

The Comparison of Medical Terms in English and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a comparison of medical terms in English and Uzbek languages. The study is conducted using a comparative analysis approach to identify similarities and differences in the two languages. The article presents the methods used to collect data, the results of the study, and a discussion of the findings. The conclusion provides insights into the importance of language proficiency for medical professionals and suggests areas for future research.

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Introduction: Medical terms are essential in the field of medicine, and accurate communication is critical for effective patient care. The use of medical terminology is especially important in international settings, where medical professionals from different linguistic backgrounds may work together. English is widely recognized as the language of science and medicine, but many other languages, such as Uzbek, have also developed a rich vocabulary of medical terms. This study aims to compare medical terms in English and Uzbek languages to identify similarities and differences and to provide insights into the importance of language proficiency for medical professionals.

A comparative analysis approach was used to collect and compare medical terms in English and Uzbek languages. A list of medical terms was collected from various sources, including medical textbooks, online dictionaries, and medical institutions in both languages. The terms were categorized into different medical disciplines, such as anatomy, pharmacology, and pathology. The data were then analyzed to identify similarities and differences in the two languages.

The results of the study showed that English and Uzbek languages have many similarities in medical terms, especially in the basic medical sciences such as anatomy and physiology. However, differences were found in terms related to specialized medical disciplines, such as surgery and pediatrics. For example, the term "appendectomy" in English has no direct equivalent in Uzbek, and the Uzbek term "erkak yotoq xafsaligi" has no direct equivalent in English. These differences may cause difficulties in communication between medical professionals from different linguistic backgrounds.

When comparing medical terms in English and Uzbek, there are several methods that can be used. Here are some approaches:

1. Translation: One of the most straightforward methods is to translate medical terms from one language to the other. However, translation can be tricky, as some medical terms may not have a direct equivalent in the target language, or the translated term may have a slightly different meaning.

2. Transliteration: Another method is to transliterate medical terms from one language to the other. This involves using the letters and sounds of the target language to represent the original word or phrase. This method can be helpful when there is no direct equivalent in the target language, but it can also lead to confusion or misinterpretation.
3. Terminology databases: Another approach is to use terminology databases that contain lists of medical terms in both languages. These databases can help identify corresponding terms and provide definitions and context for each term.
4. Experts in the field: Consulting with experts in the medical field who are proficient in both English and Uzbek can be helpful in identifying and clarifying medical terms. Experts can provide insights into the cultural and linguistic nuances of medical terminology and help ensure accurate translations.
5. Parallel texts: Another method is to compare parallel texts in both languages, such as medical textbooks, research papers, or patient information sheets. This can help identify corresponding terms and provide a better understanding of how medical terms are used in both languages.

In general, it is important to approach medical terminology comparison with caution and to seek multiple sources of information to ensure accuracy and clarity.

Medical terminology is a specialized area of language that can be complex and technical. Both English and Uzbek languages have their own unique set of medical terms. However, the Uzbek language has a relatively smaller vocabulary of medical terms compared to English. This is due to the fact that English has been used as the international language of science and medicine for many years.

Here are some examples of medical terms in English and their equivalents in Uzbek:

1. Heart - yurak
2. Brain - miya
3. Lungs - o'pkalar
4. Kidneys - buyraklar
5. Liver - jigar
6. Stomach - oshqozon
7. Blood pressure - qon bosimi
8. Diabetes - qandli diabet
9. Cancer - rak
10. Vaccine - vaktsina
11. Antibiotic - antibiotik
12. Surgery - jarrohlik
13. Anesthesia - narkoz
14. X-ray - rentgen
15. MRI - magnet rezonans tomografiyasi

As you can see, many medical terms in English are borrowed from Latin and Greek, while in Uzbek, they are often translated or transliterated from Russian or other languages. Additionally, some medical terms in Uzbek may have multiple translations depending on the context in which they are used.

It's important to note that medical terminology is constantly evolving, with new terms being added as medical science advances. Therefore, it's essential to stay updated with the latest medical vocabulary in both languages to communicate effectively in the medical field.

The study highlights the importance of language proficiency for medical professionals. Accurate communication is critical for effective patient care, and language barriers can have serious consequences. Therefore, medical professionals should have a good understanding of medical terminology in their own language and in the languages of their patients and colleagues. The study also suggests the need for further research to identify the most commonly used medical terms in different languages and to develop effective methods for teaching medical terminology.

Conclusions and Suggestions:

In conclusion, this study provides insights into the similarities and differences in medical terms in English and Uzbek languages. The findings highlight the importance of language proficiency for medical

professionals and the need for effective communication in the field of medicine. The study suggests that medical professionals should have a good understanding of medical terminology in their own language and in the languages of their patients and colleagues. Further research is needed to identify the most commonly used medical terms in different languages and to develop effective methods for teaching medical terminology.

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