



FEATURES OF THE TRANSFER OF MEANINGS OF LATIN AND GREEK MEDICAL TERMS INTO RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract:

The transfer of the meanings of Latin and Greek medical terms into Russian and Uzbek languages has its own characteristics, which are associated with differences in the grammatical and lexical structures of these languages.

Keywords: medical terminology, Russian language, Uzbek language.

The translation of Greek terminology in medicine into Russian and Uzbek is of great importance, since Greek terms have been used in medical science for more than 2000 years. Many of the medical terms we use today are of Greek origin.

For example, the word "anatomy" comes from the Greek word "anatomē", which means "cutting". Also, Greek terms are used to refer to various parts of the body, organs and systems of the body. For example, the word "cardio" (from the Greek "kardia") means "heart", and the word "nephro" (from the Greek "nephros") means "kidney".

The correct translation of Greek medical terms into Russian and Uzbek allows doctors from different countries to understand each other and communicate in a common language. This is especially important in today's world, when medical specialists often work in international teams and communicate with colleagues from different countries.

In addition, the correct translation of Greek medical terms into Russian and Uzbek allows a better understanding of medical literature in these languages and facilitates the teaching of medical sciences.

Translation of Latin terminology in medicine into Russian and Uzbek is also of great importance. Latin terms are used in medical science from antiquity to the present day. Many of the medical terms we use today are of Latin origin.

For example, the word "coronary" comes from the Latin word "corona", which means "crown". Also, Latin terms are used to refer to various diseases, procedures and medications. For example, the word "antibiotic" (from the Latin "antibioticus") means "against life", and the word "immunity" (from the Latin "immunitas") means "exemption from duties".





The correct translation of Latin medical terms into Russian and Uzbek allows doctors from different countries to understand each other and communicate in a common language. This is especially important in today's world, when medical specialists often work in international teams and communicate with colleagues from different countries.

In addition, the correct translation of Latin medical terms into Russian and Uzbek allows a better understanding of medical literature in these languages and facilitates the teaching of medical sciences. It also helps patients better understand their diseases and treatments, which increases the effectiveness of medical care.

Latin and Greek terminology play an important role in medicine, as they are used to refer to various diseases, procedures, medicines, etc. These terms have international significance and allow doctors from different countries to communicate in a common language.

However, in order to translate Latin and Greek medical terms into Russian and Uzbek, it is necessary to take into account the peculiarities of the grammatical and lexical structures of these languages. For example, in Russian language, there is a declension of nouns, which can change the form of the term depending on the case. In the Uzbek language, there is also a declension of essential names, as well as changes in verbs according to persons and tenses.

In addition, many medical terms are ambiguous and can be used in different contexts. When translating, it is necessary to take into account not only the lexical meanings of the terms, but also their semantic load, which may vary depending on the context.

It is important to note that the translation of Latin and Greek medical terms into Russian and Uzbek requires the translator to have in-depth knowledge of medicine and terminology. It should be able to select the most appropriate equivalents and take into account the specific terminology requirements in different countries.

One of the main problems in translating medical terms is that they are often ambiguous and can be used in different contexts. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account not only the lexical meanings of the terms, but also their semantic load, which may vary depending on the context.

Another problem is that many medical terms are of Latin or Greek origin and do not have an exact analogue in Russian or Uzbek languages. In such cases, the translator must choose the most appropriate equivalent or create a new term.

In addition, when translating medical texts, it is necessary to take into account the specific requirements for terminology, which may differ from country to country. For example, Russia and Uzbekistan use different standards of terminology in medicine, which can lead to differences in translations.





In general, the transfer of the meanings of Latin and Greek medical terms into Russian and Uzbek requires the translator to have in-depth knowledge of medicine and terminology, as well as the ability to choose the most appropriate equivalents and take into account the specific requirements for terminology in different countries.

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