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THE ISSUES OF TRANSLATION OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY FROM RUSSIAN INTO UZBEK

Submission Date: May 04, 2024, Accepted Date: May 09, 2024,

Published Date: May 14, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume04Issue05-04>

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights the problems of medical term translation from Russian into Uzbek, describes the reasons related to the correct understanding and translation of terms, gives a description of translation techniques and lexico-semantic transformations.

KEYWORDS

Latin language, terms and terminological elements, translation, Uzbek language.

INTRODUCTION

Russian medical terminology is built on the Latin-Greek basis. All scientific directions of scientific vocabulary got their development from Greek and Latin words.

Uzbek medical terminology is not an exception. Terminology of Uzbek language has a long history, which has its origin from the times of Avicenna. The works of Avicenna and other doctors were influenced by the works of scientists of ancient Greece and Rome.

Medical terminology has gone a long way of development, influenced by the terminologies of Europe and later Russia.

The development of medical research has also seen the development of terminology, which has penetrated the works of Central Asian scientists.

At present, the majority of the population of Uzbekistan and some part of those living in

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan consider Uzbek as their native language.

In Uzbekistan, most of the studies describing medical issues are written in Uzbek.

A significant number of theoretical scientific and scientific-practical studies of researchers are devoted to the study of anatomical, dental, surgical, oncological and other systems.

When writing these works it is necessary to unify the medical term, its adequate translation, which create certain difficulties in understanding.

Today, the bulk of medical terms are translated from Russian, although their translation from other European languages (English, German, French) cannot be excluded. In this regard, there are problems with translation and disordered medical terminology.

According to M.I. Chernyavsky, "disordered medical terminology both in Russian and in other languages continues to be a serious obstacle in the exchange of scientific information, in its machine processing, creates great difficulties in the adequate scientific translation of medical literature" . [Chernyavsky 1984: 410-420].

The study of terminological systems and subsystems of medicine, which includes anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical terminology is currently the most

urgent, since the problem of adequate translation is the most pressing.

Research materials and methods. The integration of various branches of science, the emergence of new directions, and the integration of scientists from Russia and Uzbekistan in conducting joint research, educational programs, grants, and student and researcher training projects, in turn, lead to the integration of terminological systems and the development of specialized terminology.

Until recently, there was no formal training for qualified translators of medical texts from Russian to Uzbek and vice versa. Up to now, this task was handled by the doctors, researchers, or philologists from the language departments of medical universities themselves.

Accurate translation of terms as key units of specialized text is a necessary condition for the precision of the entire specialized text translation. Meanwhile, non-specialists often encounter difficulties related to the correct understanding and translation of terms when working with specialized texts.

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"The most important requirement for a translator is having basic knowledge in medicine, from which stems

the problem of quality translation. '...On the one hand, translation involves optimal mastery of skills such as reading, listening, writing, and speaking, but on the other hand, it requires, firstly, a specific combination and simultaneous use of these skills, and secondly, constant coordination of two linguistic systems and parallel linguistic actions in two languages - foreign and native' [Kuznetsova, Samoylenko]."

A medical terminology translator must possess sufficient knowledge in the field of medicine and translation theory to ensure that the translated text is adequate and accurate. Unfortunately, as of today, there are very few specialists of this caliber, despite the high demand for them. Medical literature contains extensive information that includes not only basic biological concepts but also the latest terms. It encompasses general medical and specialized terms across various medical fields.

"Any word can function as a term. A term is not a special word, but merely a word in a special function, the function of naming a special concept, a special object, or phenomenon" [Danilenko 200: 32]. In the Uzbek language, borrowings in medical terminology have various origins, however, the largest class consists of terms that have come from Latin through the Russian language, which is due to both extralinguistic reasons and the status and influence of the Russian language on various areas of medical literature."

The most commonly encountered are the translation techniques and lexical-semantic transformations by A.F. Arkhipov [Arkhipov, 2008: 336]. He distinguishes the following:

- addition of words, phrases, and sentences;
- omission of lexical elements;
- lexical expansion, i.e., replacing a word with a phrase;
- lexical reduction, i.e., replacing a phrase with a word;
- displacement, i.e., replacing a specific concept with another within the general;
- transcription, i.e., phonetic imitation of a word and transliteration, i.e., letter-by-letter imitation.

The main reasons for the rooting of foreign vocabulary in the Russian and Uzbek languages are the influence of foreign countries in the areas of culture, economy, and politics, active oral and written contacts with representatives of foreign states, and a high interest in a particular foreign language.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Among the linguistic reasons for the difficulties of adequate translation, the following can be highlighted:

1. The absence in the native language of an equivalent to denote a new object or concept (e.g., psoriasis, caspases, gene, laser, plasma);

2. The tendency to use a descriptive phrase instead of a single borrowed word: агония (agony) – ўлим талвасаси (death throes), водолечение (hydrotherapy) – сув билан даволаш (water treatment), гидроцефалия (hydrocephalus) – бош мия истисқоси (brain swelling), дальновзоркость (farsightedness) – яққинни кўра олмаслик (inability to see up close).

3. The inability to form derivatives from an inherently Russian term, whereas derivatives from a borrowed word are easily formed: for example, повитуха (midwife) – значи – акушер (obstetrician) – акушерлик (obstetrics), грудная клетка (chest) – кўкрак қафаси – thorax – грудная клетка, зуб (tooth) – тиш – dens – дентальный (dental), сердце (heart) – юрак – cor – кардиальный (cardiac), пересадка (transplantation) – кўчириб ўтказиш – transplantatio – трансплантация.

4. Grammatical substitution (for example, replacing an adjective in the attributive form with a noun in the objective form) is also a typical technique when translating medical terms from Russian to Uzbek, which is due to established language tradition. For example: нервные болезни (nervous diseases) – асаб касалликлари, шейная беременность (cervical pregnancy) – бачадон бўйнидаги ҳомиладорлик, базарная муха (market fly) – бозор пашшаси, детская хирургия (pediatric surgery) – болалар жаррохлиги.

Text analysis has shown some features that lead to translation difficulties. In Russian and Uzbek languages, there are etymologically matching pairs of terms. For example:

1.Uzbek: гастрэктазия - Бушар касаллиги - меъда кенгайиши (gastric ectasia - Bouchard's disease - stomach dilation)

Russian: гастрэктазия - болезнь Бушара - расширение желудка (gastric ectasia - Bouchard's disease - stomach dilation);

2.Uzbek: копростаз – колостаз – нажас туриб қолиши (coprostasis - colostasis - fecal retention)

Russian: копростаз – каловый стаз - колостаз (coprostasis - fecal stasis - colostasis);

3.Uzbek: кретинизм – туғма атиреоз – туғма гипотиреоз – Фагге касаллиги (cretinism - congenital athyreosis - congenital hypothyroidism - Fagge's disease)

Russian: кретинизм – врожденный атиреоз - врожденный гипотиреоз – болезнь Фагге (cretinism - congenital athyreosis - congenital hypothyroidism - Fagge's disease).

Speaking of translation difficulties related to the grammatical structure of the language, it is worth noting that the Uzbek language lacks a gender

category, therefore, the Latin language analog is often used in Uzbek translations.

Uzbek medical terms can consist of several parts:

The connecting letter -o- in compound terms, for example: кардиология (cardiology), невропатолог (neuropathologist), радиобиология (radiobiology).

1. Noun + noun (in the genitive form), for example: аёл жинси – женский пол (female gender), болалар инжиқлиги - детская капризность (child's capriciousness), милк жияги - краевая десна (marginal gum), мушак кутб - мышечный полюс (muscle pole).

2. существительное+существительное+существительное,

for example: буйрак иши етишмаслиги - почечная недостаточность (renal insufficiency), жамоа ҳимоя воситалари - средства защиты коллективные (collective protection means), нафас маркази фалажи – паралич дыхательного центра (paralysis of the respiratory center).

3. Etymologically Uzbek nouns, for example: ажал - смертный час (hour of death), акашак - тоническая судорога (tonic convulsion), балғам – мокрота (sputum), говмичча – ячмень (barleycorn, a type of sty), думғаза – крестец (sacrum), кўкйўтал-

коклюш (whooping cough), кўксуй- глаукома (glaucoma).

The most significant problem in translating medical texts is terminological parallelism that exists in many languages. For example, there are numerous terms borrowed from other languages, having Latin or Greek origins, but at the same time, there are native words for naming the same phenomenon, for example: акне (acne) - угревая сыпь (pimple rash) – ҳуснбузар (бўжама), абстинентный синдром (abstinence syndrome) – похмелье (hangover) - хумор, стенокардия (angina) - грудная жаба (chest toad) – нафас қисиш (breath constriction) and many others.

Conclusion. Different problems that arise in the adequate translation of medical texts are often caused not so much by the absence of many specialized terms, but rather by cultural differences between linguistic communities.

Semantic analysis of medical terminology must therefore be conducted from the perspective of linguodidactics, taking into account the problems of semanticization that arise during this analysis.

This methodology trains future medical professionals in the language-speech properties of Russian medical terms, including knowledge of: the lexical meaning of the medical terms studied; the medical concept expressed terminologically; features of word formation of medical terms; rules of collocation of the

analyzed terms with other lexical units; the etymology of medical terms; text-forming properties of terms; stylistic nuances of using medical terms in medical speech practice in communication with patients; rules of speech culture and medical etiquette in the use of medical terms, and more.

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