discourse is studied through an analysis through two paradigms - applied and epistemic. The applied paradigm considers discourse as an institutional discourse, including a cultural-situational direction, modeling of structure, formation of a definition of linguacultural features of discourse in interlingual comparison, etc. [Alekseeva, p. 91]. The epistemic paradigm assigns medicine the status of a special branch of knowledge, whose discourse is also special, in which key agents are distinguished - carriers, a doctor and a patient, a model of their interaction.

Medical sciences are becoming more complex as technological progress advances, allowing for in-depth study of anatomical and microorganism details, leading to new discoveries and inventions in the engineering and medical field, which is engaged in the manufacture of medical instruments and devices. In the 21st century, the task of finding out news about the latest discoveries and breakthroughs in medicine has been greatly facilitated by modern technical means of information, including the Internet. It can be said that the multi-level expansion of the science of the human body and its ailments is inversely proportional to the complexity of gaining access to the baggage of human knowledge in this field of activity, so the pattern of relatively widespread use of medically specialized vocabulary seems logical and inevitable to us. In fiction, there are a large number of works written by both writers without specialized medical education and doctors without specialized literary criticism.

In works with professional and science fiction themes, the interaction of the term and context occurs at a level outside the whole text and leads to the creation of secondary stylization (imitation, parody of the scientific style of presentation). Authors of works with industrial themes in dictemes, the microthemes of which are devoted to the description of industrial processes and relations, scientific research and experiments, try to stylize the artistic text as accurately as possible as a scientific and technical one, without resorting to parody. In science fiction works, on the contrary, a parody of the scientific style of presentation is observed.

Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research approach to analyze the concept, structure, and features of medical vocabulary. The research is based on a review of linguistic literature, scientific articles, and

medical texts to examine the interaction between medical terminology and everyday language. Comparative analysis of Latin-based medical terms and their equivalents in modern languages is conducted to explore borrowing patterns and translation strategies. The study also considers discourse analysis to understand the role of medical vocabulary in professional and non-professional communication. Data from scientific and technical literature, as well as fictional texts, are used to assess the adaptability and evolution of medical vocabulary in various contexts.

Results and Discussion

The study confirms that medical vocabulary is a complex subsystem of language, consisting of specialized medical terminology and commonly used medical expressions. A significant portion of medical vocabulary originates from Latin and Greek, which ensures consistency and international understanding across different languages. However, as medicine evolves, new terms emerge, reflecting advancements in medical science and technology.

The findings indicate that medical terminology plays a crucial role in professional communication among healthcare specialists, while non-specialized medical vocabulary bridges the gap between experts and the general public. The influence of medical terminology on everyday language is evident in media, literature, and patient-doctor interactions. Additionally, the discourse analysis reveals that medical vocabulary follows strict structural and conceptual frameworks, minimizing ambiguity in professional communication. Despite its advantages, medical terminology presents challenges in translation and adaptation. Some terms require transliteration, while others have direct equivalents in different languages. The study highlights the importance of accurate translation techniques, such as calques and adaptive transcoding, to ensure clear and effective communication. Overall, the integration of medical terminology into broader linguistic contexts demonstrates its dynamic nature. As medical sciences continue to develop, the vocabulary expands, requiring continuous adaptation in both professional and public discourse.

Conclusion

Thus, medical vocabulary is a subsystem of the vocabulary of the general literary language. The basis of modern medical vocabulary, its organizing structural component, is medical terminology, which, due to its special organization and cognitive potential, determines the rest of the medical vocabulary - common vocabulary, vocabulary of medical professional jargon, special vocabulary of alternative medicine.

The international language of medicine is Latin, on the basis of which most borrowings in the Russian language are built. At the same time, borrowings also have native equivalents that replace foreign-language elements. Interpretation of specialized vocabulary includes the use of certain translation transformations, such as calques, transliteration, adaptive transcoding, etc. Lexical units of Latin origin can be translated without using such techniques, since the Russian language has exact equivalents for Latin constructions.

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