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## **Modern development of medical terminology in English**

Terminology is the most mobile part of the vocabulary of a language, especially rapidly developing in recent decades as a result of the rapid movement of science and technology forward. In its development and functioning, the decisive role of social factors, and in this case scientific and technical, is especially clearly manifested. To get a true picture of the formation of terms, an interrelated study of terminology and the corresponding field of knowledge is necessary [1].

Scientific terminology is the most dynamic part of the lexico-semantic system of the language. Numerous studies of terminological systems, carried out on the material of various languages, constantly reveal in them a kind of interweaving of general linguistic patterns and specific circumstances that affect the vocabulary of a particular field of knowledge [2].

Medicine is one of the most ancient areas of human activity, therefore, the terminology of medicine is a long-established vocabulary, but at the same time it is a constantly evolving terminology. In connection with the intensive development of medico-biological, medico-chemical, medico-technical knowledge, the number of special medical terms is increasing [3]. In medicine, many new scientific concepts and terms appear, many old ones undergo one or another change, which makes it possible to most fully and clearly trace development trends and ways of its formation, the laws of linguistic nomination using the material of English, medical terminology.

At the moment, the English language of medicine, like many other branches of science, is experiencing a "neological boom". The huge influx of new words made it necessary to describe them [4-5].

The emergence of a new word is the result of a struggle between two tendencies - the tendency of language development and the tendency of its preservation. This is due to the fact that "there is a rather strong tendency in the language to remain in a

state of communicative fitness." However, in order to more adequately reflect, reproduce and consolidate new ideas and concepts, language and vocabulary are forced to rebuild, differentiate, generate new units [6]. At the same time, the appearance of a new word is not always caused by the direct needs of society for a new designation. Often, the appearance of neoplasms in medical terminology is the process of creating not only new terms in structure, but also giving a new terminological meaning to terms already existing in other sublanguages - this is the result of new associations or the result of eliminating homonymy, and so on. So, for example, in the terminological phrase medical monitoring, the technical term monitoring with the meaning "monitoring, control, observation" has acquired a new meaning in medicine "constant monitoring of the patient's condition" [7].

By "simple term" is meant a single-word term, which is a generic term. A simple term is formed by affixing, rethinking a general literary word, or individual term creation from morphemes of classical languages, or borrowing from other languages, or other terminological sphere, for example, clone - клон, immunise - иммунизировать, gene - ген, tagging - тегирование, scanner - сканер, hormone - гормон. Simple terms-words are used in the terminology system of medicine both as independent nominative units and as basic components of complex terms and terminological phrases [7-10].

A complex term is understood as a term with two or more elements or components, characterized by an integral form and formed by adding or rethinking a general literary complex word, or borrowing from other languages, or other terminological sphere, or individual term creation from morphemes of classical languages, for example, antineoplastins - противораковое вещество, brainwave - мозговые волны, radiochemicals - радиохимические вещества, roentgenotherapy - рентгенотерапия, teleophthalmology - телевизионная офтальмология, xeroradiography - ксерорадиография, cryobiologist - криобиолог, immunogen - иммуноген, monoclonal - моноклонный [8-11].

A terminological phrase (term combination) is understood as a multicomponent, separately formed semantically integral phrase formed by combining two, three or

more terminological components, for example, blood substitute - вещество-заместитель крови, environmental health officers - работник здравоохранения по защите окружающей среды, high-speed snapshots of chemical reactions - быстрые фотографические снимки химических реакций [11]. The formation of terminological phrases comes from Latin medical terminology where, in contrast to the Greek language, the generic term is formalized separately from the specific one.

Concluding this review of the nature of linguistic changes in the terminology of medicine, it should be emphasized once again that following the general trends in the development of language in line with its internal structure, changes in its functioning occur gradually, which is reflected in the development trends in medical terminology, fulfilling the main role of language - to be a means both non-professional and professional medical communication in particular [12,13]

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