

CURRENT DIRECTIONS IN RESEARCH OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Ramazanova Nazira Tulkunovna

Assistant in Termez branch of Tashkent medical academy

Ibragimov Azizbek Baxtiyor o'g'li

1st year student of Termez branch of Tashkent medical academy

Ibragimov Abdullo Ibodullo o'g'li

1st year student of Termez branch of Tashkent medical academy

Annotation: This article discusses medical terminology and the stages of development of modern terminology

Key words: Terminology, medical terminology, scientific concept, cognitive linguistics

Medical terminology has undergone significant changes in recent decades. The work of Russian terminologists who deal with the problems of the language of medicine helps to trace them.

Several stages can be distinguished in the development of medical terminology.

First stage (XVIII century). The active formation of the Russian literary language, in which scientific terms of Greek-Latin origin are beginning to be widely used. The first dictionaries of medical terms were compiled by the first Russian professor of "midwifery art" N.M. Ambodik-Maksimovich published the first academic dictionary of the Russian language, "Dictionary of the Academy," which included 600 medical terms of original and Greek-Latin origin.

Second stage (XIX century). Clarification and systematization of medical terminology. This stage was marked by a qualitatively new approach to the lexicographic processing of medical terms. In 1835, the "Medical Dictionary" was published, compiled by A.N. Nikitin - founder and first secretary of the Society of Doctors of St. Petersburg.

Third stage (first half of the 20th century). The emergence and formation of the foundations of terminological theory. However, in the first half of the 20th century, medical terminology as a theoretical discipline had not yet received an independent direction in scientific research. Terminological activities were carried out mainly by medical scientists and consisted of the preparation of didactic materials and educational dictionaries in various areas of medicine.

As the author of one of the first Latin textbooks for biological faculties, P.I., writes in the preface to his "Dictionary of Anatomical Terms". Karuzin, the closure of classical gymnasiums and the exclusion of the Latin language from secondary school subjects led to the fact that most young people studying at medical faculties experienced difficulties in mastering medical terminology

of Greco-Latin origin, which was traditionally used in courses in anatomy, pharmacology and clinical disciplines.

The fourth stage (1960-1980). Isolation and establishment of medical terminology as an independent discipline. This period is characterized by the intensification of methodological activities in the field of medical terminology. Latin textbooks are published for medical institutes and faculties. It was the beginning of methodological work that served as the impetus for understanding the nature of the medical term and its linguistic description. During this period, the first descriptive dissertations concerning medical terminology were defended, and works were also written on the historical and philological analysis of the works of ancient physicians; much attention was paid to issues of etymology.

Fifth stage (80-90s of the 20th century). The period of further development of medical terminology within the framework of modern trends in linguistics and the theory of general terminology.

The first systematic publication of the Encyclopedic Dictionary of Medical Terms in three volumes played a major role in the lexicographic provision of medical terminology.

The last decades of the 20th century are characterized by the process of divergence of the vocabulary of medical specialties due to the differentiation of biomedical sciences and the emergence of ever new areas of knowledge and areas of research in the field of medicine. Therefore, it was necessary to establish general principles for regulating medical terminology.

The need for deep theoretical research was caused by the specific conditions of the functioning and development of medical terminology. Since the beginning of the 80s, work in the field of medical terminology has sharply intensified. During this period, systematic research is carried out on the terminology of various medical disciplines, the functional features of medical text are described, the place of terminology in the lexical system of national languages is determined, and issues of word-formation modeling based on medical terminology are developed.

The doctoral dissertation of a leading researcher in the field of medical terminology, known for his works not only in our country but also abroad, V.F., was devoted to a deep comparative study of word-formation processes in literary Latin and medical terminology. Novodranova.

In the last decades of the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st century, a number of scientific and methodological conferences were held on theoretical, practical and didactic problems of medical terminology. In collaboration with specialized departments, textbooks on medical terminology and specialized educational dictionaries began to be created.

The sixth stage is the cognitive-discursive paradigm in medical terminology.

Since the relationship between language and thinking has always been the focus of attention of linguists, in the 90s, ideas of cognitivism gradually began to appear in medical terminology, but not yet formalized into a separate theoretical direction. The term begins to be considered as a carrier of special information, mediating the process of professional and scientific communication and optimizing the development of knowledge.

The language of medicine is interpreted as a means of categorizing human activity, as a verbalized method of thinking about the scientific world. The anthropocentric orientation of cognitive terminology forces us to take into account not only the object of knowledge, but also

the subject of knowledge. Metaphorization occupies a leading place in term generation. It appears as a specific operation on knowledge, the transfer of information from one conceptual source field to another conceptual field - the target. In morphological term formation, term elements are considered as units that carry minimal information about mental processes, and a derived term with its compositional semantics is considered as a realization in linguistic form of logical-conceptual categories of a given field of knowledge.

Thus, it can be stated that, while preserving the object of terminology, the new paradigm changed its subject.

Terminology today strives not just to describe the structural-semantic properties of terms, but to explain facts and phenomena, which is associated with the polyparadigm of scientific knowledge.

Used literature:

1. Leichik V.M. Terminology: Subject, methods, structure. 2nd edition. M. KomKniga, 2006
2. Volodina M.N. Cognitive-informational nature of the term (based on media terminology). M.: Moscow State University Publishing House, 2000.