

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY RELATED TO PEDIATRIC DISEASES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This research paper presents a comparative analysis of medical terminology related to children's diseases in English and Uzbek languages. The objective is to identify similarities and differences in pediatric disease terminology, which could have implications for medical translation, communication, and education in multilingual and multicultural healthcare settings. The study aims to contribute to better healthcare outcomes by facilitating clearer communication between healthcare providers and patients in Uzbekistan and other English-speaking regions.

Keywords: Pediatric, diseases, Medical terminology, English and Uzbek languages, Comparative analysis, Healthcare communication, Medical translation, Multilingual healthcare, Cultural differences, Translation challenges, Cross-cultural communication.

**СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ,
СВЯЗАННОЙ С ДЕТСКИМИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯМИ, В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И
УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ
АБСТРАКТНЫЙ**

В данной научной работе представлен сравнительный анализ медицинской терминологии, связанной с детскими болезнями, на английском и узбекском языках. Цель состоит в том, чтобы выявить сходства и различия в терминологии педиатрических заболеваний, которые могут иметь значение для медицинского перевода, общения и образования в многоязычных и мультикультурных медицинских учреждениях. Целью исследования является содействие улучшению результатов здравоохранения путем содействия более четкому общению между медицинскими работниками и пациентами в Узбекистане и других англоязычных регионах.

Ключевые слова: Педиатрия, заболевания, Медицинская терминология, Английский и узбекский языки, Сравнительный анализ, Медицинская коммуникация, Медицинский перевод, Многоязычное здравоохранение, Культурные различия, Проблемы перевода, Межкультурная коммуникация.

**BOLA KASALLIKLARIGA BO'LGAN TIBBIY TERMINOLOGIYANI INGLIZ VA
O'ZBEK TILIDA QIYOSIY O'RGANISH.**

АБСТРАКТ

Ushbu tadqiqot ishida ingliz va o'zbek tillarida bolalar kasalliklariga oid tibbiy terminologiyaning qiyosiy tahlili keltirilgan. Maqsad - ko'p tilli va ko'p madaniyatli sog'liqni saqlash sharoitida tibbiy tarjima, muloqot va ta'limga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin bo'lgan bolalar kasalliklari terminologiyasidagi o'xshashlik va farqlarni aniqlash. Tadqiqot O'zbekiston va boshqa ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchi hududlardagi tibbiyot xodimlari va bemorlar o'rtasida aniqroq muloqotni yo'lga qo'yish orqali sog'liqni saqlash sohasidagi yaxshi natijalarga hissa qo'shishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Pediatriya, kasalliklar, Tibbiyot terminologiyasi, ingliz va o'zbek tillari, Qiyosiy tahlil, Sog'liqni saqlash aloqasi, Tibbiy tarjima, Ko'p tilli sog'liqni saqlash, Madaniy farqlar, Tarjima muammolari, Madaniyatlararo muloqot.

INTRODUCTION

The globalization of healthcare services and the increasing mobility of populations call for a deeper understanding of medical terminology across different languages. Specifically, the accurate translation and comprehension of terms related to pediatric diseases are crucial for effective diagnosis, treatment, and patient education. This study focuses on the comparison of such terminology in English and Uzbek, aiming to highlight the linguistic and cultural nuances that may affect medical communication and care.

Building upon the foundation laid out, this research delves into the nuances of pediatric disease terminology across the English and Uzbek languages. By meticulously comparing terms, phrases, and medical jargon, the study sheds light on the linguistic bridges and barriers that exist within pediatric healthcare. Recognizing these elements is pivotal for enhancing medical translation services, which in turn can significantly improve the quality of patient care and understanding in diverse linguistic landscapes.

The Scope of Comparative Analysis

The comparative analysis encompasses a wide range of diseases common among children, including but not limited to, infectious diseases, chronic conditions, and nutritional deficiencies. Each condition is examined through the lens of medical terminology, diagnostic criteria, treatment modalities, and preventive measures as described in both English and Uzbek medical literature.

Methodological Approach

A systematic approach is employed, involving the collection of medical terms from authoritative sources such as textbooks, peer-reviewed articles, and digital health databases. This is complemented by interviews with healthcare professionals who have firsthand experience in delivering pediatric care in both languages. The analysis employs qualitative methods to interpret the data, focusing on semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic aspects of the medical terminology used.

Findings and Implications

Preliminary findings suggest a significant overlap in the medical lexicon used to describe pediatric diseases in English and Uzbek, reflecting the global standardization of medical terminology. However, distinct differences were noted in terms of colloquial expressions, traditional beliefs influencing disease conceptualization, and the use of certain medical terms that have no direct equivalent in one of the languages. These discrepancies underscore the complexity of medical translation and the potential for miscommunication in clinical settings.

The implications of these findings are manifold. For one, they highlight the need for culturally sensitive translation practices that go beyond literal translation to encompass the cultural and contextual nuances of health communication. Additionally, the findings advocate for the integration of linguistic and cultural competence into medical education, particularly for healthcare providers working in multilingual environments. This is not only about improving doctor-patient communication but also about ensuring that medical documentation and patient education materials are accurately translated and culturally adapted.

Contribution to Healthcare Outcomes

By fostering a deeper understanding of the similarities and differences in pediatric disease terminology between English and Uzbek, this study contributes to the broader goal of improving healthcare outcomes. Clear and effective communication is fundamental to accurate diagnosis, patient compliance with treatment regimens, and the overall satisfaction and trust in the healthcare system. In regions like Uzbekistan, where linguistic diversity is a given, the findings of this study are particularly relevant. They offer actionable insights for healthcare practitioners, medical translators, and policymakers alike, aiming to bridge the communication gap in pediatric care and ultimately, to enhance the health and well-being of children in multilingual and multicultural communities.

Future Directions

Looking forward, this research paves the way for further studies exploring other language pairs and medical specialties. Expanding the scope of research could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities in medical translation and communication across different cultural contexts. Moreover, developing tools and technologies to support multilingual medical communication could be another exciting avenue for enhancing global healthcare delivery.

Methodology

Data Collection

The study employed a descriptive research design, gathering data from various sources, including medical dictionaries, pediatric textbooks, and online medical databases in both English and Uzbek languages. Key terms related to common children's diseases, their symptoms, diagnostics, treatment, and prevention were identified for analysis.

Analysis

A comparative analysis was conducted to examine the equivalence, discrepancies, and any unique cultural or linguistic aspects influencing the use of medical terminology in pediatric diseases. The analysis also considered the implications of these findings on medical translation practices and healthcare communication in multilingual settings.

Results

The analysis revealed several key findings:

- **Direct Equivalents:** Many terms related to pediatric diseases have direct equivalents in both languages, facilitating straightforward translation and understanding. For example, "chickenpox" in English translates directly to "сувчечак" (suvchechak) in Uzbek.
- **Cultural and Contextual Variations:** Some terms exhibit cultural and contextual variations, affecting their translation and interpretation. For instance, certain disease names in Uzbek incorporate traditional beliefs or local environmental factors influencing disease perception.
- **Technical and Lay Terminology:** The study noted differences in the use of technical versus lay terminology across languages. In some cases, the Uzbek language uses more descriptive lay terms for diseases commonly known by their scientific names in English.
- **Translation Challenges:** Complex medical terms and idiomatic expressions related to symptoms or treatment advice often pose translation challenges, potentially leading to misunderstandings in a medical context.

Discussion

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The findings highlight the importance of cultural and linguistic awareness in medical communication, particularly in pediatric care. Misinterpretations or inaccuracies in translating medical terms can lead to ineffective treatment, patient confusion, and decreased trust in healthcare providers. Therefore, the development of bilingual or multilingual medical resources and the training of medical professionals in cross-cultural communication are essential for improving healthcare outcomes in multilingual societies.

Conclusion

This study underscores the significance of understanding and accurately translating pediatric disease terminology in English and Uzbek. It suggests that enhancing linguistic competence in healthcare settings can contribute to better patient care and communication. Future research could expand this comparative analysis to other languages and medical specialties, furthering the knowledge base for improving global healthcare communication and education.

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