Medical Terminology In The Field Of Dentistry In Modern Linguistic Research

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Abstract: The article attempts to justify the need to separate medical linguistics into a separate scientific field, within the framework of which it is supposed to conduct an adequate description of all aspects of the functioning of the language that make up the language of medicine: its lexical-grammatical, lingo cultural and communicative aspects. The purpose of the study is related to the development of the theoretical foundations of medical linguistics and a comprehensive study of the problems of the interaction of linguistic and medical aspects using the method of correlation of linguistic and extra linguistic phenomena. The interrelation of language and medicine found in the study helps explain the processes of professional speech activity and the functioning of the language. By the nature, function and structure of the language system, a complex socio-historical, socio-psychological phenomenon serves as a unique means of communication to society. Language acts as a symbol, symbol, and mirror of the development of society.

Index Terms: language functioning, language theory, medical linguistic, speech actions, society, terms, terminology.

1 INTRODUCTION

Language as a product of society, as a tool of society, has its own definition, description, and logical explanation. It's natural. Because this social phenomenon that needs to be described serves as a symbol of development, as a mirror of life, as a spirit of the nation and as an interpreter of history. [1] Currently, terminology is a significant lexical and phraseological layer of the language of science used in the professional and labor activities of people. The scope of the terms is limited to the science that they serve. This, in turn, gives special features to the terminology, is reflected in the term, and consists in the fact that it must function in its highly specialized term system, unlike other lexical units, while revealing all its structural, semantic and functional features. Functioning within the framework of its terminology system, the terms designate objects, processes, properties, phenomena characteristic of a given area, carry the necessary information about the phenomena of reality designated by them. Of great interest is the process of mastering terms by other terminological systems, since this proves both the viability of these language units or structures, and their rationality and acceptability. Numerous studies of terminological systems, conducted on the basis of various languages, constantly reveal in them a kind of interweaving of general linguistic patterns and specific extra linguistic circumstances that affect the vocabulary of a particular field of knowledge. The purpose of any study of the terminological system is to establish the features and specific characteristics inherent in the studied vocabulary. Terms, terminological systems and terminology as a whole lexical layer have repeatedly been the subject of analysis of many works of linguistic, logical and specifically scientific content.

The appeal to the study of medical terminology (dental) is due to the reasons for the intensive development of medical science, the emergence of new terms, the need to clarify them, exclude synonyms and create accurate terms needed in a particular area of medical science.

2 EXPLORATION

The work on the systematization of medical terminology is based on the provisions of terminology science. The starting point is the position according to which the functional purpose of the term is to briefly, accurately, unambiguously express a scientific concept. For the successful implementation of this function, the term must satisfy important requirements: adequacy, accuracy, uniqueness, uniformity. As you know, modern medical terminology is an extensive and complex system. Medicine is the unity of science and practice in diagnosing, treating and preventing various diseases. It forms a complex of big term system, at the same time it consists of numerous small term systems – dental, anatomical, histological, physiological, and nursing and many others. In recent years, interest in dentistry has also increased, due to changes in society and advances in health care. Dentistry, being a field of medicine, operates with a wide range of concepts of other private industry disciplines. [2] The conceptual apparatus of dentistry includes both general scientific and medical concepts. The term, like any lexical unit of the language, has three types of relations: a) paradigmatic in the system, b) syntagmatic connections in speech, c) semantic production. The existing term system of dentistry, of course, changes and is constantly being improved under the influence of various processes occurring in the language, under the influence of the development of the science of medicine, those phenomena that occur in society as a whole. Most dental terms appear in English in XVIII-XIX centuries. This has confirmed our hypothesis that becoming a dental terminology refers to the 19th century. And if in terms - names of teeth and Hyponym configuration tools indicate that hyponym series were built gradually with the development of science and dentistry, in particular, then in the names of tooth tissues and diseases, operations and conditions as a common a hyponym for it appeared at the same time. Formation of dental vocabulary of the English language reflects the complex process of the development of medicine from ancient times to our time. The emergence of dental terms in English is a strictly process due to the facts of the history of the development of

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science both in England and in other countries of the world. The emergence of family terms is associated with the beginning of intensive development science, since the end of the XVIII century, and reflected the active participation in this process of scientists, working in the field of dentistry. An important role in the formation of dental terms were played by borrowing. From different languages, but most of them are terms derived from elements of Greek and Latin origin, which is especially characteristic of medical terminology in general and dental terminology in particular. It due to the fact that Greek and especially Latin were the languages of science, starting with Middle Ages and Renaissance up to the XVI century. It was during this period and anatomical terms appear, some of which are included in the dental terminology, for example: canine - “клык” borrowed in 1398. In the same period, the term permanent teeth - “постоянные зубы”, consisting of two term components, the first of which is French borrowing, which appeared in 1432. By the 15th century, the already existing English terms cutting teeth - “рёзы”, back teeth - “моляры” and milk teeth - “молочные зубы”. Thus, the terminology is inextricably linked with the problems of language and thinking, with questions about knowledge and the forms of its representation laziness, that is, with the problems that the modern cognitive linguistics. Because of mental activity, a person classifies his experience and brings an infinite variety of forms of matter and motion and their own feelings under certain unity - categories. To accelerate orthodontic treatment in recent years, change a number of methods of influencing the skin, muscles, nerves, mucous membrane the lobe of the alveolar processes, as well as bone tissue. These methods treatments refer to physiotherapeutic methods and express the concept. An action that reflects terms and term combinations formed in various ways: syntactic and morphological. For example, galvanization-“гальванизация”, ultrasound therapy-“ультразвуковая терапия”. The term system of any field of science has two aspects: static and dynamic. The static core of the system includes everything relatively stable, stable elements (terms), groups of term elements, which for a more or less long time are not subject to any structural and semantic changes. For dental terms menology is the name of the teeth, jaw and other anatomical formations of the dent facial system. The static core is terminology center. [3] At its periphery, there are terminological units denoting the still changing ideas about pathological dentistry of the dentition and terms designating new diagnostic methods diagnostics and treatments and components of the dynamic aspect of the terminological system. Considering the terminological field of medicine and dentistry in particular, one can trace the emergence of new areas of activity, the emergence of new branches of knowledge, new concepts, and penetration terms from related fields of knowledge, resulting in increasing the need for nomination of concepts, in the study of the features of vocabulary. Several areas of dentistry arose relatively recently. Actively developing now, contributing to the emergence of new terms. Injuries to teeth and oral organs in people involved sports - hockey, boxing, mountain skiing, football, freestyle - not uncommon. In this regard, appeared modern dentistry for adults and children sports. Dentistry / Sports Dentistry Responsible for Emergency Prevention help with injuries of the maxillofacial region and emergency conditions, treatment, rehabilitation after injuries and diseases, Prosthetics, implantation, orthodontics. Currently for maxillofacial injuries are used in sports dental splints (mouth guards). In some dental publications you can find unusual terms: 3D printed Dentistry, 3D printing techniques for dental products, 3D printed models, 3D printing of dentures, 3D printed dental applications, 3D printing polymer materials, 3D printed dental casts, 3D Dentistry.[4].

3 CONCLUSION
Addressing the issues of medical terminology in general and the types of abbreviations characteristic of English medical terminology in particular is explained by the growing need for international cooperation, within which intercultural communication of medical specialists is especially important for the further development of society, supporting the progress of science and technology. Medical terminology is the language spoken by doctors of various specialties. It should be clear to the reader and listener in relation to concepts. The most acceptable for existence in medical terminology should be considered those words that are accepted by most experts, understandable to everyone and reflect the essence of the phenomenon or subject. The semantic meaning of a term in medicine only becomes public domain when it is fixed by an exact term that does not allow for various interpretations, simple, unambiguous. In any language, vocabulary is the most mobile part. Word formation in it proceeds spontaneously and the forms of this process are diverse, which is an indicator of the degree of development of the language, since the words here enter into synonymous relations and are surrounded by a polysemy. The peculiarity of the Latin language is its strict submission to the basics of medical and pharmaceutical terminology, nomination - the expression in Latin terms of scientific concepts in the theoretical and practical disciplines of biomedical, pharmaceutical and medical content. For all sciences, including medical science, the statement is true that the terminology reflects the result of the cognitive process in this field of knowledge. [5] The term is a tool of knowledge, because it provides an opportunity to enrich scientific facts, increase knowledge and pass it on to future generations of scientists. The endless process of cognizing the world, the emergence of new and modernization of existing concepts, the discovery and creation of more and more new objects of reality require the language to provide the collective speaking a given language with the necessary number of words for their nomination. The abundance of terms makes them difficult to remember, however, “adapted” to some well-known and often used word, they quickly enter into everyday life, and then are fixed in the language, since the stereotypic form of the abbreviation makes it possible to easily store them in memory. The problem of researching terminology is one of the key in the study of popular science texts. A term is a word (phrase) meaning the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity. Terms are units of linguistic and professional knowledge that ensure the effectiveness of intercultural communication. For this reason, the equivalent of terminology translation has the greatest practical value in the translation of medical texts. Language is a set of gestures expressing thought. ~ F. De. Sasseure.
4 REFERENCES


