

MEDICAL BORROWINGS

*Saidova Fariza**Khujayorova Zehniyo**TerSU, Foreign philology faculty, 4-course**Research adviser : Deleverkhanova L.K.*

Abstract Borrowing is the main way to enrich terminology, including medical terminology; However, recently the use of foreign terms in Russian has become too frequent. Terms no longer meet basic requirements such as uniqueness, precision, freedom from polysemy and independence from context, and lack of emotional color. This article discusses the main functions of terms and analyzes the functions of terms of foreign origin. The authors also conduct a detailed analysis of the loans in terms of structure, semantics, and origin. The study examines the characteristics of terms of English origin, as well as various processes that occur with foreign terms during their assimilation into Russian.

Keywords: borrowings, English borrowings, terms, functions of terms, abbreviations.

Introduction Depending on each historical period, the function of the loan is somewhat different. According to research by A.M. Babkin, foreign loanwords recorded in 19th-century Cohn texts indicate belonging to a certain social class and were often used to insult interlocutors and emphasize their superiority. In addition, such a technique is used to attract attention to one's own performance, arouse interest in certain information or personality and the desire to emphasize the importance and superiority of one People. In scientific terms, the situation with the use of loans is a little different. In the field of science, the use of foreign words demonstrates the active interaction of different cultures and the development of scientific and technological progress, while borrowing is an indispensable part lack of terminology fund. At various times, in various branches of science, borrowings from various languages have been noted, but these are usually words of German or French origin (German

kornzang, spatula , stipfer, bohr, schizophrenia, etc. , French terrencourt, obstetrics, catheter, pipette, curettage, etc.)

Results and discussion. Nowadays, most loanwords are words of English origin. However, talking about the function of borrowed words in scientific terminology, it is necessary to recall the function of terminology in general. According to some scientists (G.O.Vinokur, A.A. Reformatsky), terminology is just a part of general literary language, in which any word can be a term depending on the situation of use and opposite. Some scientists distinguish the term as a separate independent subsystem (V.M. Leichik, V.P. Danilenko). However, it cannot be denied that the term has certain functions that distinguish it from other parts of the vocabulary¹

Of course, the main function of terminology is nominative, but this function is characteristic of names that aim to designate certain concepts, reveal their meaning and thus connect it to a field certain scientific, manufacturing or technological fields. Another important function is communication. Often, by borrowing, the communicator tries to elaborate or clarify a concept. It should be noted that the use of borrowed funds in this case meets its main goal, which is the desire for clarity. However, it should be remembered that the use of foreign words in such a situation can lead to misunderstandings if the second participant in the dialogue does not know their meaning.² For example, not all dictionaries and encyclopedias provide translations or explanations of the meanings of the words “authentic” or “indigenous.” Or a word like "agropedocenosis", consisting of three roots: agro (Greek agros - field; corresponds to the meaning "agronomy"), pedo (Greek pais (payos) - child); cenosis (Greek) koinos – common). Thus, the reader must understand that it is nothing more than “a group of children living in a common environmental area”.³ This term must be widespread and well known, because it represents the result of scientific work and is “a verbal

¹ Krysin L.P. O russkom yazy`ke nashix dnej [About the Russian language of our days] / L.P. Krysin // *Izmenya yushhijsya yazy`kovej mir* [Changing language world]. Perm, 2002. [in Russian]

² Zemskaya E. A. Aktivny`e processy` v russkom yazy`ke poslednego desyatiletija XX veka [Active processes in the Russian language the last decades of the twentieth century] / E. A. Zemskaya. [Electronic resource]. URL: <http://www.gramota.ru> (accessed: 23.10.2018) [in Russian]

³ Rosen, E.V. Novy`e slova i slovosochetaniya v russkom yazy`ke [New words and phrases in the Russian language] / E.V. Rosen. - M., 1991– - 204 p. [in Russian]

expression of the original context”⁴. In addition to the basic function of words, borrowed words also have emotional and expressive functions. And although the terminology should be stylistically neutral, this feature is inherent in borrowed terms and causes negative reactions in most cases. Especially when the use of borrowed terms is unreasonable due to the presence of corresponding equivalents in Russian: “prolonged” instead of “long-term”, “verified” instead of “exactly”, “at the same time” instead of “at the same time”, etc.⁵

But more and more, borrowed words began to be used to attract attention even within the scientific community, for example in the titles of scientific and practical conferences International Airport St. Petersburg "Innovative potential of modern science as a driving force of sustainable development". Here we can note not only the interdisciplinary integration of the term "conductor" However, the word first appeared in computer jargon: “A driver is a program that controls a computer's external device.” However, it is used both in economics and linguistics in the sense of “catalyst, accelerator”. In psychology, this term has the following meaning: “the behavioral expression of scripted messages from parents to children”, originating in English. in other words, the driver is the one who drives the coach and is responsible for the situation .⁶ This term has become so deeply rooted in Russian terminology that it has even become ambiguous. But let's return to the title of the conference: would it really lose its appeal or would it get less attention if the word "engine" was replaced by the word "accelerator" or, worst of all, "catalyst"? action" is used, in which measures Is the title appropriate and necessary? What is the use of this term in this context?

⁴ Vinokur G.O. Zametki po russkomu slovoobrazovaniyu [Notes on Russian word formation] / G.O. Vinokur – M., 1996. The influence of foreign words on the Russian language [Electronic resource]. - URL: <https://pandia.ru/text/80/392/1238.php>. (accessed: 23.10.2018) [in Russian]

⁵ Zemskaya E. A. Aktivny`e processy` v russkom yazy`ke poslednego desyatiletija XX veka [Active processes in the Russian language the last decades of the twentieth century] / E. A. Zemskaya. [Electronic resource]. URL: <http://www.gramota.ru> (accessed: 23.10.2018) [in Russian]

⁶ Rosenthal, D. E. Sovremenny`j russkij yazy`k [Modern Russian language] / D. E. Rosenthal, I. B. Golub, A. Telenkova. - M.: Aris-press, 2008. - 448 p. [in Russian]

Nowadays, more and more terms appear that are difficult to define in specific terms such as "screening", "monitoring", "eradicating", "stripping", "resetting".⁷

Terms have long lost their uniqueness and we are increasingly faced with the phenomenon of multiple meanings. For example, terms such as "recipient" and "donor" have long ceased to refer exclusively to medicine but are used in linguistics to mean "language for neologisms and language for receiving", but few people know. that the term "tolerance" was originally just a medical term for "the body's ability to adapt to toxic substances or drugs".⁸ Today, English remains the main source of Russian terminology. Of course, the growing interest in English vocabulary is no coincidence. The use of this type of borrowing not only enriches vocabulary but also demonstrates the speaker's high level of consciousness and shows a certain social attachment. In medical terminology, borrowed vocabulary is very diverse in structure. Often, the borrowed terms are transliterations or transliterations of English words: "Scaffold" from English Scaffold is a series of contigs arranged and oriented in the order of their position on a chromosome Specifically, "contig" from the English word "contig" or "adjacent" is a set of overlapping DNA segments that collectively represent a consensus region of DNA.⁹

There are also a large number of hybrid terms that are combinations of Russian terms and loanwords: siderophore proteins, efflux systems, etc. However, among these symbiotic combinations you can also find terms that include abbreviations and proper names. terms: Toll receptor, T cell, G protein, p-glycoprotein, NOP receptor. Inappropriate abbreviations of English terms are also common: MDRP1 – multidrug resistance protein1, LEAP – liver-expressed antimicrobial peptide.¹⁰ Such

⁷ Popov, R.N. Novy`e slova i slovosochetaniya v yazy`ke sovremennoj pressy` [New words and phrases in the language of the modern press] / R.N. Popov // Russkij yazy`k v shkole [Russian language at school]. - 1996. - No. 1. - pp. 70-73. [in Russian]

⁸ Velichko O.V. Anglo-francuzskie zaimstvovaniya v nauchnoj medicinskoj proze [English-French borrowings in scientific medical prose] / O.V. Velichko. Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Sciences, - Astrakhan, - 2010 [Electronic resource]. URL: <http://www.diss.seluk.ru> (accessed 23.10.2018) [in Russian]

⁹ 7. Krysin L.P. Inoyazy`chny`e slova v sovremennoj zhizni [Foreign words in modern life] / L.P. Krysin // Russkij yazy`k konca 20 veka [Russian language of the end of the 20th century]. - M., 1996. - 240 p. [in Russian]

¹⁰ Zakharenko, E. N. Novy`j slovar` inostranny`x slov: 25000 slov i slovosochetaniy [New dictionary of foreign words: 25,000 words and phrases] / E. N. Zakharenko, L. N. Komarov, V. I. Nechaev. , 2003. [in Russian]

abbreviations are sometimes assimilated and become widely recognized terms, for example, the term “netosis” is formed from the abbreviation NET – Neutrophil Extracellular Trap and the English term “apoptosis”.¹¹ These hybrid terms are not common but their number has recently begun to increase.

Conclusion In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the linguistic changes of our time, as already mentioned, are due to social circumstances - the openness of modern society to international contacts, leading to the massive entry of loans into the Russian language, since the language “lives and changes along with the society it serves, obeys and influences it” (L. Farms).¹² This is not the first time that the Russian language has faced the need to draw useful information from international experience in the form of foreign words.

And as history has shown, most words in foreign languages have adapted to the "life" conditions of the Russian language, while not losing their beauty and uniqueness. There is still hope that something similar will happen today, and this is just one of the stages in the process of enriching the Russian language.

REFERENCES

1. Valgina, N.S. *Sovremenny`j russkij yazy`k* [Modern Russian language] / N.S. Valgina, D.E. Rosenthal, M.I. Fomina. - M.: Logos, 2002. - 528 p. [in Russian]
2. Vinokur G.O. *Zametki po russkomu slovoobrazovaniyu* [Notes on Russian word formation] / G.O. Vinokur– - M., 1996. The influence of foreign words on the Russian language [Electronic resource]. - URL: <https://pandia.ru/text/80/392/1238.php>. (accessed: 23.10.2018) [in Russian]
3. Velichko O.V. *Anglo-francuzskie zaimstvovaniya v nauchnoj medicinskoj proze* [English-French borrowings in scientific medical prose] / O.V. Velichko. Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Sciences, - Astrakhan, - 2010

¹¹ Slovar` sovremenny`x ponyatij i terminov [Dictionary of modern concepts and terms]. - M.: Republic, 2001. - 528 p. [in Russian]

¹² Valgina, N.S. *Sovremenny`j russkij yazy`k* [Modern Russian language] / N.S. Valgina, D.E. Rosenthal, M.I. Fomina. - M.: Logos, 2002. - 528 p. [in Russian]

[Electronic resource]. URL: <http://www.diss.seluk.ru> (accessed 23.10.2018) [in Russian]

4. Zakharenko, E. N. Novy`j slovar` inostranny`x slov: 25000 slov i slovosochetaniy [New dictionary of foreign words: 25,000 words and phrases] / E. N. Zakharenko, L. N. Komarov, V. I. Nechaev. , 2003. [in Russian]

5. Zemskaya E. A. Aktivny`e processy` v russkom yazy`ke poslednego desyatiletija XX veka [Active processes in the Russian language the last decades of the twentieth century] / E. A. Zemskaya. [Electronic resource]. URL: <http://www.gramota.ru> (accessed: 23.10.2018) [in Russian]

6. Kara-Murza S.G. Manipulyaciya soznaniem [Manipulation of consciousness] / S.G. Kara-Murza. - M.: EKSMO, 2003– - 831 p. [in Russian]

7. Krysin L.P. Inoyazy`chny`e slova v sovremennoj zhizni [Foreign words in modern life] / L.P. Krysin // Russkij yazy`k koncza 20 veka [Russian language of the end of the 20th century]. - M., 1996. - 240 p. [in Russian]

8. Krysin L.P. O russkom yazy`ke nashix dnei [About the Russian language of our days] / L.P. Krysin // Izmenya yushhijsya yazy`kovej mir [Changing language world]. Perm, 2002. [in Russian]

9. Popov, R.N. Novy`e slova i slovosochetaniya v yazy`ke sovremennoj pressy` [New words and phrases in the language of the modern press] / R.N. Popov // Russkij yazy`k v shkole [Russian language at school]. - 1996. - No. 1. - pp. 70-73. [in Russian]

10. Rosen, E.V. Novy`e slova i slovosochetaniya v russkom yazy`ke [New words and phrases in the Russian language] / E.V. Rosen. - M., 1991– - 204 p. [in Russian]

11. Rosenthal, D. E. Sovremenny`j russkij yazy`k [Modern Russian language] / D. E. Rosenthal, I. B. Golub, A. Telenkova. - M.: Aris-press, 2008. - 448 p. [in Russian]

12. Slovar` sovremenny`x ponyatij i terminov [Dictionary of modern concepts and terms]. - M.: Republic, 2001. - 528 p. [in Russian]