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THE NATURE OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Abstract: Living in the era of globalization, we are witnessing a rapid growth and constant replenishment of the corpus of scientific terms in various fields of knowledge, which have a clear tendency to further increase the volume. That is why the modern science of language does not lose interest in studying the laws and features of the formation and subsequent development of terminological systems. The structure of these terms consists of a root terminability with the anatomical value, which brings together groups of words with the same root and is a derivative of the base for them. Terms created on the basis of Greek-Latin roots are easy to use, their semantics are transparent and understandable to medical specialists. An important task of medical terminology is to identify a stable medical vocabulary, separate it from the situational one, that is, to define the boundaries of the lexical field that is suitable for application in the global medical discourse.

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Introduction

Modern medical terminology is one of the most extensive term systems of modern science. Data on the quantitative composition of medical terminology differ from the others significantly.

Terminology is a scientific field that unites specialists in various fields: doctors, philologists, sociologists, etc. Medical vocabulary combines special and non-special medical names that function in scientific and other subsystems of the language. At the same time, the main part of the medical vocabulary is medical terminology. In addition, the growth in the number of terms of various Sciences, where medicine occupies one of the leading places, outstrips the growth in the number of commonly used words of the language. The formation of a special medical vocabulary, which is a set of lexical units, and, first of all, medical terms, indicates the growth and development of this branch of knowledge and the still incomplete formation of its metalanguage [11; 3; 5].

Terminology is a part of applied linguistics, a science that includes work in specialized lexicography, specialized translation, technical writing, and language teaching.

It is expedient to consider the basic concepts of modern terminology and the main approaches to understanding the essence of the term, the relationship of the concepts «term», «terminology» and «term system», as well as to identify a set of General characteristics of terminological units that have undoubted linguistic significance. The problem of studying special vocabulary and, in particular, terminology is one of the most urgent and important problems of linguistics today. Terms are studied within a separate branch of linguistics-terminology.

The analysis of the literature devoted to the problems of creation, development and description of terminological systems of various branches of knowledge has shown that the linguistic study of terms for a long time was carried out within the framework of lexicology and was characterized by requirements for unambiguity of terms and their strict ordering. As a result, the definition of the term in its modern sense was formed at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Today, the concept of «term» is interpreted by experts from various points of view. For example, the Linguistic encyclopedia provides the following interpretation of «term»: «Term (from Latin terminus-

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border, limit) – a word or phrase that denotes the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity» [8, 508]. The definition of» term « from the point of view of philosophy is as follows: 1. a Name with a special (scientific) meaning, specified in the context of a theory or branch of knowledge; 2. in ancient philosophy-a concept that fixes stable and permanent aspects of reality in contrast to its diverse and changeable sensory images; 3. in Aristotelian syllogistics and traditional logic - elements of judgments that are part of the syllogism: subjects and predicates of its conclusions and premises» [12, 681].

Analysis of the literature has shown that the idea that unites the viewpoints of various researchers is that the term has its own meaning, only being a member of a certain terminological system [4; 7; 11]. And, most importantly, the main characteristic of a term as such is its clearly fixed content, which « ... should belong to the term regardless of the context» [6, 39].

Analysis of literature sources on the research problem [3; 5; 10]. indicates that the terminology is:

- 1) General terminological teaching;
- 2) teaching about the formation, composition and functioning of terms in General;
- 3) teaching about the formation, composition and functioning of terms of a certain branch of knowledge;
- 4) a set or some indefinite set of terms of words in General; 5) a set of terms of any particular branch of knowledge, in our case, medical terminology.

As you know, medicine, being the oldest field of human activity, has already developed terminology. Nevertheless, the number of special medical terms is increasing, many new scientific concepts and terms are appearing, and many old ones are undergoing some changes.

First of all, we will specify the concept of medical vocabulary. In medical terminology, there are different approaches-from including only medical terms in it to considering the entire variety of written and oral speech on medical topics. In this paper, medical vocabulary is understood as a set of lexical means of expressing medical concepts that are used for communication between a doctor and his colleague, a doctor and a patient, that is, a set of medical terminology and functional modifiers that are used to clarify, concretize, expand and specialize the content of terms. Modifiers are functional variants of a term that Express the concept it denotes in a different way, clarify, specify the term, or convey the content figuratively.

The term is currently considered as a means of understanding the nature of language. The need to popularize medical knowledge is due to a change in the basic concepts of medicine and, accordingly, a change in the model of interaction between the doctor and the patient. Within the framework of the patient-centered concept of medicine, the search for ways to increase the level of their mutual understanding and

cooperation becomes urgent, and this, in turn, invariably leads to an increased interest in the study of medical terminology. The presence of a very developed and extensive medical terminology, the specificity of which is that along with the scientific system of terms in the language, there is a system of household terms or terminoids that approach the status of terms; knowledge of this sublanguage distinguishes doctors in a separate social group.

The doctor is included in the « unique subcultural context» [2, 157] and in the future, it builds its own mental activity, behavior, and in accordance with them – and speech.

The process of forming a doctor as a language personality is as follows:

1) work in the special (medical) field: this activity is formed as the scientific picture of the world is developed as a consistent «passage» of different levels of professional activity (the period of socialization);

2) the formation of a scientific picture of the world in the process of education (training), which is a continuum of successive transitions from the naive to the scientific picture of the world, due to the multidimensional consciousness of the native speaker;

3) formation of professional experience in the special medical field (in our case – diabetology, infection);

4) discursive competence (knowledge of terminology, ability to communicate) [9, 157].

The system of terms implies a fairly high level of development of the corresponding branch of science; if a particular branch of scientific knowledge is still in a state of formation, has not reached distinctness and clarity in determining the content of the scientific concepts themselves, then, of course, this excludes the perception of the terms of this science as a fairly strictly ordered system. The terminology of medicine, to our deep satisfaction, represents a long-established system, which is why its order and consistency are practically unquestionable.

Terminology, being a subsystem in the lexical and semantic system of the General literary language, shows its system and structure. The system of terminology is manifested both in its thematic and conceptual organization, as discussed above, and in the order that depends on the actual language factors and reveals the relationship of the word term to other terminological units. In this regard, terminological vocabulary, as well as many other layers of it, is characterized primarily by two types of connections - paradigmatic and syntagmatic.

A medical term like any other is a language sign with a denotative type of meaning, which makes it quite possible to talk about synonymy of medical terms in the broad sense of the word.

Most medical terms are equivalent and interchangeable, however, there are special differences between them, which allows you to

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distinguish several subclasses of synonyms in the terminology under study.

Analyzing the terminology system of the modern language of medicine, it is possible to present its areas or subsystems in the following typological form.

1. terms medico-biological, directly related to the subject of medical science - the human body in norm and pathology, from which you can further distinguish:

a) biological terms that characterize the norm, or «neutral» (names of organs, signs, characteristics, etc., including anatomical and histological terminology);

b) the clinical terms describing the pathology and meaning of nosological concepts.

2. Terms related to diagnostic methods.

3. Terms related to treatment methods.

4. Terms of pharmaceutical.

5. The technical terms denoting instruments and equipment and their use.

Greek-Latin term elements are the basis of medical terminology. Each of them has its own meaning and specifies not only the specifics of

«mapping» the world in a separate language, but also contributes to the derivation of some General provisions about the understanding of the main categories of being, the features of the universe. For example, *Antipyrinum, butyrum, cystis, dysenteria, dyst rophia, hydrops, hypnot icus, mycosis, myotonia, larynx, lymph a, hypertonia, lymphaticus, hypotonia, myoma, myalgia, physiologia, polyvitaminum, dys trophia* , *Glycyrrhiza, cytologia, dyspepsia, amyla ceus, erythrocytus, pyocytus, Glycerinum, Ery thromycinum, Glycosidum, Gossypium, hydroxyduin, Hyoscyamus, hyperaemia, hypothermia, Ichthyolum, Hydra rgyrum, Helichrysum, gypsum.*

In medical terminology, the binary principle plays an important role in the classification of concepts and their systematization.

In conclusion, we note that the terminological space is a necessary condition for the formation, development and improvement of a medical specialist. A doctor as an agent of social activity should act as an organizer of communication, have ideas about achieving its effectiveness, and correctly use special vocabulary.

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