

The Role of Phonetics in Pronunciation English Borrowing in Medical Terminology

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Abstract. The purpose of the study is to study the process of borrowing medical terminology, expressions used in the daily speech of a physician, the causes and methods of the emergence of foreign words. The relevance of this study lies in the need to understand the exact meaning of frequently used words and expressions of medical vocabulary, as well as the exact knowledge of their etymology.

Keywords: terminology, Anglicism, borrowing, medical, pronunciation.

In the modern world, English has the status of an international language. Its ubiquity has had a significant impact on both the sphere of everyday communication and many sciences. One of the industries affected by the interference of the English language was medicine.

It is believed that the main language of medical terminology is Latin. Indeed, a significant number of names of terms and phenomena in medicine are of Latin origin. However, the spread of anglicisms in medical terminology is just as widespread.

According to the explanatory dictionary, anglicism is a word or speech turnover in a language that borrowed from the English language, or created on the model of an English expression or word. Anglicisms are characterized by a high degree of assimilation and have a large number of derivatives [1].

Among the huge number of English borrowings, linguists, based on the justification and appropriateness of the use of such words, distinguish two groups:

- justified (include those terms and phenomena for which there are no native words in the Uzbek language);
- unjustified (words or phenomena for which the Uzbek language already has terms and concepts, and anglicisms, in turn, are synonymous with them).

Of course, in most cases, the Uzbek language already has one or another word for a concept, condition, phenomenon in medicine, but despite this, the number of words that have come from the English language is growing rapidly. So what is the reason for so many borrowings in the medical vocabulary of the English language? To answer this question, let us turn to the founder of the Russian-Uzbek terminological school, D.S. Lotte, whose activities were aimed at standardizing and streamlining Uzbek technical and scientific terminology [2].

The prevalence of anglicisms in the medical vocabulary of the Uzbek language is so high that they can be found not only in the speech of highly qualified specialists, but also among patients who are not related to medicine.

Examples of some of the most common loanwords in medical terminology are:

- *Antibiotics* (from the English) - substances of organic origin that have the ability to destroy microbes, as well as prevent their growth and reproduction.
- *Cardio stimulator* (from the English) - a medical device invented by American engineer Wilson Great batch and designed to influence the rhythm of the heart.
- *Screening* (from English to sift, carefully select) -type of examination to detect any disease.
- *Target-therapy* (from the English target + therapy) is a type of cancer treatment, which is aimed at influencing certain parameters of cancer cells.

Despite some novelty and modern sounding of anglicisms, their introduction into the Uzbek language began quite a long time ago. The replenishment of Uzbek medical terminology with borrowings from

Western European languages dates back to the XVII-XIX centuries, since it was at this time that scientists from different countries made numerous discoveries in the field of medicine. Yes, the names of prominent European medical scientists carries a number of terms: Pirke test, Alzheimer's disease, Koch's wand and others.

It believed that most of the borrowings available in medical terminology penetrated into it in the XIX-XX centuries. These include the words "donor", "antiseptic", "color blindness", "laser", "genome". This is due primarily to the emergence and subsequent development of such sciences as genetics, immunology, and virology.

Examples of such borrowings are: Tripsin, Undulin, Zymogen, Triplet, Zymosan, Volumeter.

Together with the changes introduced into the Uzbek language by anglicisms, it is possible to transform the borrowed words themselves. Some of them servethe basis for creating a new term, losing its original form. A striking example is the word "dispenzeteri", derived from the English "dispensatory", which, originally borrowed in the 19th century, had the meaning of a medical institution for outpatients in England, was later transformed into the word "dispensary".

In conclusion, I would like to note that, of course, the presence of anglicisms in Uzbek medical terminology has a huge impact on the structure of the Uzbek language and often changes its appearance beyond recognition. This may cause dissatisfaction on the part of linguists who are concerned about the fate of their native language, striving to preserve it in the most unchanged form, eliminating unnecessary foreign words. According to them, borrowings from foreign languages negatively affect the purity and originality of the native language, reducing originality and uniqueness. In addition, it believed that often those words and expressions introduced into the language and actively used, the meaning of which is not clear and difficult to explain.

On the other hand, many progressive linguists are convinced that the process of language interference is now natural for language development. Moreover, it considered a necessary and integral part of the developing scientific and cultural aspects of the life of modern society, and a greater number of international words will facilitate the communication of specialists from various fields of activity in the international arena. It is also important to note that many scientists have an increased interest precisely in words of Western European origin, as well as in the use of foreign vocabulary, instead of native Uzbek words. For example, preference given to using the word "analgesic" instead of "painkiller", "prolonged" instead of "long-term, extended", etc.

Thus, any language is a dynamic system, and the presence of borrowings from foreign languages is considered to be a characteristic feature of its continuous change, development and improvement. With all the diversity of views on this phenomenon, the only undeniable fact is that the meaning of foreign words in Uzbek medical terminology is enormous, and their introduction is inevitable.

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