



CHARACTERISTICS OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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ABSTRACT: - Consistent measures are being taken in our country to modernize national medical and pharmaceutical education, introduce international educational standards in this field, conduct comprehensive research on current issues of public health, as well as create an effective system of spiritual and moral education of young people.

KEYWORDS: Terminology, medicine, specialty, doctor, practice, practice doctors.

INTRODUCTION

Lack of general practitioners and narrow specialists in remote and inaccessible areas of the country, insufficient practical training in medical schools, as well as the slow introduction of modern forms and methods of continuing vocational education, training of medical and pharmaceutical personnel, medium-term requires urgent measures to further improve the system of determining the perspective directions of its development in the period [1].

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

This year, along with budget organizations, it is planned to increase the monthly salary of

medical workers by at least 10 percent. In addition, in order to further encourage the hard work of industry representatives, from June 1 this year:

the monthly salary of medical staff will be increased by another 15%, depending on the category of qualification;

doctors who perform high-tech complex operations will be paid a bonus of another 25 percent;

1.5 trillion soums a year are allocated to the Medical Employees Incentive Fund.

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Also, the beginning of a period of changes in the theory and practice of foreign language teaching requires that any methodological system of foreign language teaching be built on the existing basis. In addition, a number of legal and regulatory documents adopted in the country allow the teaching of foreign languages and significant changes in the lexical structure of the language to be reflected in the system of medical terms.

N.Yu. Pavlova on the formation of communicative competence of students of economics in non-philological higher education institutions [13], E.P. Rybina on the development of social culture of students of technical universities on the example of teaching English [15], N.V. Zemlyanskaya level of oral speech [7], S.A. Gadjieva grammatical aspects of oral speech [5], E.L. Eliseeva in foreign languages in technical universities [6], L.K. research work is available.

The terminology of each field of knowledge is based on the conceptual connections of professional knowledge. Terminology, as a set of systematic terms, limits the system of concepts of a particular field of knowledge. A.A. Reformatsky argues that terminology and terms, as their components, are the means by which scientific theories, laws, principles, rules are formed, i.e., socially organized truth is reflected in terms, so the terms are socially binding. Researchers and experts in the relevant disciplines are engaged in the study of specific scientific and terminological systems. The study of terms and terminological systems (regardless of the specific discipline), mainly from a linguistic point of view, deals with terminology (the field of applied linguistics). Terminology naturally differs in certain areas of knowledge or their parts and terms [21].

Terminology is the collection of terms in a particular knowledge or field of production,

as well as the doctrine of the formation, composition, and functioning of terms. Terminology - the accumulated knowledge of mankind, the study of the formation and use of transmitted special words; improvement of existing terminological systems; search for optimal ways to create new terms and their systems; is the search for universal features specific to the terminology of different fields of knowledge. The term (Latin terminus border) is a special word or phrase adopted in a particular professional field and used in special contexts. This term is a verbal sign of a concept included in the system of concepts of a particular field of professional knowledge. Terminology (as a set of terms) is an autonomous branch of any national language and is closely related to professional activity. The conditions of each field of science, technology, and industry form their own systems, which are determined primarily by the conceptual connections of professional knowledge in order to express these connections by linguistic means. The term is a member of a particular terminological system belonging to a particular field of science, technology, production, the conceptual content of which is determined by its place in the system. Each term has its own definition, along with other terms in the field. Terms other than everyday words are usually clear in the terminological field; the same word can be terms of different fields of knowledge. Terms are also opposed to general phrases in the sense that they are related to a particular scientific concept: the term reflects the results of scientific research and their theoretical concepts [22].

Thus, analyzing the above points of view, we can say the following elements in the term: 1) the term is a word or phrase; 2) a word or phrase with a special meaning; 3) requires a clear definition of meaning within a system of

specific concepts; 4) any word or phrase denoting a professional, specific concept [9].

In all terminological work, a term is a unit that defines certain concepts of a particular field, has a definition, and mainly performs a nominative function. As in any language, the Uzbek language uses a number of methods to express this or that concept. They are as follows:

1. Enrichment of terms at the expense of semantic path.
2. Morphological construction of terms.
3. Syntactic construction of terms.

The semantic development of a word leads to the emergence of a new word in the language and serves to enrich the terminology. When creating a term by the morphological method, word-forming suffixes are added to the stem.

In fact, if we want to focus on the different aspects of a term and a simple word, it is expedient to look at the views of researchers in the field on these phenomena and to resolve the opposition between a term and a simple word on this basis. Typically, researchers point to the following signs of terms:

- 1) the term has a singular or unambiguous tendency;
- 2) the term has a clear, nominative function, which is not characterized by the functions of emotionality, expressiveness, modality. The term retains this feature both in context and out of context;
- 3) the meaning of the term is equal to the concept;
- 4) the term is stylistically neutral;
- 5) terminological vocabulary is a separate system, etc. [4; 18 p].

In knowing the meaning of the word, additional work before translation is carried out as follows:

- 1) the ability to work on multiple meanings of a word;
- 2) the ability to distinguish synonymous words and their use in speech;
- 3) the ability to find the meaning of a word by knowing the antonym of the word;
- 4) the ability to write the meaning of a word in the absence of a clear translation;
- 5) the ability to understand a word on the basis of word formation [2; 56 p].

Terms exist not only in language but also as part of a particular terminology. If a term can be ambiguous in a common language (outside of this terminology), then falling into a particular terminology, it gains clarity. Because in the context the term is: 1) a specific term; 2) can be used in technology registers or order texts; 3) should be clear within the term [14].

Any specialist must correctly understand and use the appropriate special vocabulary or terminology for successful work in any field of science, technique, and industry. The main function of the term (in Latin «terminus» - limit, boundary) is to express exactly the appropriate scientific concept. The term may be expressed by one word (e.g. appendicitis, bone, chest, etc.) and by a word combination (e.g. arch of vertebra, transverse process, vertebral column, etc.). The term expresses the scientific and scientific-technical concept. The scientific concept is a result of scientific theoretical generalization and reflects a fragment of the scientific system of knowledge. Terminology of a definite field of science is a system of names, words and word combinations, which are used for expression of the scientific concept in the system of

concepts, which are in a certain relation with each other. In contrast to other layers of dictionary, terminology is the subject of systematic regulation. Terminology is in constant change: some words are changed, died; others are added and become unused. Many well-known special words get the new scientific meaning. Terminology is a considerable organic part of language in the science and scientific literature [8].

Medical terminology is a set of words and phrases used by professionals to express scientific concepts in medicine and health. Like any word, a term is a set of language symbols and forms - sounds that have a meaning, or meaning (semantics). Words in general phrases differ from everyday concepts, the meanings of terms being scientific concepts. Medical terminology is a system of natural and advanced industrial terminology that represents a distinct diversity of classes of almost all concepts. Its categorical apparatus includes thing, process, essence, event, feature, property, quality, quantity, relation, interaction, causation, and some other things. [23].

The term can be a separate individual word (organism, cell, organ, gene, disease, appendicitis, fluorography), as well as a phrase (chest, cervical bone, hypertensive disease, sanitary treatment, radiation hygiene). In contrast to the popular words of literary language used in everyday life, the terms express scientific and scientific-technical concepts. The scientific concept is distinguished by the productivity of its scientific theoretical conclusions, the reflection of a particular scientific theory, a fragment of the scientific system of knowledge.

Unlike everyday words, a scientific concept has a definition (lat. Definitio), or a short definition. The definition reveals some of the

existing features of the scientific concept. In special (terminological), encyclopedic dictionaries, the terms are enriched with definitions, for example: "Pneumonia is an inflammatory process of lung tissue that occurs as an independent disease or as a complication of any disease." Although both the expert and the non-expert use common language words and phrases equally, unlike the non-expert, the expert knows the scientific concepts that can be assessed by definition, for example: pneumonia, tuberculosis, multiple sclerosis, cardiogram, stress, and so on. To know the essence of a scientific concept is to associate this concept (term) with others, to separate a certain place from the system of concepts of science. Only at a certain stage in the definition is this connection and place manifested [3; 20 p].

The field of medicine can be classified as follows:

1. Disease: asthma, aseptic meningitis, infertility.
2. Symptoms: vasodilation, high risk of infection, respiratory failure, dysfunction.
3. Methods of treatment: vaccination, colposcopy, cleaning, palliative care, rubella immunization.
4. Medical equipment.
5. Methods of prevention.
6. Body parts.
7. Name of medical operations.
8. Names of organs and tissues.
9. Name of medical institutions.
10. Name of fields [11].

Modern medical terminology is one of the most complex terminological systems. The total number of medical terms is unknown - according to experts, the terminological fund

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of modern medicine exceeds 500 thousand. If a hundred years ago a trained physician was well versed in modern terminology, it is now almost impossible to master several hundred thousand medical terms (historical data: 1 thousand medical terms in the tenth century, around 1850 - 6 thousand, 1950 - 45 thousand) and no one still knows them could not memorize, so in Latin, as in any other language, the rules of systematics and word formation of terms consist of certain elements. If you master these rules, you can even learn to understand new terms. Medical terminology differs in three respects:

- 1) anatomical terminology. This is an integral part of medical education, as all anatomical terms are studied in Latin;
- 2) clinical terminology. This is a term used in clinical practice. Many clinical terms are complex words composed of word-forming elements. The main role in the development of clinical terms is played by the elements that form the Greek-Latin term. Mastering the Greek-Latin term element system is the same as the terminological key to understanding the basic medical clinical term;
- 3) pharmaceutical terminology. It also uses mainly Greek and Latin words or parts of them, from which artificially formed new terms and names. The names of medicines are formed from standard Latin and Greek word elements [19].

Medical terminology is classified as follows:

- 1) Terms dealing with the solution of problems in medicine: therapy - therapy, pediatrics - pediatrics, surgery - surgery, operative (surgical) treatment - operativnoe lechenie, conservative treatment - konservativnoe lechenie;
- 2) terms denoting the object of activity: colon cancer - cancer of the small intestine, gastric (stomach) cancer - cancer of the stomach;

3) terms denoting the subject of activity: doctor - doctor, surgeon - surgeon, nurse - nurse, nurse, nurse;

4) terms denoting means of activity: dental (drilling) engine, dental drilling machine - bormashina, mouth mirror - rotovoe zerkalo, plugger - shtopfer (dental instrument);

5) terms denoting the product of activity: tetracycline intoxication - tetracycline intoxication, recover - recovery [17; 17 p.].

Terms are rigid scientific concepts that give a complete picture of a topic, event, process. As part of the anatomical terminology, it is distinguished as follows:

- a) general terms represented by nouns;
- b) general terms expressed by adjectives and indicating the location and orientation of body parts;
- c) terms expressed by different parts of speech (adjectives, numbers) and related to the organ or area of the human body, the volume and order of regulation;

The structure of anatomical terms can be as follows:

- 1) consists of a single word, i.e. a single noun in the singular or plural form;
- 2) consists of two words, ie one name and a definition (agreed or inconsistent);
- 3) written, ie adding a name and several definitions to it [18].

Clinical terminology (clinical - patient care) includes the names of various diseases, research and treatment methods, clinical specialties. An important part of these names are complex or anatomical meanings, and are prefixal, suffix, and affixed term elements. [26].

In terms of structure, clinical terms can be divided into three major groups:

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1) these words consist of a single word, which is simple in the structure of word formation, i.e., root and ending;

2) these are words formed by adding a prefix, suffix, prefix-suffix method, or root (base);

3) includes clinical terms (for example, pneumonia crouposa - croupous pneumonia, pneumonia apicalis - apical pneumonia). There is a definite word in every phrase - nouns or descriptive words in a unit are usually adjectives. Their role is to define the general concept in a certain way [12].

Pharmaceutical term - research, production, study of the use of plant, mineral, animal and synthetic drugs is a term of a number of specialized sciences combined under the common name "pharmacy" (Greek pharmakeia drug use). To properly understand the specific methods of term formation and the principles that influence the choice of compound types of names, it is necessary to become familiar with some general pharmaceutical terms.

1. A medicinal product (medicamentum, i, n, remedium, i, n, grech. Pharmacon) is a substance approved by the competent authority of the relevant country in the prescribed manner for use in the treatment, prevention or diagnosis of a disease. Medicinal products include plant, animal, synthetic substances that have pharmacological activity and are intended for the production of drugs.

2. Medicinal substance (substantia pharmaceutica) - a medicinal product that is an individual chemical compound or biological substance.

3. Medicinal plant raw material - a plant raw material (grass, leaves, bark, etc.) approved for medical use.

4. Dosage form (forma medicamentorum) - a condition attached to a medicinal product or medicinal plant raw material that has the desired therapeutic effect.

5. A drug (praeparatum) is a drug product in the form of a specific dose.

6. The active substance is a component of a medicinal product that has a therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic effect.

7. Combined medicinal products - medicinal products containing several active substances in the form of a single dose [24].

The main pharmaceutical terms are:

1. Medicinal substance - the properties of a drug-containing substance and drugs intended for its production. Medicinal substances can be of natural (mineral, microbial, plant, animal) origin and synthetic (for example: magnesium sulfate, antibiotic kanamycin, hormone insulin).

2. Medicinal product (drug) - a substance or substance of natural or chemical origin used for the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of diseases (for example: calcium gluconate, paracetamol).

3. Dosage form - the form given to medicine is the most convenient product for practical use.

4. Drug - a specific drug product administered in the form of a dose (for example: amoxicillin tablets, tetracycline ointment, insulin solution).

5. Dose - a fixed amount of the drug, expressed in individual units (grams, units of action, milliliters, drops) [10].

Medical specialties in English are very similar to Russian and Uzbek (see Table 1.6)):

Table 1.6.

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Physician specialties in English

English	Russian	Uzbek
an allergist	аллерголог	аллерголог
an anaesthesiologist, an anesthesiologist, an anesthesiologist	анестезиолог	анестезиолог
an otolaryngologist	отоларинголог	отоларинголог
a cardiologist	кардиолог	кардиолог
a dentist	дантист	тиш шифокори
a dermatologist	дерматолог	дерматолог
an endocrinologist	эндокринолог	эндокринолог
an epidemiologist	эпидемиолог	эпидемиолог
a family medicine physician	семейный врач-терапевт	оилавий шифокор-терапевт
a gastroenterologist	гастроэнтеролог	гастроэнтеролог
a geneticist	генетик	генетик
a gynecologist	гинеколог	гинеколог
a hematologist	гематолог	гематолог
an immunologist	иммунолог	иммунолог
an infectious disease specialist	специалист по инфекционным заболеваниям	инфекцион касалликлар бўйича шифокор
an intensivist	реаниматолог	реаниматолог
a microbiologist	микробиолог	микробиолог
a neonatologist	неонатолог	неонатолог
a nephrologist /nɪ'frɒl.ə.dʒɪst/	нефролог	нефролог
a neurologist /njʊə' rɒl.ə.dʒɪst/	невропатолог	невропатолог
a neurosurgeon	нейрохирург	нейрохирург
an obstetrician /,ɒb.stə'trɪʃ.ən/	акушер	акушер
an oncologist	онколог	онколог
an ophthalmologist /,ɒf.θəl'mɒl.ə.dʒɪst/	окулист, офтальмолог	окулист, офтальмолог
an orthopedic /,ɔr'θə'pi•dɪks/ surgeon	хирург-ортопед	хирург-ортопед
a palliative care specialist	специалист по паллиативной медицине	паллатив тибийёти бўйича мутахассис
a parasitologist	паразитолог	паразитолог
a pediatrician	педиатр	педиатр
a physiologist /,fɪz.i'ɒl.ə.dʒɪst/	физиолог	физиолог
a plastic surgeon	пластический хирург	пластик хирург
a podiatrist	врач-ортопед	шифокор-ортопед
a psychiatrist /saɪ'kaɪə.trɪst/	психиатр	психиатр
a pulmonologist	пульмонолог	пульмонолог
a radiologist	рентгенолог	рентгенолог
a rheumatologist /,ru:mə'tɒlədʒi/	ревматолог	ревматолог
a sleep disorders specialist	специалист, который лечит расстройства сна	туш бузилишини даволовчи мутахассис

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a sports medicine specialist	спортивный врач	спорт шифокори
a surgeon /'sɜ:(r)dʒ(ə)n/	хирург	хирург

The names of medical fields in English are almost identical with Russian and Uzbek terms: anesthesiology / anesthesiology, cardiology, cardiology, dentistry, dentistry, dermatology, dermatology, emergency. nsi / neotlojnaya pomoshch, endocrinology / endocrinology, gastroenterology / gastroenterology, gynecology / gynecology, nephrology / nephrology / nephrology, etc.

Terms related to medical devices: scalpel / scalpel, tweezers, pincers / tweezers, needle-holder / igloderjatel, surgical instrument / surgical instrument, lancet / surgical instrument, lancet, drill / bormashina, mouthwash / opolaskivatel polosti zta, dental saliva ejector / slyunootsos, mirror / mirror.

Abbreviations for medical terms: CAB - coronary artery bypass / aorto-coronary shunt, CABG - coronary artery bypass graft / aorto-coronary shunting (USA), CAD - coronary artery disease / bolezn coronary artery (IBS), D / C - disconnection [priem lekarstva], DBIL - direct bilirubin / pryamoy bilirubin, dBP - diastolic blood pressure / diastolic arterial davlenie, DGI - disseminated gonococcal infection / disseminirovannaya gonococcal infection, CBC - general magnetic resonance imaging, MRI - blood, MRI - echocardiogram - electrocardiogram (ECG), X-ray - X-ray, B.I.D. - (from Latin «bis in die») - dvajdy v den (obishno pishut v recepte o prieme preparations) and at.

The lexical and conceptual meanings of the term are not always consistent. There are several options for their ratios:

the lexical meaning of the term may be fully consistent with the conceptual meaning, e.g., ploskostopie, kishchnik, pochka in Russian; ingliz tilida cerebral accident, antiseptic, clavícula, ear lobe;

in some cases, if the foreign word is borrowed or the original meaning of the word used as a term is lost or forgotten, the appropriate lexical meaning of the term may be missing: roentgenotherapy - x-ray therapy, Hippocratic face - mask Hippocrates, artholithiasis - gout;

the difference between the lexical meaning of a term and the relevant concept is manifested in the fact that in one case the lexical and conceptual meanings of the term are distinguished, in another case the lexical meaning of the term contains insignificant or redundant features of the concept.

In terminology, the causes and sources of synonyms are partly in common with the general literary language and partly different from it. Common cases include the parallel use of anatomical terms and their equivalents that are often used in medical terminology:

- abdomen - intestine (peritoneal cavity);
- axilla - armpit (podmyshka); carpus - wrist (zapyaste);
- cubitus - elbow (elbow system);
- mamma - breast (molochnayajeleza);
- nates - buttocks (yagoditsy);
- patella - knee-cap (kneecap);
- spleen milt (selezenka);
- bronchus - airtube (bronch);
- ventricle - stomach (gallbladder);
- uterus - womb (uterus);
- malleolus - ankle (lodge);
- medulla - spinal cord (spinnoy mozg);
- collar bone - clavícula (klyuchitsa);
- hernia - rupture (hernia);

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morbilli - measles (blind).

In terminology, in addition, there are two variants of synonyms: full and short. This may include the abbreviation option and the use of the full form:

ACTH - adrenocorticotrophic hormone (adrenocorticotrophic hormone);

AIDS - acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (syndrome of immunodeficiency);

EBM - evidence based medicine (nauchno-obosnovanny podkhod v meditsine);

EDRF - endothelium-derived relaxing factor (endothelial relaxation factor);

DNA - deoxyribonucleic acid (deoxyribonucleic acid);

MAP - means arterial pressure (srednee arterialnoe davlenie);

CLL - chronic lymphocytic leukemia (chronic lymphocytic leukemia);

CBC - complete blood cell count;

BMI - body mass index (body mass index);

Bx - biopsy (biopsy);

DLE - drug related lupus erythematosus (medikamentoznaya krasnaya volchanka);

ESR - erythrocyte sedimentation rate (erythrocyte sedimentation rate)) [20].

Conclusion

In short, terminology is an open system as a set of words with the greatest information load. Moreover, the boundaries between commonly used words and terms are somewhat conditional, as well as the boundaries between terminology, professionalism, and jargon. All this defines the continuous process of transition of units from one group to another by the complete or partial loss of value, the acquisition of a

new value. Medical encyclopedic dictionaries, publications, textbooks analyze the terms and conclude that a large database of medical terms is provided in conjunction with the terms of individual disciplines and fields of knowledge.

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