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SPECIFIC FEATURES AND EFFECTIVE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE UZBEK – ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: Medical English is characterized by highly professional and standard words. Medical and linguistic knowledge both play crucial role in good translation of medical words. This research makes a comprehensive analysis on features of medical terms and discusses the problem as well as the solution in translation of them in the hope of providing a practical guide for medical interpreters and translators in Uzbekistan to achieve accurate, professional, and standard or conventional interpretation and translation.

Keywords: Medical interpreting process, pure medical words, Invented English words, Fixed medical collocations, Borrowed figurative words, Eponyms; Sub-medical words.

Introduction. In order to translate medical terms effectively from one language to another, firstly we need to research on the specific features of terminology related to that particular language. The process of medical interpreting from Uzbek into English or from English into Uzbek is also a complicated process which requires special effort and hard work from professional medical interpreting experts who are working in these two languages. The fact that English and Uzbek belong to different language families makes the situation more challenging. So, effective medical communication between these two languages requires investigation in the translation techniques which are expected to use to make medical interpreting process safe and high quality. In this research, we analyze particular features related to Uzbek medical terminology and English medical terminology. First of all, we prefer to study characteristics of medical terms in general. Based on this research, we investigate in the effective translation techniques to apply when dealing with the

interpreting process in the Uzbek and English languages. Here, it is noteworthy to clarify one case that when interpreting from one language into another in one specific sphere such as medicine, professional medical interpreting expert must always be ready for translating process. The core reason is that medical language is so reach in terms of terminology. These complex terms must be translated using the most appropriate techniques and after that interpreter must study every single medical term of both source and target language. Sometimes, using bilingual medical dictionaries can not help to the interpreter. For example authentic medical sources like bilingual Uzbek – English medical dictionaries have not been created yet. So the medical interpreter who is dealing with interpreting process between the Uzbek and English languages has to translate medical terms of these particular languages on his own implementing the most proper translation strategies. In this case only the input of interpreting process between this language pairs will be successful as well as high quality.

Main part. Research into the importance of an understanding of medical terminology has been conducted in various places and has been carried out by linguists who are dealing with medical language, health professionals, translators as well as medical interpreters and professors in educational settings. The investigation in this issue has been performed on a global scale, a fact which illustrates the scope of this topic and the relevance of it in a universal sense.

First of all we define the concept of medical terminology: Medical terminology is the language used to describe components and processes of the human body, medical procedures, diseases, disorders and pharmacology. In a word, it is the vocabulary that medical professionals use to describe the body, what it does, and the treatments they prescribe. In order to help for describing various conditions of the human body, linguistic elements such as prefixes, root words, combining vowels and suffixes are used. When talking about the history of medical terms, it is noteworthy to mention ancient Greeks specifically, Hippocrates. The oldest recorded medical

writings are the Hippocratic records from the 4th and 5th centuries BC according to the research of National Institutes of Health. In modern medical terminology, Greek and Latin words are still used. The basic reason why so many Greek words persist in medical terminology today is that Greek physician Galen's writings, which have influenced the world of medicine for almost 1,500 years. As they were discovered, during the Renaissance period, the first anatomists used Latin words to describe the structures of the human body. According to the research conducted by Herrero – Zorita Latin and Greek root words are considered as a type of linguistic bridge between the two languages in this specific case. Another scholar Lysanets states that Latin and Greek words occurred in high frequencies and this level of frequency was high enough to justify knowledge of Latin and Greek as fundamental to clear communication in medical field. Strzelec emphasizes that using medical terminology correctly and effectively is so crucial. In terms of translation issue, Jimenez – Crespo mentions that romance language is more closely related to Greek and Latin, while English is less related to those ancient languages.

In the study in Nepal by Acharya, the investigators discovered that careful use of medical language is vital in providing medical care to native communities whose communication with healthcare personal is limited to translations by interpreters. This highlights the use of English medical terminology as an important player in the field of universal medical language. As most of medical terminology is based on Latin and Greek root words, these ancient languages ultimately play an essential role.

Another interesting point is that whether medical terminology is more heavily based on Latin or Greek words. Actually, it is more based on the Latin language. According to the research conducted by Lysanets and Bieliaieva, "95% of English terms are borrowed from or created on a basis of Latin and Latinized Greek". More specifically dealing with medical terminology, "Latin occupies the firmest position in the anatomical vocabulary". So, having the knowledge of Latin is so essential when dealing with medical interpreting and translation processes.

This means that translation of medical terminology from Uzbek into English requires more linguistic framework and interpretation. Although this research shows that more steps must be taken in translation in some cases, Latin ultimately remains a linguistic bridge between English and other languages. In this case, we can say that medical terminology rendition techniques for the Uzbek and English languages must be acquired skillfully and used masterfully by professional medical interpreting experts who are working in these languages.

The following table shows the connection between Latin and English languages in terms of translation process between the Uzbek and English languages.

Latin	English	Derived English words	Translation in Uzbek
Corona	Crown	Coronavirus	Koronavirus
Fatigo	Weary	Fatigue	Charchoq
Fatum	Fate	Fatal	Halokatli
Malus	Bad	Malpractice	Nomuvofiq harakat
Mentis	Mind	Mental	Ruhiy, aqliy
Nasus	Nose	Nasal	Burun orqali chiqadigan
Occulte	Secretly	Occult blood	Sezilmas qon
Oculus	Eye	Ocular	Ko'zga oid (okular)
Vita	Life	Vitamin	Vitamin

As can be gathered from the short compilation of words above, understanding of a language and the shift from one language to another is not always completely direct. Regarding effectiveness in relaying a thorough understanding of root words, an analysis of medical terminology is so important for effective input in medical interpretation and translation. In this research work, we classify the lexemes in English medical literature into pure medical words, sub-medical words, and medical collocations.

Pure Medical Words. Pure medical words are words that are only used in medicine. Here we classify pure medical words: with regard to their origins as follows: *(1) transferred Latin and Greek words; (2) invented English words; (3) borrowed figurative words; (4) eponyms; and (5) derived Latin and Greek words.*

Transferred Latin and Greek Words. A large number of medical words were rooted from Latin and Greek, when Latin used to be the dominant language of Western Europe and mother tongue of ancient Rome. In anatomy, Latin and Greek borrowings are mostly used. To express physical functions and clinical conditions more usage can be found in the root of medical science. Examples in anatomy are "cerebrum", "pelvis", "cornea", "bronchus", "abdomen", etc., which are directly from Latin, and words like "soma", "aden", "derma", "larynx", are from Greek. These words can be easily found in medical dictionary, hence present no problem in translation.

Borrowed Figurative Words. It is generally believed that science should be free from any figurative thinking. However, scientists tend to think in terms of images and that image is conjured up by the metaphor with its referential purpose. In the sphere of medical science, metaphors are widely used in the description of symptoms and signs. They are also found in the nomination of organisms and others. In order to convey medical messages in an efficient and effective way, medical workers take advantage of daily common things. Examples include "drumstick finger", "wallet stomach", "leopard heart", "envelope antigen", "target cell", etc. It should be noted that an important point of scientific translation is that, of all the components of the language, technical terminology has the highest probability of one-to-one equivalence. Being culture – specific, the translation of figurative words should be cautious.

Derived Latin and Greek Words. Derivation is adopted, which is to make new words from Greek and Latin morphemes. A derived medical word is made from

a combination of base, prefix, suffix, and combining vowel. There are eight basic patterns to form a medical word. They are as follows:

Structure of the medical terms	Translation of examples in Uzbek
Pattern (1) base	Neuron - Neyron
Pattern (2) base + suffix	(hepat + itis → hepatitis) – Gepatit
Base + combining vowel + suffix	(therm + o + meter → thermometer) – Termometr
Pattern (3) base + base	(sial + aden → sialaden) – Sialaden
Base + combining vowel + base	(troph + o + blast → trophoblast) - Trofoblast
Pattern (4) base + base + suffix	(enter + aden + itis → enteradenitis) – Enteradenit
Base + combining vowel + base + suffix	(labi + o + dent + al → labiodentals) – Labiodenta (lab va tish ishtirokida hosil boʼladigan)
Pattern (5) prefix + base + combining vowel + suffix	(dys + men + o + rrhea → dysmenorrheal) – Dismenoreya
Prefix + base + suffix	(epi + gastr + ic → epigastric) - Epigastrik (meʼda)
Pattern (6) prefix + base + combining vowel + base + suffix	(Sub + micr + o + scop + ic → submicroscopic) - Submikroskopik
Pattern (7) prefix + prefix + base + suffix	(sub + peri + oste + al → subperiosteal) – Subperiostal.

Derived words dominate other medical words in three aspects: (1) singleness and preciseness in meaning; (2) objectiveness and un-ambiguity in pragmatics; and (3) being self-evident, easy-to-remember in form. Therefore, the translation of these words presents no problem for the translator as long as he/she is equipped with desirable medical dictionaries.

Conclusion. In medical English language, there are a lot of medical words which have special features. The following research work gives a comprehensive analysis of lexical features in medical English, and discusses the impact of these features on translation, both from English into Chinese or vice versa. The analysis shows that translation of medical words require both medical and linguistic knowledge to make the target language accurate in medical content, cohesive to medical style, and standard or conventional for medical pragmatics.

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