

Features of the Transfer of the Meanings of Latin and Greek Medical Terms Into Russian

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the history of the Latin language in the development of medical terminology and the structure of Latin terms used in medical terminology, the study of its separation into root and affixal morphemes are the subject of morphological or morphemic analysis, word formation, certain word formation models including research.

KEYWORDS: *Latin and Greek, morphological, expression, Greek-Latin terminology motivation, term differs.*

Currently, the Latin language is among the so-called "dead" languages, although once it was "alive" and it was spoken by the inhabitants of the Latium region (Latium), from the name of which the word "Latin" comes from. In the terminological system, in addition to direct borrowings, there are also semantic and word-forming calques and literal, etymological translations from Latin and Greek, *for example, macrocephaly, large-headedness, from Greek-Lat. macrocephalia; favorable prognosis from lat. forecast bon например, макроцефалия, большеголовость, из греко-лат. macrocephalia; благоприятный прогноз из лат. prognosis bon).*

In the medical vocabulary of the Russian language, in addition to complete cripples, there are also semi-calques - terms consisting partly of the original material, partly of the material of a foreign word and corresponding in morphological structure to similar words of the source language. Tracing paper is a hidden borrowing: a word or expression is created from the original language material, reproducing the structure of a foreign language sample. The analysis of borrowings is the most important aspect of the study of word-formation processes. At the same time, a special place belongs to the Latin and Greek material. Greek-Latin terminology is the thesaurus of medical science, i.e. includes all the basic concepts and terms of medicine, without the knowledge of which meaningful assimilation of special subjects is impossible.

The Latin language acts as the main "supplier" not only of individual word-formation units, but also of entire series of word-formation units, and with them word-formation models. These word-formation models are considered in the process of the transition of parts of words from the system of the literary language to the terminological system, in the process of transformation and rethinking of the taken word-building units, in the process of their reinterpretation, reconstruction, various types of re-decompositions, associated not so much with a change in the behavior of parts of words in a new environment, how much with a deeper order change. All these changes lead to new modeling principles in the terminological system and to the emergence of new elements in this system that do not function in the system of the source language. The origins of medical terminology are also connected with the Greek lexical and word-formation fund. Due to the fact that the literary Latin language absorbed a large number of elements of the Greek language, it turned out to be not only the richest source of future term systems, but also a mediator for replenishing these systems with elements of the Greek language. Forming medical terminology, Latin and Latinized Greek elements interact with each other, acquire new meanings, enter into new combinations, organize new models

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and, finally, form new rows, nests and other complex associations - all that, in fact, terminological system. But, although the role of this interaction for the formation and further development of medical terminology was clear to specialists, this terminology has not been the subject of a special study so far. The study of Latin and Greek contributes to the accumulation of lexical elements in memory, which facilitate the motivated consolidation of a significant part of the words that exist in living languages. It can be considered excessive motivation if the word becomes habitual. Motivation is necessary at the moment of birth or mastering a word, when it comes from a foreign language. Assimilation, replenishment of the content of the studied word is facilitated by the ability to compare it with already known lexical elements. The motivation of most medical terms depends on the knowledge of Latin and Greek word-formation elements, translated or borrowed from foreign sources.

It is customary to call translation the possibility of more or less adequate replacement of the words of one language with the words of another language. An indispensable condition for this process is the close conceptual correlation of words in both languages, the same subject and stylistic correlation.

Words of general vocabulary associated with well-known things and generally accessible concepts are usually easily translated from one language to another, despite the fact that their concepts and functions coincide only approximately. In languages that have been in contact with each other for a long time, the lexical correspondences of their words are established and fixed in dictionaries.

“The term differs from the word in its connection with a special concept that is part of the scientifically classified branch system of concepts, while words are associated with everyday concepts, which, in turn, are also included in the system of concepts of commonly used vocabulary, devoid of that high degree of logical organization that is inherent in system of special concepts. Hence the higher degree of systemic organization of terminological vocabulary in comparison with the commonly used one. In addition to the usual, there is an idiomatic translation used to convey proverbs, sayings, catchphrases, terms and other special words. In such cases, one should be concerned not so much with the translation of the designations themselves, but with the search for their place in the corresponding series of another language.

Many special designations in different languages are based on other images, which is explained by the specifics of the vision of the world among individual peoples, their translation is always mediated through a system of concepts, images, and traditions.

The absence in the language of retelling of the words available in the source language, or the lack of a direct connection with the concept of nomens and onyms, makes their translation fundamentally impossible and necessitates borrowing or special construction.

Borrowing of terms is carried out in those cases when in the corresponding systems of the receiving language there are no concepts defined and named in the source language. In some cases, entire terminological layers (blocks) are borrowed if one or another system is developed better and more completely in the source language.

Words of special vocabulary to varying degrees have the ability to change or clarify the plan of expression, and their denotations have the ability to rename. Both that, and another is not characteristic for the general lexicon. But where there is an artificial creation of words or an artificial formation of a plan for their content, a refinement or a change in the plan of expression of these words is also likely. This is possible, since the name has no direct connection with the concept and is only conditionally associated with the named object (denotation). Many cases of replacement of terms and nomenclature designations are known. This is facilitated by the artificiality of highlighting their denotations and the conventionality of their connection with verbal designations.

In special vocabulary, phenomena are observed when, while maintaining the previous plan of

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expression, its units change the plan of content. This happens when creating new concepts in cases where the old verbal designations are preserved, in which the same content is embedded.

Thus, the Greek and Latin languages served as the basis for the formation of special words and highly productive term elements in medicine. A single Greek-Latin fund is easily borrowed into many languages in which scientific activity is carried out. Currently, this fund is replenished by models and lexemes of European languages, especially English and French. The special vocabulary of the language of medicine is enriched with new types and derivational possibilities of terms.

The origin of Russian medical and pharmaceutical terms has a rich history. The origins of medical terminology are closely related to the Greek lexical and word-formation fund, as well as words of native Russian origin. The Latin language absorbed a large number of elements of the Greek language, turned out to be not only the richest source of future term systems, but also a mediator for replenishing these systems with term elements of Greek origin. The Latin names of diseases, medicinal herbs, plants are international, thanks to the general cultural heritage of the ancient Greek and Latin languages, but in each language they have their own special names and a number of synonyms.

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