



PROBLEMS OF CREATING UZBEK EQUIVALENTS FOR GERMAN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Eshonkulova Mutabar

Abstract: This article examines the linguistic, terminological, and cultural challenges involved in translating German medical terms into Uzbek and creating appropriate Uzbek equivalents. Since medical terminology requires a high degree of precision and standardization, issues such as equivalence, the international nature of medical terms, semantic compatibility, and the utilization of national language resources become particularly important in the translation process. The study analyzes the specific features of German and Uzbek medical terminology and proposes effective approaches to the creation of medical terms in Uzbek.

Keywords: medical terminology, German language, Uzbek language, term translation, equivalence, terminology development, lexical challenges.

Introduction

The rapid development of science and technology has led to the continuous emergence of new concepts and terms in the field of medicine. As one of the major scientific languages of the world, German possesses an extensive medical terminology system. The translation of these terms into Uzbek and the creation of adequate equivalents have become important scientific and practical tasks.

Incorrect translation of medical terms may cause misunderstandings in professional communication among healthcare specialists. Therefore, it is essential to develop scientifically sound Uzbek equivalents that accurately convey the meaning of the original terms.

Main Part

Characteristics of German Medical Terminology

A significant proportion of German medical terminology originates from Latin and Greek. Examples include:

- Herzhinfarkt – myocardial infarction
- Hypertonie – hypertension
- Pneumonie – pneumonia
- Gastroenterologie – gastroenterology

These terms have an international character and are used in similar forms across many languages. Therefore, two major approaches can be adopted when translating them into Uzbek:

1. Preserving the international form of the term;
2. Creating a new equivalent based on the resources of the Uzbek language.

Main Problems in Creating Uzbek Equivalents

1. Absence of Direct Equivalents

Some German medical concepts do not have ready-made equivalents in Uzbek.

For example:

- Schlaganfall – stroke
- Stoffwechselstörung – metabolic disorder

In such cases, descriptive translation is often employed; however, this may reduce the conciseness and terminological efficiency of the term.

2. Translation of Compound Terms

German extensively employs compound words in medical terminology:

- Herz-Kreislauf-Erkrankung
- Blutdruckmessgerät
- Nierenfunktionsstörung

When translated into Uzbek, these terms often become explanatory phrases consisting of several words:

- cardiovascular disease;
- blood pressure measuring device;
- kidney function disorder.

As a result, the brevity and convenience of the original term may be diminished.

3. Semantic Ambiguity

Certain medical terms may have multiple meanings depending on the context.

For example:

- Befund – medical finding, diagnostic result;
- Untersuchung – examination, investigation.

Therefore, translators must determine the precise meaning of a term according to its context.

4. Balancing International and National Terminology

International medical terms are widely used in professional practice. Examples include:

- Diabetes mellitus;
- Anemia;
- Leukemia.

Complete localization of such terms may sometimes reduce scientific precision and international comprehensibility. Consequently, many specialists advocate retaining internationally recognized terminology.

Methods of Creating Uzbek Equivalents

Several approaches can be employed in adapting German medical terminology into Uzbek.

Transliteration

The term is adopted according to its pronunciation:

- Hypertonie → gipertoniya
- Neurologie → nevrologiya

Calque Translation

The components of the term are translated separately:

- Blutkreislauf → blood circulation

- Herzkrankheit → heart disease

Descriptive Translation

The meaning of the term is explained through a descriptive phrase:

- Stoffwechselerkrankung → disease related to metabolic processes

Creation of New Terms

New terms may be developed using the internal linguistic resources of the Uzbek language. In this process, scientific accuracy and clarity must be maintained.

Conclusion

The creation of Uzbek equivalents for German medical terminology is a complex and multifaceted process. It requires careful consideration of equivalence, semantic accuracy, compliance with international standards, and the terminological potential of the Uzbek language. Systematic standardization of medical terminology, the development of bilingual terminological dictionaries, and cooperation among linguists, translators, and medical professionals are essential for addressing these challenges effectively.

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