

**SOMATIC CONCEPTUAL UNITS AND TRANSLATION ISSUES IN MEDICAL
TERMINOLOGY (on the example of foot concept)***Mamadaliyeva Gulru Ravshanovna**PhD Student, Ferghana State University**Lecturer, Kokand University Andijan Branch**e-mail: guli.ravshanovna@gmail.com*

Abstract: This article addresses the primary challenges encountered when translating English medical terms into Uzbek, the methods and approaches used in their translation, as well as a stylistic and semantic analysis of linguistic units within the framework of the "foot" concept. It deeply analyzes translation issues based on conceptual analysis, translation theories, lexical, and functional-stylistic approaches. Neurological abbreviations and their Uzbek translations, along with issues of terminological standardization, are also examined. The findings are beneficial for translators, medical professionals, and linguists.

Keywords: medical translation, concept, stylistics, foot concept, translation theory, medical terminology, linguistic units.

INTRODUCTION

Medical translation demands exceptional precision, distinct from translations in other fields, because it directly affects human health. Errors in drug instructions or diagnostic terms can endanger patients' lives. Therefore, medical translation requires specialized knowledge combined with linguistic skills. With rapid advancements in medicine, accurately translating English medical terms into Uzbek remains crucial for medical practitioners, translators, medical writers, and readers. This article thoroughly analyzes issues in medical term translation, methodological approaches based on translation theories, and practical solutions to these problems.

METHODS

The translation of medical terms is a specialized branch within general translation theory, primarily employing scientific and technical translation methods. Renowned translation theorists such as E. Nida, P. Newmark, L. Barkhudarov, and V. Komissarov emphasize accuracy, standardization, and consistency as fundamental principles of scientific and technical translation. P. Newmark suggests a 'semantic translation' approach, ensuring each term retains its meaning within the original context. E. Nida proposes the equivalence theory, distinguishing between "formal equivalence" and "dynamic equivalence". Medical translation usually emphasizes formal equivalence, ensuring precise medical meanings. For example, benign tumor translates into Uzbek as yaxshi sifatli o'simta, highlighting semantic accuracy, because benign

(soft, mild, gentle) in medical contexts significantly differs from its everyday usage, making literal translations problematic.

The main problems in translation:

1. Lack of alternative terms in the Uzbek language; many modern medical terms have not yet been standardized in the Uzbek language. For example: hypertension is translated as yuqori qon bosimi, but this is not always the appropriate term in the scientific language. Stroke is known as insult, but it is borrowed from Russian and is sometimes interpreted as miyada qon aylanishining buzilishi.

2. Incorrect use of Latin or English terms, as well as terms such as “multiple sclerosis” are translated as “ko‘p skleroz” in medical texts, but are poorly understood by the public. It is necessary to develop understandable translation options. In many cases, medical texts use the original language terms directly. This becomes incomprehensible to the general audience.

3. Translation of abbreviations. For example, complex medical terms like gastroenteritis are sometimes left in their original Latin form, which is incomprehensible to an audience with a low level of medical literacy.

In the translation of medical terms, diseases named using abbreviations occupy a special place. Although most of them have been translated into Uzbek, some confusion and ambiguities can be encountered in them. Neurological diseases usually named with abbreviations are successfully translated directly through literal translation: ADHA- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder - Синдром дефицита внимания и гиперактивности – Diqqat Yetishmovchiligi Va Giperaktivlik Sindromi, PD- Parkinson’s disease- болезнь Паркинсона- Parkinson kasalligi, CA- Cerebrovascular Accident- Инсульт-Insult, CP-Cerebral Palsy- Детский церебральный паралич- Bolalar miyua falaji, FND-Functional Neurological Disorder- Функциональное неврологическое расстройство- Funktsional nevrologik buzilish, TBI- Traumatic Brain Injury- Черепно-мозговая травма- Bosh miyua shikastlanishi , etc. However, there may be confusion and ambiguities in the translation of some terms: ALS - Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis is translated in Uzbek as Amitrofik Lateral Skleroz, while in Russian the exact translation is Боковой амиотрофический склероз. Although the word “lateral” in Latin is well understood by medical professionals, it may be incomprehensible to the layperson. Therefore, we think it would be more appropriate to translate it into Uzbek as “Yon taraflama amitrofik skleroz”. The next term is MS- Multiple Sclerosis- Рассеянный склероз- Ko‘p skleroz. Since the word “multiple” means “many” in Uzbek, we recommend calling this term “Tarqalgan skleroz”. Let’s try translating the explanation “Breech presentation”- Foetal buttocks present at pelvic inlet- using Google Translate. To get a more accurate translation, first we will translate into Russian: “Ягодичное предлежания- ягодичы плода присутствуют у входа в таз” and translate it into Uzbek. The translation “Breech taqdimoti- pomila dumbasi tos suyagiga kirishda mavjud” will appear. Our job is to carry out this translation in a complete, understandable way. Breech presentation- Brich kelish- tos suyagi kirish qismiga homilaning dumba bilan kelishi (teskari kelish). Synonym: Footling presentation.

The study of the functional-stylistic features of the linguistic units of the concept “Foot”, which is the center of the research, is an important stage in determining the cognitive features of the linguistic units of the concept. The archiseme “body part” of the lexeme foot indicates that the descriptive expressions of this concept form an active lexical layer in the scientific, in particular, medical field. The translation problems of the linguistic units of the conceptual field “Foot” allow us to determine the allomorphic and isomorphic features of the concepts. In our study, the method of lexical definitions, comparative analysis, and translation methods were used. The UN Panda “Oxford Concise Dictionary of Medicine” dictionary was used as the research material. 50 medical terms and word combinations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the Concise Dictionary of Medicine, we have seen that there are over 100 medical terms with the word foot. We use equivalent translation, adequate translation and descriptive translation methods in translating foot linguistic units which belong to medical terms. Below are some examples:

1). **Descriptive translation: Abductor hallucis-** a muscle of the medial side of the foot inserted into the base of the first metatarsal. Also called **musculus abductor hallucis-Abduktor hallusis** - birinchi metatarsal suyakning asosiga yopishgan, oyoqning medial tomonidagi mushak, **muskulus abdaktor hallusis** ham deyiladi; **Ankle jerk-**plantar flexion of foot due to contraction of calf musculature following a brisk tap to **Achilles tendon-** To‘piq spazmi – To‘piq paiyi (Achilles tendon)ga keskin urishdan so‘ng boldir mushaklarining qisqarishi tufayli oyoqning plantar egilishi. **Aponeurosis Plantar-** Connective tissue sheet investing muscles of the sole of the foot fit- Aponevrozis Plantar - Oyoq kafti mushaklarini birlashtiruvchi to‘qima qatlami. **Footedness= dominant foot= motor lateralization-** insonda bir oyoqning boshqasiga nisbatan ustunlik qilishi, ya‘ni dominant oyoqqa ega bo‘lish holati; **Trench foot-** Okop (handaq) oyoq (sovuq, zah joylarda uzoq vaqt qolib ketish natijasida oyoq teri to‘qimalarining qorayib, halok bo‘lishi.); **Clawfoot-** Excessively high longitudinal arch of foot with dorsal contracture of toes- Tirnoqsimon oyoq - oyoq barmoqlarining dorsal kontrakturasi bilan oyoqning haddan tashqari baland bo‘ylama yoyi. **Cleft foot-**A bipartite foot resulting from failure of a digit and its corresponding metatarsal to develop- Yoriq oyoq - oyoq barmog‘i va tegishli metatarsal suyakning rivojlanishining buzilishi tufayli yuzaga keladigan ikkiga ajralgan oyoq. **Doctor bare foot-** a practitioner of traditional or native medicine in China who have not attended any medical school- Doktor yalangoyoq- Xitoyda hech qanday tibbiyot maktabida o‘qimagan an‘anaviy yoki xalq tabobati bo‘yicha amaliyotchi.

2) **Adequate translation: Arch longitudinal** The anteroposterior arch of the foot; the medial portion is formed by calcaneus, talus, navicular, cuneiform and first three metatarsals and the lateral portion by calcaneus, cuboid and 4th and fifth metatarsals- **Uzunasiga yoy** - oyoqning anteroposterior yoyi; Medial qismini kalkaneus, talus, navikulyar, mixxatsimon va birinchi uchta metatarsal suyaklar, lateral qismini esa kalkaneus, kubsimon va to‘rtinchi va beshinchi metatarsal suyaklar hosil qiladi. **Arch transverse-** transverse arch of foot formed by navicular, cuboid cuneiform and metatarsals- **Ko‘ndalang yoy** – ko‘ndalang oyoq yoyi navikulyar, kubsimon suniform va metatarsallardan tashkil topgan. **Athlete’s foot-**fungus infection of foot particularly in between toes- **Sportchi oyog‘i-** oyoq barmoqlari oralaridagi

zamburug‘li infeksiya. **Foot drop=toedrop-** oyoq osilishi: boldirning old qismidagi muskullar (dorsal flexors) falaj bo‘lganida yuzaga keladigan oyoqning oldinga osilib qolgan holati;

3) Tracing: Babinski’s reflex- dorsiflexion of great toe and fanning out of other toes on stimulation of lateral part of sole of foot is called positive Babinski’s reflex; commonly results from pyramidal tract interruption; also positive in infants below 6 months (before myelination)-**Babinskiy refleksi-** oyoq tagining lateral qismi qo‘zg‘atilganda bosh barmog‘ining dorsifleksiyasi va boshqa barmoqlarning yelpig‘ichsimon harakatlari musbat Babinski refleksi deyiladi; odatda piramidal traktning uzilishi tufayli yuzaga keladi; 6 oygacha bo‘lgan chaqaloqlarda ham ijobiy (miyelinatsiyadan oldin). **Bandage figure of eight** -bandage in which turns cross each other like the figure 8. Used to fix and elevate the shoulders in fracture clavicle, to fix splints for the foot or hand- **Sakkiz shaklidagi bandaj** – 8 raqamini hosil qiluvchi, burilishlari kesishgan bint. Yelka suyagi singanida yelkani bog‘lash va ko‘tarish, oyoq yoki qo‘l shinalarini mahkamlash uchun ishlatiladi. **Chaddock’s reflex** 1. Extension of great toe when outer edge of dorsum of foot is stroked. 2. Flexion of wrist and fanning of fingers when tendon of palmaris longus is pressed; positive in corticospinal tract lesions-**Cheddok refleksi** -1. Oyoq dorsumining tashqi chetini silash orqali bosh barmoqni yozish. 2. Bilakni bukish va barmoqlarni uzun palmaris mushagining tendonini siqib chiqarish; kortikospinal traktning shikastlanishlarida mavjud. **Diabetic foot-** (диабетическая стопа) Diabet tovoni (qandli diabetning oyoqlarga asoratli ta’siri);

4) Equivalent translation: Foot injury-Oyoq jaroxati; **Athlete’s foot-** Sportchi oyog‘i (Oyoq epidermitofiyasi); **Club foot-**Tug‘ma qiyshiq oyoq; **Flat foot-** Yassi oyoq; **Blister foot-** Oyoq qadog‘i; **Broad foot-** Keng oyoq (ko‘ndalang-tekis oyoq); **Cavus foot-** Chuqur kaftli oyoq (baland kaftli oyoq);

CONCLUSION.

As can be seen above, various translation methods must be used when translating the medical verbalizers of the foot concept into Uzbek. Among these, descriptive translation is the most commonly used method. Translating medical terms from English into Uzbek is a complex and responsible process. It requires scientific accuracy, linguistic subtlety, and a contextual approach. By eliminating the problems that arise in translation, it is possible to achieve a wider dissemination of medical knowledge among our people and more effective development of the healthcare sector. In particular, specialists serving in the healthcare system, translators, and authors of scientific literature should work together. Accuracy in translation not only ensures scientific reliability, but also guarantees patient safety.

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