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## PSEUDO-INTERNATIONALISMS IN MEDICAL TRANSLATION

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**Norova Mavluda Fayzulloyevna**

Associate Professor At The Department Of English Language At The Bukhara State Medical Institute Named After Abu Ali Ibn Sino Doctor Of Philosophy In Philology, Phd, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the features and difficulties of medical translation. Particular attention is paid to the description, analysis, examples and ways to overcome such problems of medical translation as pseudo-international vocabulary, "false friends" of the translator and literal translation. This article may be of interest to students of medical educational institutions and healthcare professionals.

### KEYWORDS

Medical translation, latinisms, international vocabulary, dialexemes, parallel borrowing, literalism, detriment of meaning, pseudo-internationalisms, transcription, transliteration.

### INTRODUCTION

Translations of texts on medicine are one of the oldest types of translation of scientific texts. To this day, medical translation remains in high demand. However, not all problems are adequately covered in the literature. This is the relevance of this article.

As you know, the translation of medical texts has its own characteristics and difficulties. First of all, it requires great responsibility, since medical science is directly related to people and their health, both mental and physical. Hence, there are special requirements for the literacy and experience of the translator.

The following features of medical translation can be distinguished:

- the presence of a large number of Latinisms among medical terms;
- the need to choose between two versions of the English language: British and American, depending on the target audience of the translation;
- an abundance of verbose terms, eponymous terms, especially including several names of scientists or doctors, as well as many synonymous terms;
- various shortenings and abbreviations common in medical practice, some of which have “counterpart” in external expression, but are different in meaning;
- the constant emergence of new trends in medicine, closely related to other modern sciences and, as a result, the emergence of a whole mass of highly specialized neologisms and borrowings from other sciences and languages;
- a significant layer of foreign language vocabulary, translated by borrowing in such simple ways as transcription (lettering of the sound shell of the word), transliteration (letter-by-letter transmission of the graphic form of the word) or tracing (translating the word into parts-morphemes, and then combining again into a whole), which makes it difficult

understanding of the concept inherent in this or that term.

- A separate and rather serious problem in the translation of medical texts is the translation of international vocabulary. International vocabulary - words and phrases that in different languages have a similar form and the same meaning [15].
- However, along with international vocabulary, which is a “translator’s friend”, there is a whole layer of so-called pseudo-international words, which in translation practice are referred to as the so-called “translator’s false friends”. This is a tracing of the French word faux amis. The term “false friends” was introduced by M.Kössler and J.Derocchini in 1928 to denote words that have a similar form in a foreign language, but a different meaning [1, 5, 14].
- In studies of the 60-70s of the twentieth century, linguists offer many other names to refer to this category of words. So, V.V.Akulenko calls them “dialexemes” [3], Ya.I.Retsker - “pseudo-internationalisms” [2]. In translation studies, the name “translator’s false friends” has become fixed, which, by definition, R.A.Budagova, “although it is long and too open to become a term, it nevertheless becomes a term [7].”

In English and Uzbek languages, pseudo-international vocabulary has several thousand words, related mainly to four parts of speech: nouns, adjectives, verbs or

adverbs. It should be noted that this phenomenon is especially common in medicine:

For example, activity - faoliyat (noun);

accurate - aniq (adjective);

utilize - foydalanmoq (verb);

normally - odatda (adverb).

The reasons for the emergence of pseudo-international vocabulary are:

1. Random coincidences (for example, “drug” in English - “medicine”, “heroin”, but not in Russian “drug”).
2. Changes in meaning after borrowing or borrowing in one meaning, often not in the main (for example, “medicine” in English is not only “therapy”, but also “a liquid drug, mixture”).
3. Parallel borrowing by two languages of a word from a third language, but in different meanings (for example, the Uzbek medical term “angina” comes from the Latin “angina tonsillitis” (“suffocation from inflammation of the tonsils”), but the English term “angina” comes from the Latin “angina pectoris” (“chest suffocation”) and is translated as “stenokardiya”).

Attempts to create a dictionary of pseudo-international words were made back in the 60s of the

last century [4]; at present, there are several English-Russian and English-Uzbek dictionaries of “false friends” of the translator [6, 9, 13].

Of course, knowing the pairs of “false friends” will help both the novice and the experienced translator avoid many mistakes in translation, when the semantic structure of the statement seems quite obvious, but in fact has a completely different content. Ignoring the semantic analysis of the statement by the translator, using only the professional “skill of switching” from one language to another (i.e., preference is given to direct formal-sign connections between the vocabulary of two languages) leads to such a common mistake as literal translation. Dictionaries give the following definition of this concept [10, 12]:

Literalism is a translator's mistake, which consists in the transfer of the formal or semantic components of a word, word combination or phrase to the detriment of meaning or information about the structure. Ya.I.Retsker considered translation to be literal by graphic or phonetic similarity [8]. But already in the 70s of the last century, the term “literalism” began to be considered in a broader sense. So, R.K.Minyar-Beloruichev identifies the following types of literalisms [11]:

- elementary literalisms – false connections are established by the graphic similarity of words in two

languages (eng. data – “ma’lumot, ma’lumotlar”, but not russ. “data”);

- semantic literalisms - translation of a word or phrase according to its main meaning, without taking into account the speech situation or context (eng. to take the drug - depending on the situation, it can be translated as “dorini olmoq (masalan, shkafdan) or “dori qabul qilmoq”);
- grammatical literalisms - false connections are established between syntactic constructions or lexical-syntactic phrases of two languages (eng. as well as is translated as “ham, hamda, yana, shuningdek, shu bilan birga”, but not by the comparative phrase “xuddi shunday yaxshi”).

Based on our analysis, we draw the following

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Translation of medical texts, as a type of special translation, is very relevant, but has its own characteristics and difficulties.
2. Along with international vocabulary, there is a layer of pseudo-internationalisms that significantly complicate translation and can lead to a distortion of meaning.
3. International vocabulary is part of the so-called "false friends" of the translator. This term refers to pairs of words in two languages that are similar in spelling and/or pronunciation,

often with a common origin, but different in meaning.

4. Pseudo-international vocabulary and "false friends" of the translator are inextricably linked with the phenomenon of literal translation (erroneous translation due to established false links between languages), which is considered at the spelling, semantic and grammatical levels.

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