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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TERMS RELATED TO HEMATOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: A comparative study of terms related to the field of hematology in English and Uzbek is an important and relevant topic for modern medical linguistics. The terminology of this field has been expanding in recent years along with the development of medicine, especially words related to blood diseases, diagnostics and treatment processes in the thoracic region are of great importance in language learning. Many specialists and researchers are deeply studying the issues of perfect understanding and translation of terminology in this field. English is widely used as the global language of medicine, especially in the field of hematology, while the Uzbek language is an effective means of communication between patients and specialists in the national healthcare system. Therefore, the accuracy, compatibility and comprehensibility of terms between these two languages is important for increasing the efficiency of the healthcare system.

Keywords: language, hematology, terms, communication, speech, scientific research, Russian language, English language, terminology, medicine, linguistics.

Introduction

Hematology is a branch of medicine that studies the blood system and its diseases. This field is important not only in medical diagnostics and treatment, but also in scientific research. Today, hematology terminology is being formed and developed in many languages, especially internationally, where English is widely used as the universal language of medical science. In this regard, the existence of hematology terms in English and Uzbek and the study of their differences and similarities is a great necessity for linguistics, medical translation and specialists in the field. Hematology terms in English and Uzbek were formed in two different linguistic and cultural contexts, and their comparison allows for a better understanding of language norms in terms of the morphological structure, phonetic properties and lexical-semantic aspects of words. This is important in ensuring the clear, understandable and correct use of terms in the medical field. In particular, for the exchange of medical information, effective communication with patients, and international scientific cooperation, it is of great importance that the terminology in the field of hematology is consistent and standardized in both languages. Therefore, this study analyzes the terminology related to the field of hematology in English and Uzbek, their origin, morphological and semantic features, as well as translation methods and areas of application. This work is expected to contribute to the development of medical linguistics and translation practice, making interlingual communication more effective in the national healthcare system and in the international scientific environment.

Literature review and methodology

The main differences between hematology terms in English and Uzbek are evident in their origin, speech function, and lexical structure. While English hematology terms often

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originate from Latin and Greek, Uzbek terminology is more likely to be based on Uzbek vocabulary, as well as translation from Russian and English. Accurate and correct translation of such terms is important not only in translating scientific and technical texts, but also in effective communication with patients. For example, the main components of blood — erythrocytes, leukocytes, thrombocytes — are called red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets in English. The Uzbek equivalents of these terms can sometimes be difficult to understand, as they are rarely used in everyday language or their meanings are clearly understood among doctors and specialists.[1]

The linguistic appearance and morphological structure of terms differ in these two languages. English uses more predicates and suffixes to form words in medical terminology, which provides flexibility in creating new terms. In Uzbek, due to the agglutinative language features, the meaning is expanded using suffixes in the structure of words. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the method of word formation when translating hematology terms into Uzbek. Sometimes a concept expressed by a single word in English is expressed in Uzbek through phrases or metaphors consisting of many words. In this translation process, special dictionaries and standardized terminology are necessary to ensure clear consistency and understandability of terms.[2]

Discussion and results

The synonym-antonym relationships, lexical and semantic aspects of hematology terms in English and Uzbek are of great importance as a research topic. While some terms have similar meanings in the two languages, their usage and contextual meaning differ. For example, the term "anemia" is represented in English by the word "anemia", which means a decrease in the amount of hemoglobin in the blood. In Uzbek, the term "anemia" is used more in everyday speech, but the term "anemia" is also widely used in official medical documents. Correct understanding of such a relationship requires clarification in the process of translation and explanation to patients.[3]

In the study of terms used in the field of hematology in both languages, along with scientific terms, professional jargon and words convenient for patients are also important. While medical professionals need clear and concise equivalents of complex scientific terms, using simple and understandable words for patients increases the effectiveness of communication. Therefore, it is necessary to pronounce hematology terminology in two ways, taking into account both the written and spoken forms of the word. Despite the fact that there are many abbreviations and professional terms in English, their full forms need to be translated into Uzbek in a clear and understandable way. From a linguistic point of view, studying hematology terms between two languages also allows us to observe the processes of language evolution, contact and interference. Many new medical terms introduced into the Uzbek language from English increase the richness of the language, but they need to be adapted to the phonetic and grammatical norms of the Uzbek language. Such an adaptation process will also be important in illuminating various patterns in the language. At the same time, the terms of hematology in both languages should be standardized on the basis of a terminological dictionary and regulatory documents to reduce semantic ambiguities that arise in translation.[4]

Terminological copies of hematology terms and their translations are an important tool for ensuring effective communication between medical professionals, translators, and scientific researchers. This also guarantees the clarity and comprehensibility of medical information when publishing it, and the provision of accurate information to patients. Mastering hematology terms in translation not only expands the vocabulary, but also helps to improve the skills of specialists working in the medical field. The constant cooperation of professional specialists and linguists

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is required in the comparison of terms in two languages in the field of hematology. In this way, scientific research of terms, the creation of new words, and the correction of existing ones are carried out. Expanding the opportunities for studying such translations between two languages, especially for young specialists and students, will serve to improve the quality of medical education. In addition, in the era of globalization, international cooperation in the field of medical sciences is also strengthened.[5]

Conclusion

In conclusion, the comparative study of English and Uzbek terms in the field of hematology is an integral part of the fields of linguistics, translation theory and applied medicine. The specific features, morphological and lexical differences of both languages create difficulties in the translation process. At the same time, this process creates the basis for effective speech and scientific communication. Consistent translation of Uzbek hematology terms from English, their widespread introduction in medical practice and their coordination with scientific and technical developments in this field play a major role in improving the quality of the national healthcare system. Therefore, improving and standardizing bilingual terminological vocabulary and continuing scientific research are important tasks in the development of this field. This will not only expand the wealth of the language, but also ensure that medical services in the country comply with international standards.

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