



THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE AS THE MAIN FACTOR IN THE FORMATION OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract. *In this article, the history of the formation of medical terminology, various changes at the stage of development are reflected. The process of the concept of term and terminosystem in medicine is scientifically based. Also, research of medical terms in narrow and broad fields is studied.*

Key words: *term, terminology, terminosystem, medical terms, medical language, medical combinations.*

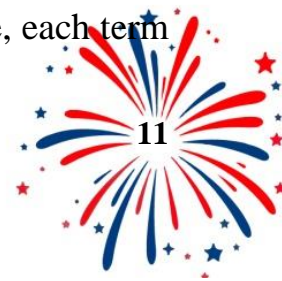
The fundamental changes that occur in society do not affect all spheres of human activity, including the process of development of Medicine. Old concepts change and new concepts that require verbal expression appear, which is done using terms integrated into terminosystems. The language of Medicine is an actively working part of the rapidly developing science, which has a huge social significance in the life of society. Medicine is one of the oldest and, at the same time, most modern areas of science. Medical terminology, which is rooted in the oldest layers of vocabulary and is a constantly developing part of vocabulary, provides the basis for the rapid development of the language. It also makes it possible to radically rebuild the linguistic system. Moreover, it opens a wide path to the observation, analysis of the stability of the language and its peculiarities in the periods of gradual development within the framework of Medicine. Extralinguistic changes are the result of certain political or economic processes, reflecting the social need to expand certain functions of the language. Language change occurs as a result of cultural, historical, geographical and other factors. An integrated approach to the study of linguistic phenomena synchronously and diachronically requires taking into account many changes associated not only with the internal structure of the language, but also with the peculiarities of the socio-economic life of society. It is known that as part of any system of phenomena, the history of its origin and development is repeated.


The formation of scientific knowledge leads to an ever-expanding method of termination in the language, more and more new realities receive a special sign that indicates the interaction of this reality with others. It also refers to the increasing





number of terms. Medical terminology occupies a special place among the developing systems of terminological vocabulary as one of the most important and oldest branches of Science with its own characteristics. This is due to the fact that medical terminology stores, changes, updates the professional knowledge that the medical professional uses in the communication process (most often this condition is reflected in the treatment of the disease, during prevention, in the communication of the doctor with colleagues, patients, relatives). Medical terminology manifests itself as a history of the formation of scientific thinking, in which “the term is the result of the linguistic reflection of the world, while language makes it possible to understand value perception, ways of thinking the universe, the peculiarities of thinking” [Bekisheva, 2010, p.226]. Thus, in the process of rapid development of technology, similar to medicine, in other disciplines, intersectoral terms of technical, chemical, physical terminology began to enter. For example, a monitoring system (a unit that gives patient's data during the operation and post operation period) is a system that continuously monitors the patient's condition, and its data is released to the monitor [Motchenko, 2001, p.71]. The influence of the technique on the formation of a medical terminological system is noticeable in the analysis of its term elements and components, a large part of which is borrowed from English. For example, the tool's names are insulin pump - is a medical device used for the administration of insulin in the treatment of diabetes mellitus. The device includes: the pump itself (including controls, processing modules and batteries; a disposable reservoir for insulin (inside the pump): a disposable insulin set, including a cannula for subcutaneous insertion and a tubing system to interface the insulin reservoir to the cannula ; process names: screening, monitoring; property names: ultrasonic probe is an ultrasonic device for examining the internal parts of the body. The emergence of new instruments, phenomena is reflected in the language in the form of terms and terminological compounds. Therefore, the medical term and terminology arise as a result of the development of Medicine in relation to science and technology. Since science and technology belong to the socio-economic sphere, it is legal to talk about the social determinism of terminology. "Terminology is part of the vocabulary that is most sensitive to external influences and therefore most clearly shows the influence of society on language” . See Ture 1 diabetes can be managed with insulin injections or a pump that deliver insulin via a tiny catheter inserted under the skin every few days. An artificial pancreas, which sometimes is referenced to as a closed-loop system because it doesn't require user input, could potentially solve those problems by taking over the decision making process and applying sophisticated computer algorithms to decide how much insulin is needed at any given moment . In this example, each term

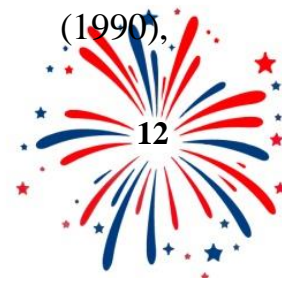





shows the material side of the language, especially more clearly, with a certain objective correlation.

Linguistic processes that occur in terminology, such as the formation of multicomponent phrases, various abbreviated forms, the phenomenon of synonymy, etc., have not only a linguistic basis, but also extralinguistic factors. This was followed by E.V. Bekisheva, E.M. Kakzanova, V.F. It has found its support in the research of scientists such as Novodranova. Originally E.Wooster, E.K.Drezen, D.S.Lotte's works reflected the areas of practical activity in the standardization and internationalization of terminology and their characteristics. But in the first half of the 20th century, medical terminology did not yet have its own network as an independent direction in scientific research. Terminological activities were first carried out by doctors-scientists, as a result of their research, textbooks and dictionaries appeared (P.I.Karuzin's Dictionary of anatomical terms, S.I.Wolfson's Latin-Russian dictionary of medicine, etc.). It was not until the 80s of the 20th century that medical terminology began to take shape as an independent discipline. This period is characterized by the activation of methodological activities in the field of medical terminology. This, in turn, gave impetus to a somewhat detailed understanding, a more complete understanding of the essence of the medical term and its linguistic description [Bekisheva, 2007, p.25]. The active development of medical lexicography can be explained by the extralinguistic conditionality of medical terms, their relationship with such a vital science as medicine, and the genetic, structural and semantic diversity of medical terminology.

In addition, as noted above, this is one of the main tools of the process of understanding the essence of the term, therefore, it is possible to generalize ideas about the features of the formation and development of knowledge about the processes taking place in the human body on the basis of an analysis of the changes occurring in terms in the terminological field of Medicine. We will not be mistaken if we say that all the above facts gave linguists the impetus to learn medical terms and various languages, in particular, English, German, French, Russian. Analysis of various studies shows that medical terminology is a set of polynomial terms. Medical terminology is a complex dynamic system that reflects social change in society. The number of scientific discoveries is increasing, so the Medical Sciences are divided into narrower science departments. Alternatively, the process of combining, generalizing disciplines is also underway. This is clearly visible in the studies of the following scientists: G.A.Abramova (2003), L.M.Allafi (2004), E.V. Bekisheva (2007), V.S. Gusyatinskaya (1998), L.N.Gushchina (2004), E.N.Zagrekova (2008), S.G.Kazarina (1998), E.M.Kakzanova (2011), T.S.Kirillova (1990).





G.A.Krakovetskaya (1974), S.I.Majayeva (2005), E.D.Malenova (2006), E.D.Makarenko (2008), I.V. Motchenko (2001), M.V.Oganisyan (2003), V.U.Petrishina (1973), L.S.Rudinskaya (1997), T.A.Trafimenkova (2008).

In place of the conclusion, it can be said that the issue of the medical terminological field is being investigated both in a narrow circle, that is, in the internal fields of medical science, and, alternatively, in general terms related to medicine as a holistic General Science.

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