



Difficulties of Translating Medical Texts

Salieva Zarrina¹, Primov Ravshan²

¹ Associate professor of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

² Master student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract: *In today's fast-paced world, the field of medical translation is increasing day by day, making it one of the most in-demand fields. Currently, the demand for additional translators who deal with the translation of medical terms is very high. It is worth noting that having the skills of translation and translation techniques is the main requirement of the present time. In the article, stress in translation, problems with terminology; work on translating abbreviations; The problems of translation of the named terms are studied.*

Keywords: *medical texts, medical terminology, translation, translation difficulties, abbreviations, acronyms.*

Medical discoveries and technologies occupy a very important place in the modern world. The generally accepted medical Latin language was replaced by English. But it should be noted that knowledge of common English will not be enough for a translator. He also needs to know Greek-Latin international terminology, since these terms are often used in medical texts, accounting for approximately 30% of the total [1]. Medicine is actively integrated not only into the scientific field, but also into everyday life. An example is popular science articles aimed at ordinary people. Abroad and in our country, the demand for popular science magazines about health is very high, which is why many publishing houses are focused on the use and translation of various articles.

Medical translation is the translation of texts and materials from such fields as medicine, pharmaceuticals, biology, biochemistry, ecology, veterinary medicine, medical technology, etc. [2]. When working with medical texts, a translator faces not only the problem of using highly specialized vocabulary, but also many other problems. When comparing translations from one language to another, these features appear quite clearly. English medical texts and the features of their translation have been studied in most detail [5]. Thus, linguists have identified two categories of main translation problems: translation problems that are universal in nature and translation problems associated with the characteristics of a particular language. Linguist M. Rouleau, who conducted research on the material of the English and French languages, identified the following translation problems [3]:

- ✓ features of the metonymic use of terms;
- ✓ peculiarities of the use of specific parts of speech;
- ✓ constant changes in terminology;
- ✓ synonymy of terminology;
- ✓ peculiarities of translation of eponymous terms;
- ✓ discrepancy between affixes and suffixes in medical terms of common origin;

✓ low quality of specialized dictionaries.

Linguist N. Rask, examining materials from translations of Swedish and English, identified the following translation difficulties [6]:

- ✓ insufficient unification of terminology;
- ✓ use of English borrowings in the translated text;
- ✓ difficulties in translating eponymous terms;
- ✓ differences in medicine and healthcare around the world.

A classification of universal difficulties in medical translations was proposed by H. Lee-Jahnke. This classification identifies the following problems [2]:

- ✓ problems with terminology;
- ✓ difficulties in translating abbreviations and abbreviations;
- ✓ problem of translating eponymous terms;
- ✓ admissibility of using English borrowings.

We considered these problems using materials from medical texts (scientific and popular science articles, descriptions of medications, descriptions of medical equipment and devices). Having analyzed English-language texts and their translations, respectively, a number of features were identified that lead to translation difficulties.

Synonymy of terms is one of the problems characteristic of most languages. An example would be the term English. maxillary sinus. Linguists consider the phenomenon of synonymy extremely undesirable, since it raises the problem of the correct use of terminology. It is also worth mentioning pairs of synonyms that coincide etymologically. Example: English Recurrent can be translated into Uzbek as qayta-qayta. In Uzbek, the second translation option is the most preferable and is used more often. The standardization of medical terminology and the introduction of a unified international terminology is proceeding extremely slowly and is negatively perceived by the global medical community. Based on this, eliminating the problem of synonymy is not yet possible [9].

The next serious translation problem is the discrepancies in the classification and naming of organs and organ systems in the terminology systems of different countries. This problem also includes the peculiarities and differences in research methods and medical practice in different countries. An example is the presence of such a term in Uzbek language practice as a color indicator of blood; in foreign countries another term is used, which in all medical texts is designated in English. abbreviation MCH - mean corpuscular hemoglobin and is translated into Uzbek as the average hemoglobin index. A certain difficulty may be the low quality of special dictionaries due to the fact that the equivalents of some terms are completely absent in them [10].

A translation difficulty such as the translation and use of eponymous terms was also highlighted. We have highlighted several examples: English. Maxillary sinus – French. It has no equivalent and is not designated by any other eponymous term. This eponymous term was named after the English anatomist N. Highmore. From the above example, we can conclude that this eponym is used in Uzbek, but is not an eponym in English and does not contain a surname. The most common eponymous terms are the names of research methods, diseases and syndromes, for example:

- The Widmark method (E.M.P. Widmark, 1889-1945, Swedish forensic physician) is a method for determining the amount of alcohol in cadaveric material. English Widmark's method
- Raynaud's disease (syndrome) (M. Reynaud, French doctor) is a disease characterized by paleness and pain of the fingers and sometimes the feet. English Raynaud's phenomenon, disease. Franz. Syndrome de Raynaud. From this example we can conclude that in the English eponym the French spelling of the surname is preserved, while in the Uzbek language, due to phonetic

differences with the original language, the transliteration method is used when translating this eponym.

- Botkin's disease English The infectious disease. Franz. It does not have a similar designation of the term and eponym.

The next translation problem that I would like to highlight is the translation of abbreviations and abbreviations. In foreign texts on medical topics, so-called occasional abbreviations are used (appendix, abbreviated: app). In Uzbek, this type of abbreviation is used much less frequently. Another example is the English abbreviation t-treatment (Uzbek treatment). Such abbreviations are not recorded in specialized dictionaries, but are quite often used in foreign medical practice.

A significant problem is the low quality of specialized dictionaries, which in some cases mislead the translator. The declining use of Latin makes it difficult to find a clear equivalent. And yet, in international medical practice, the use of Latin terms to refer to diseases, symptoms and organs has been preserved [3].

Thus, translating texts on medical topics can be considered one of the most difficult, because medicine is a science in which accuracy plays a huge role, because here human life and health can depend on accuracy. Therefore, medical translation does not allow for the possibility of errors. When translating medical documentation, inaccuracy of terms or approximate wording is unacceptable. The problems of translating medical texts include several factors, such as: a significant number of synonyms, the widespread use of abbreviations and abbreviations, the constant replenishment and expansion of medical vocabulary, the presence of “false friends of the translator”.

REFERENCES:

1. Balishin S.I. About abbreviations in the sublanguage of medicine (based on the material of the English language) // Varieties and genres of scientific prose. Linguistic features. M., 1989.
2. Besekirska L. International vocabulary in medical terminology. M., 1997.
3. Vasina M.V. Accentual design of terminological phrases in English medical discourse. Ivanovo, 2004.
4. Zholos L.M., Shevchenko M.S. Features of translation of official business speech // Humanitarian and social sciences. 2019. No. 6.
5. Zubova L.Yu. On the issue of the features and difficulties of translating English medical abbreviations // Vestnik VSU: “Linguistics and intercultural communication”. 2005. No. 2.
6. Martynyuk M.S. Features of the translation of medical vocabulary // Collection of scientific student works. 2012. Issue 4.
7. Salieva, Z. I., oghli Bakiev, F. J., Salieva, Z., & Bakiev, F. (2021). Teaching Translation with a Moodle Database Activity: A Case-Study for Uzbek Undergraduate Students. *NVEO-NATURAL VOLATILES & ESSENTIAL OILS Journal/ NVEO*, 9127-9135.
8. Салиева, З. И. (2020). Система непрерывного образования как основа обучения английскому языку. *Вопросы науки и образования*, (5 (89)), 21-29.