

FEATURES OF TRANSLATING MEDICAL TERMS

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Abstract— Medical translation is one of the most important fields in the modern world. The translation of medical terms into Uzbek is carried out in various ways. Transcoding eponyms has become widespread and firmly rooted in medical terminology and are an indicator of scientific style, which ensures the effectiveness of professional intercultural communication. The purpose of this article is to present the transcoding and transformation options for the translation of English medical terms, as well as to discuss the importance of understanding the subject matter of the texts being translated, which is acquired with experience.

Keywords— Popular science, terminology, translation methods, eponymous terms, proper names, orthographic, phonetic transformation, transcoding, synonyms, terminological matrix.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the modern world, during the period of globalization, there is an active exchange of experience and knowledge in the field of medicine. Interest in the field of medical translation is growing every day, making it one of the most in demand. The requirements for a translator who deals with this type of work are quite high. It should be noted that it is important not only to have translation skills, but also to have sufficient background scientific knowledge in medicine

2. MAIN PART

Medicine is actively integrated not only into the scientific field, but also into everyday life. Examples are popular science articles aimed at ordinary people. Abroad and in our country, the demand for popular science magazines about health is very high, which is why many publishing houses are focused on the use and translation of various articles.

Medical discoveries and technologies occupy a very important place in the modern world. The common medical Latin language was replaced by English. But it should be noted that knowledge of common English will not be enough for a translator. He also needs to know Greek-Latin international terminology, since these terms are often used in medical texts, accounting for approximately 30% of the total [5. P.3].

Popular science texts are journalistic articles on scientific topics in popular periodicals and magazines intended for a wide audience. For example, the text by Jeff Strong, Michael O. Flanagan “ADD and ADHD for Dummies”, which is devoted to the study of a common neuropsychiatric disease - attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), “CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians”, “Free Medical Journals” "

Modern scientific style in the field of medicine uses various genres and types of texts:

- textbook (The American Medical Association Encyclopedia of Medicine [Book] - reference book (BMA Illustrated Medical Dictionary),

- Course paper Article. For example, “Ultrafast Lasers and Materials Photonics” is an article that talks about the latest advances in the use of ultrafast lasers, fiber lasers, etc.

When translating medical terms, the following **translation methods** are used: searching for dictionary matches, transcribing, transliteration, tracing, descriptive translation, contextual replacement, specification, generalization, and lexical additions.

The translated text can contain both non-equivalent and equivalent units.

Non-equivalent units: disease - disease, renal - kidney.

Equivalent units: contraction - reduction, acquisition, restriction; treat - to treat; carry out a course of treatment; consider, discuss; multipurpose application - multilateral application.

About 40% of all terms have dictionary matches. In the case when there are many equivalent units, it should be borne in mind that dictionaries contain several correspondences to one terminological unit, but there can only be one meaning of a specific word or phrase in the original text.

Definition of dictionary correspondences is the most common type of translation of terminological units. Constant correspondences are the most stable way to translate units of the source language (original language). It is used in all, or almost all, cases where they appear in the original. Equivalent units of language are basically known as units of language whose content is independent of context. As a constant equivalent unit, it is translated and has a correspondence that most fully reproduces its meaning. Constant correspondences are found mainly in terms, proper names and titles, geographical names, as well as in some words and phrases that are used in everyday speech. For example: California, San Francisco,

English

Uzbek

Neuropsychiatrist	Nevropsixiatr
coronary arteries	yurak qon tomirlari
laboratory test	laboratoriya sinovi
symptom	alomat,tashqi belgi
clinical experience	klinik tajriba
medical histoey	tibbiyot tarixi

Transcription is considered a method of translation when the sound form of an English word is transmitted by the letters of the target language:

English	Uzbek
dentrite	Dentrit

Due to significant differences in the phonetic and grammatical structure of the English and Uzbek languages, transcribing a whole word rarely occurs.

Transliteration involves spelling out a word in the source language. For example: the English word organ is *organ*; its translation is related to the letter composition, not the sound.

English	Uzbek
Organ	organ

Tracing is the translation of a lexical unit of the original by replacing its components: morphemes or words (if it is a stable phrase) with their lexical equivalents in the target language. Tracing helps create a new unit that copies in detail the structure of the original lexical unit. Consequently, this is a literal or literal translation, when the equivalent of a simple or (more often) complex word (term) of the source language in the target language is usually the first element in the dictionary. Tracing is used when translating derivatives, complex or compound words, when the translation analogue formed in this way does not violate the norms of use and compatibility of words in the Uzbek language. For example:

English	Uzbek
molecular level	molekulalar miqdori
lymphatic system	limfa tizimi

Descriptive translation is a method of translating new terminological units of the source language, when a word, phrase or phraseological unit is replaced in the target language by a phrase that adequately conveys the meaning of this term. Descriptive translation is used when none of the other techniques can be used. At the same time, it must meet the following requirements: the translation must accurately reflect the main content of the concept, the description should not be too detailed, the syntactic structure of the phrase should not be complex.

For example, the phrase protein vesicles release structures is translated as protein structures involved in the release of vesicles.

English	Uzbek
protein vesicles release structures	oqsil donachalarini ishlab chiqarish tizimi

The translation contains twice as many words as the original, which is necessary in order to accurately reflect the main content of the concept.

Contextual substitution corresponds to the case where the translation equivalent is a word or phrase that is not a dictionary match. Sometimes deviations in translation from the original are necessary to achieve adequacy of the translation, since different language norms may apply in the original and target languages and there may be different rules of use. For example, anatomical - anatomical, we translate as a structural atom, because thanks to the traditional norms of the Uzbek language there is a complex term that fulfills structural-functional relationships.

When translating a medical text, quite often the translator has to use such lexical transformations as:

Concretization is the replacement of a lexical unit (word or phrase) from the original text with a broader one with a broader lexical meaning in the translated text. As a result of the application of this technique, logical hyponymic-hyperonymic relations are used: a unit of the original text expresses a generic concept, or hyperon, and the created correspondence in translation is the specific concept corresponding to it, or a subclass (table, chair), that is, alternations are again observed when filling out a certain paradigmatic position. Concretization is always accompanied by differentiation of concepts/meanings with a neutral generic word. Preparing slides using venous blood collected from venipuncture. Preparation of a smear using venous blood obtained during venipuncture.

In this example, the term with broad semantics slide, slide glass, is replaced by the Uzbek term with narrower semantics, smear. This replacement is explained by the contextual environment and semantic load carried by the original language unit the slide: using a soft pencil, write the patient initials and collection date on the frosted end of the slides - Sign the stroke using a soft pencil, write initials on the matte surface of the glass patient, date of collection.

The word identify with broad semantics is replaced with a word with narrower semantics - sign the stroke for a better understanding of the meaning of the sentence. In the case of the word end, which in different contexts can have different stylistic connotations, a concretization technique was used to show that it is not on the edge or on the side that needs to be signed, but on the matte surface.

Generalization consists of giving a generalized, somewhat specific in translation, that is, using a generic concept; the concrete, the specific is omitted, that is, the narrow concept of reality is replaced by a broader one: both sides! Are there any retractions or protrusions of the skin? Compare both sides! Do you see any sunken areas or swelling?

This sentence uses several techniques at once. Firstly, the concretization of the verb to be in the present tense, which has a wide semantic spectrum, with the Uzbek verb to see, which has a specific meaning in translation. Secondly, the technique of generalization when translating the noun protrusion, which has the following meanings: 1) protrusion, protrusion; 2) performance. And replacing it with a Uzbek lexical unit is a swelling with which the content of the original is reproduced with greater completeness and clarifies the message. Thirdly, the technique of omitting such lexical units as “of the skin”, because it is already clear from the context.

The technique of lexical addition is a method in which the number of words, word forms or sentence parts in a translation increases. This method assumes the correct transmission of the content of the original. These reasons, descriptive texts are provided for specific elements when deviations are clinically significant. - these reasons, various deviations from the normal level, have clinical significance for the results of the analysis, for certain elements to which a descriptive element is attached.

In this example, the technique of lexical additions is used, because in the English version when deviations are clinically significant it is already implied that the deviation is not the norm, and for the Uzbek translation you need to add a few additional words to reveal and fully show the content of the sentence, i.e. deviations from normal level. It is also necessary to clarify where exactly the descriptive part of the analysis results is attached, which is not indicated in the original text, but is implied.

Thus, the translation of medical terms is carried out in various ways. The most common of them is to search for dictionary matches for terms in the original language. It is used in all, or almost all, cases where they appear in the original text. But due to some discrepancies in the grammatical, syntactic and morphological structures of the Uzbek and English languages, it is very often necessary to use various kinds of transformations when translating. These include transcription, tracing, descriptive translation, contextual substitution, specification, generalization and lexical additions.

By eponymous terms we mean the designation of a phenomenon (for example, a disease), concept, structure or method by the name of the person who first discovered or described it. For example:

Rehbergs test - Rehberg test (a test to determine kidney function, which is based on creatinine excretion);

Mantoux test - Mantoux reaction (a type of intradermal tuberculin test);

Wassermann test (RW) - Wassermann reaction (RW).

As you can see, a mandatory component of an eponym term is a proper name. Proper names (onyms) are individual names of individual individual objects. Common names are carriers of concepts, and proper names include all known information, their denotations, without certain generalizations, and therefore are associated with concepts only to the extent that they indicate the type of objects to which their denotations relate. It can be stated that common names unite and generalize homogeneous objects, while proper names, on the contrary, distinguish and differentiate them. That is, common names perform a generalizing function, and proper names perform a differential function. Proper names appear when individual distinctions acquire social significance. It is the proper name, which is present in the eponym term, that distinguishes an object or phenomenon from a class of similar ones and gives new meaning. Consequently, an object is designated by its own name and is always defined and specific.

English eponymous terms are transliterated and transcribed according to Uzbek spelling, but individual terms are reproduced according to phonetic and graphic rules in the original language. The reason for the variability in the reproduction of these terms is both linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Numerous studies of eponymous terms not only by linguists, translators, but also by doctors prove that eponymous units have become widespread and firmly rooted in medical terminology and are an indicator of scientific style, which ensures the effectiveness of professional intercultural communication.

Any new eponymous unit enters the language along with a new invention and adapts to the structure and rules of functioning of the lexical system of the recipient language.

The study of selected English eponym terms for their translation into Uzbek made it possible to identify the following transcoding and transformation options. Some surnames, which are part of the medical term, are reproduced graphically with all letters and doubling preserved: Allen's test - Allen's test, Brenner tumor - Brenner's tumor, Adam's clasp - Adam's clasp.

Individual surnames-terms are transcribed (often without preserving the doubling at the end of the word), that is, they are reproduced at the phonetic level: Black's classification - Black's classification,

Bauman's angle - Bauman's angle, Reilly anomaly - Reilly anomaly.

And most eponymous units undergo both orthographic and phonetic transformation, that is, they adapt to the recipient language: Minnert's commissure - Minnert's spike.

It is the variability of transcoding one's own name in a term - eponym that can lead to errors in understanding and the emergence of two or more variants of one English name. For example: the term Allis sign has two spellings in Uzbek. One dictionary offers the

Ellis symptom, and the electronic resource offers the Allas symptom (Allis' sign [Alice]). If you mistakenly use or omit at least one element in the following terms with the proper name Ellis (as components of the term), its meaning radically changes. Here are a few examples: Ellis syndrome - Ellis syndrome (Henry Havelock Ellis, 1859-1939, English psychologist) is a form of sexual perversion (urophilia).

Allis sign - Ellis sign (Oscar Huntington Allis, 1836-1931, American surgeon) - weakening of the fascia between the iliac crest and the tibia: a sign of a fracture of the femoral neck.

Ellis - van Creveld (EVC) syndrome - Ellis van Creveld syndrome; (Richard White Bernhard Ellis, 1902 - 1966, English paediatrician;

Simon van Creveld, 1894 - 1971, Dutch paediatrician) - chondroectodermal dysplasia.

When dealing with the translation of medical terms that require accuracy and unambiguity, we agree with the opinion that the translator must at least partially understand the subject matter of the texts being translated, which is acquired with experience. In addition, in the translation text it is necessary to avoid falsely orienting terms if in a certain terminological system there are their synonyms with a more motivated internal form. When translating such terms, in particular with the components syndrome and symptom, the choice of transcoding turns out to be unacceptable. Despite the fact that these lexical units in Uzbek sound similar, they are informatively different. In such a case, it is more appropriate to use synonyms or a descriptive method. Although synonymy is considered a negative phenomenon in the terminological matrix, it still exists. And it is the frequency of use of a terminological unit that determines which term to use and which to avoid.

Even more difficulties arise when transcoding eponyms that include surnames of French origin, which are mainly transcribed: Sopara's amputation, Charcot's cirrhosis, Alle's disease.

3. CONCLUSION

Globalization has led to an increased interest in medical translation, as medicine is integrated into both scientific and everyday life. However, knowledge of common English is not sufficient for a translator. Popular science texts, such as "Ultrafast Lasers and Materials Photonics," are journalistic articles on scientific topics. About 40% of all terms have dictionary matches. Equivalent units of language are units of language that are translated and have a correspondence that most fully reproduces their meaning. Transliteration involves spelling out a word in the source language, while tracing is the translation of a lexical unit by replacing its components with their lexical equivalents in the target language. Descriptive translation is used when no other techniques can be used. Concretization is the replacement of a lexical unit with a broader one, accompanied by differentiation of concepts/meanings with a neutral generic word. Generalization is used when translating the noun protrusion, and lexical addition is used when the number of words in a translation increases.

4. REFERENCES

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