International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Inclusive Education
01-02 March, 2025
ISBN Number : 978-81-977564-4-3
https://www.papers.online-conferences.com/index.php/titfl

The role of terminological lexicon in medical texts

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Abstract: Depending on the field to which the text belongs, it contains, along with general consumer vocabulary, terms, and words from the general scientific lexical layer related to the field. The content of medical texts expresses information related to this field, and the terminological layer related to the field is at the center of the content of the expression.

Keywords: lexicon, term, text, term, medicine, popular science, lexical layer.

Introduction

"Text is the most complex object of linguistic research. " As the highest unit of the syntactic level, it is structurally complete and has semantic integrity. Also, any text refers to a certain field. For example, if linguistic texts express content related to this field, then literary texts express content related to literary studies. Depending on the field to which the text refers, along with general consumer vocabulary, terms, terms related to that field, words related to the general scientific lexical layer related to the field are included. Similarly, in the content of medical texts, information related to this field is expressed, and the terminological layer related to the field is at the center of the content of the expression.

In linguistic dictionaries, “TERM [<lat.terminus check, limit]. 1) a word or phrase that clearly expresses a certain concept used in science, technology or art. A distinctive feature of a term is its focus on a particular concept and its attachment to a specific terminological system. In some sources, there are cases when the word term is used instead of term. However, “...replacing the word term with the word term (removing the word term from use) is unacceptable. Because, firstly, the term generally means “a word that designates a thing, event, sign, action, etc.” . That is, the meaning of the word term is broader than that of the term. It can also include ordinary names that do not denote a special concept.

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"The real place of emergence and use of terms is the language of scientific literature. Any newly coined term is first used in the language of a scientific work, becomes widely known, and after becoming popular, can pass into other types of speech, including newspaper, magazine, radio, television, and colloquial speech . "

In medical texts, the role of terminological lexicon is more significant than in general consumer lexicon and general scientific lexicon. However, this is not observed in ordinary medical texts. Because even though ordinary medical texts are related to medicine in terms of content and subject matter, they actually consist of simple advice and recommendations. Since such texts are intended for a non-specialist reader, their terminological content is not so complex. The role of terminological lexicon in these texts is not determined

by quantity, but by the fact that it "takes on itself the burden" of transmitting information and understanding information:

Insomnia can occur in healthy people due to severe fatigue or nervousness (mental arousal). Usually, people who are engaged in more mental work complain of insomnia.

However, it is important to remember that insomnia can also be a symptom of serious illnesses. In this case, it is necessary to see a doctor to determine the causes of insomnia and take appropriate treatment measures. (" Shifo-info", No. 20, 18 - November 2020)

In the given text, 43 words are used, 2 terminological lexicons (Insomnia, mental arousal) are involved. If we take into account the repeated ones, 5 terms are found. This makes up 11.6% of the total text. The term insomnia itself is used in four places in this short text. The content of the entire text is clarified through these terms. The term mental arousal cannot be understood without a special explanation.

As the weight of terminological vocabulary in popular medical texts increases, so does its level of complexity. While the level of understanding of the terms used in simple medical texts is easy, the level of understanding and comprehension in popular medical texts becomes more complex:

INFARCTION

(heart attack)

A heart attack is a serious and complicated disease that occurs suddenly in humans. When this disease occurs, one or more important parts of the heart muscle die, causing heart function to be disrupted. This disease occurs most often in men aged 40-60.

In a heart attack, the coronary arteries (the blood vessels that supply the heart with blood) are damaged by atherosclerosis, and one of the vessels is blocked by a blood clot, which partially or completely blocks the blood flow through these vessels. Heart attacks can be caused by high blood pressure, diabetes, as well as obesity, stress, and smoking.

(Shukur Ergash, "A Hundred Cures for a Hundred Diseases", 44.)

In the above-mentioned popular scientific text, a total of 76 words are used, of which (infarction, complicated disease, heart muscle, heart activity, infarction, atherosclerosis, coronary arteries, thrombus, infarction, blood pressure, diabetes mellitus) 17 are words related to the terminological lexicon. 4 of them are repeated. This makes up 22.3% of the total number of words in the text. 29% of the terms in the text are compound terms (heart muscle, heart activity, coronary arteries, blood pressure, diabetes mellitus). Special knowledge is required to understand 4 of them (infarction, atherosclerosis, coronary arteries, thrombus).

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