

THE WAYS OF ANALAZING THE NEW MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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Annotation

This article delves into the intricate process of analyzing new medical terminology, offering healthcare professionals, researchers, and students a comprehensive guide to navigate the evolving landscape of medical language. The exploration encompasses various methodologies, including root analysis, prefix and suffix identification, etymology exploration, contextual analysis, and breaking down lengthy terms. The article emphasizes the importance of understanding the anatomical and physiological context in which terms are used and encourages the comparison of similar terms for nuanced comprehension. Furthermore, it suggests practical applications in clinical settings and advocates for continual learning to keep abreast of emerging medical terminology. With a focus on linguistic analysis, contextual understanding, and real-world application, this article equips readers with the tools necessary to decipher and effectively utilize new medical terms in professional practice.

Keywords: Medical Terminology, Researcher, Comprehensive Guide, Anatomical, Physiological, Comprehension, Real-World Application.

INTRODUCTION

Description and analysis of scientific and technical terminology systems is one of the leading areas of linguistic research in recent decades. The increased interest in issues of special nomination is explained by the growing role of terminology and its standardization in different fields of knowledge. In order to achieve a unified designation and understanding of the essence and processes of the surrounding world, as well as in order to obtain maximum efficiency from the activities of specialists in various fields of science and production, issues of unification and harmonization of terminology are being developed. The process of streamlining the scientific and technical space largely depends on overcoming linguistic disunity in professional fields of knowledge, therefore, today in linguistics, research aimed at overcoming language barriers in professional fields of activity is of daily importance.

Terminologists and linguists study both the process of term generation and the consolidation of a term in a terminological system, identify the main mechanisms of nomination, and carry out purposeful activities to achieve equivalence in the translation of terminological vocabulary, to establish correct interlingual correspondences of terminological concepts at the national and international levels. In addition, one of the most pressing issues in modern linguistics is the issue of creating new dictionaries, and a special place in lexicography is given to terminological dictionaries, which contribute not only to increasing the efficiency of translation of a special text in the context of intercultural communication, but also to the culture of oral speech in the process of scientific communication.

LITERATURE REVIEW

An important place in terminological research is occupied by medical terminology, which has been formed over centuries and continues to develop dynamically. The unflagging interest in medical terminology determines a large number of works devoted to various aspects of its study. The very works dedicated to this field of study could be seen in the works of linguists such as M.N. Chernyavskiy, L.A. Tatarinova, G.G. Yeromkina, E.V. Bekisheva, M.V. Ozingin.

The data obtained from their researches allow us to consider medical terminology as an autonomous section of general terminology and theory of language, and also equip linguists with valuable information about the organization of the internal structure of language, the peculiarities of verbalization of various categorical features, productive word-formation models and other important phenomena at various levels of language. A review of specialized literature concerning the essence of a term and the specifics of term creation in various fields of science and spheres of human activity gives reason to believe that a term is a verbal or symbolic unit, which, falling into a special field of a certain field of knowledge, becomes dependent on this field and is imbued with a special meaning and is used to convey professional information. But on the other hand, there is not any crucial information about what the term itself is. This could be seen in the works of Vinokur; Khayutin 1972; Leychik 1981; Kraus, Schneller 1988; Sager 1996; Mühlhaus 1998. The relevance of the literature dedicated to the medical terminology is determined by the importance of the chosen topic and its significance for general linguistic research, based on a detailed study of individual terminological systems, which makes it possible to establish modern features of their system-structural organization and dynamic characteristics.

The “terminological explosion”, the widespread dissemination of medical knowledge, the internationalization of scientific medical research and other factors of social development require a comprehensive and in-depth study of the mechanisms of nomination of modern terminology, its compositional and semantic characteristics, and the determination of the special role of language in the processes of conceptualization and metaphorization of professional vocabulary.

A large number of scientific works by researchers are devoted to the study of anatomical, dental, surgical, oncological and other terminological systems. However, such an area of medicine as cardiology is not fully described in modern science, despite the fact that recently there has been active development of this field of knowledge. Various approaches that exist in terminology (system-structural, sociolinguistic, cognitive, comparative) take into account the characteristics of the term, its relationship and interdependence on the term system.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Solving the set tasks required the integrated use of methods and techniques of analysis and synthesis used in modern linguistics: quantitative analysis, etymological analysis, comparative analysis method, descriptive method, structural-semantic analysis method, method of

criticizing dictionaries in order to identify the presence or absence of eponymous terms, synonymous terms, etc.

The work also used a method of organizing terminology based on its inventory (terms are highlighted and described) and analysis (definitions of terms are considered, their structural, semantic, etymological and functional features are identified) from the point of view of its constituent types. When selecting terms, we used the method of continuous sampling from text corpora and medical dictionaries, since currently there is no special English-language or Russian-language dictionary of cardiologic terms.

Taking into account the fact that the scope of recording terms includes both dictionaries and special texts, the selection of cardiologic terminology was carried out using a continuous sampling method from specialized literature in Russian and English and amounted to more than 5 thousand word usages (about 300 pages of 10 texts). Since cardiologic terminology belongs to developing terminological subsystems, only established lexical units were selected, constituting the core of cardiologic vocabulary and included in dictionaries (ultimately 2300 units). The second section, “Basic methods of nominating cardiologic terms,” provides a classification of cardiologic terms, which was based on the principle of belonging to a certain part of speech (S.M. Burdin). Analysis of the definitions of the term made it possible to identify its main properties, including relative unambiguity, nominativeness, brevity, extreme accuracy, universal acceptance, contextual stability, motivation, belonging to a special language, derivativeness, consistency with other terms within the same system, etc.

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The development of medicine at the present stage is characterized by the expansion of external relations, the updating of oral and written international professional communication, the intensive development of professional communication in English, which has become the international language of science. It is very important for specialists working in the field of medicine to have a reliable dictionary that most fully interprets professional vocabulary and terminology.

An important factor in professional intercultural communication is the correct phonetic form of a word. Phonetic information included in bilingual medical dictionaries becomes essential for anyone learning a foreign language for oral and written communication. The problem of

registering terms and developing their orthoepic characteristics in modern industrial dictionaries requires an urgent solution.

In accordance with it, cardiologic terms in any language can be represented by a noun (infarction, bucardia, myocardium, macrocordia, etc.), an adjective (participles) (hypoplastic, interatrial, drip, ischemic, etc.) and a verb (to murmur, to pump, beat, contract, etc.). A classification can also be applied to cardiologic terminology, which is based on an analysis of the structural structure of the vocabulary under study.

This analysis confirms the position that a term is not only a verbal, but also a symbolic unit. Thus, verbal terms were identified (monosyllabic words {chamber, cord; blow, mouth), phrases {atrial fibrillation; coronary heart disease}) and symbolic terms (symbols of chemical elements {N0,02), symbols of the Greek alphabet in combination with an English or Russian word { β -blocker; β -blocker), a combination of numbers and words {3D angiography; interleukin-1 β }). In order to obtain a clear idea of the state of cardiologic terminology at the present time and methods of its further formation, it is necessary to study the formal features of the terms in terms of their external form and internal content.

During the structural and semantic analysis of cardiologic terminology, based on the selected material, the main features of the formation of terms in a specific system were identified: morphological (affixation, addition, abbreviation or truncation); syntactic (term length, term construction models); lexical-semantic (metamorphizatsiya, eponymyzasiya, borrowing, phenomena as synonyms).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the results of the study are summarized and conclusions are drawn. The conducted research made it possible to establish the features of the structure, semantics, education, sources of replenishment and development of cardiologic terminology in various European languages, which is relevant for the study of terminology in general as an integral part of the metalanguage of scientific nomenclature.

When considering the methods of word formation of cardiologic terms in such diverse languages as English and Russian, we identified a high degree of similarity at the level of their morphological, syntactic and lexical-semantic organization. Isomorphic characteristics (the most productive morphological models, methods of word formation, nominativity of terminological combinations, the ancient fund of word-formation means, etc.) are due to a similar history of the formation of medical terms, including cardiologic ones, and the commonality of mechanisms for nominating medical concepts and categories.

The allomorphic features of the term systems under study using the example of English and Russian languages are determined by the specific morphology and syntax of these languages, for example, the analytical structure of the English language and the synthetic structure of Russian.

There are some discrepancies in the preferences for the word-formation resources used: in English cardiology terminology, it was found that Greek-Latin suffixes and prefixes are mainly used, while in the studied terminology in Russian there is a tendency towards the preferential use of national language suffixes with a predominance of international prefixes. In the cardiologic terminology of both languages, there is a clear specialization of suffixes, i.e. assigning them to certain categories of concepts.

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