

## TRANSLATION OF SHORTENED WORDS IN THE TERMINOLOGY OF SURGERY

**Tursunov Elmurod Umrzoqovich**

*Teacher, Department of English Theoretical Disciplines, Uzbek State World Languages University, Tashkent city, Uzbekistan*

### **Abstract**

The aim of article is to discuss and illustrate special features of translating surgery terms and their interpretation. Following the aspect, it covers common features on the special translation comprising: abbreviations, acronyms, shortened words and their types within the terms of surgery. Therefore it is crucial issue for translators to have ample knowledge and idea on surgery; medical background information and acquainting with special acronyms in international medical filed. The paper constitutes supported examples as well as samples on the provided theme. The readers can get enough data and opinion on the topic by means of article through provided points.

### **Keywords:**

feature,  
terminology,  
abbreviation,  
acronym, clipping,  
blending, steps,  
equivalent,  
correspondence

### **INTRODUCTION**

Medical translation concerns a number of subject areas, including pharmacology, medical rescue system, surgery, obstetrics, pediatrics, psychiatry, internal medicine, oncology, cardiology and other fields of specialty, as well as other disciplines, such as law or administration. In this field a lot of well-known specialists such as: Kaplan (2001), Gotti (2008), Fischbach (1998), Askehave (2000), Mc Morrow (1998) had researcher works and implementations on the subject. Translation is a crucial factor in disseminating knowledge and new discoveries in the medical field globally. The translators of medical texts face a number of challenges, some of which are the subject of research. They include medical terminology, lexical equivalence of medical texts, readability, quality issues. This chapter offers a general overview of the major issues in medical translation.

### **THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

First of all, IMIA (2009: 6-11) suggest the following steps in the translation process: preparing the final version of the ST (poorly written or confusing passages are likely to be awkward and ambiguous in the target language), which is followed by commissioning a translator who decides if she or he is qualified to translate the text, then - translation, and finally - verification: the translated document is reviewed and edited by another professional, who ideally should have more subject area expertise and be more experienced than the translator. It is then proof-read, ideally by a third person. That, however, is not actually the final stage of the process, as it may be necessary to adapt the TT to local requirements concerning a informed consent documents and other medical texts ( Dorland. 2011).

Moreover, translating surgery terms demands special knowledge and world outlook on medicine. Following it, translation of surgery terms can include several steps below:

- Extracting terms from the source format
- Translating text to the target language
- Editing by a separate person to assure adhere to approved terminology and proper style and voice
- Publishing the translation in the original format
- Proofreading to ensure the formatted translation has proper punctuation and equivalent, page breaks, and displays correctly
- Reviewing in- country by a native – speaking expert to ensure the translation meets all requirements

More precisely, in terms of the lexical and semantic peculiarities, there are phraseologies, abbreviations, and neologisms in medical English, especially in the branch of surgery. As for the syntactic features, inverted sentences, elliptical sentences, and split sentences are frequently use in medical English. However, written speech is passive in surgery ( Gotti. 2006).

One of the characteristic features of medical language is the presence of acronyms, initialisms and clipped forms. With English having the status of the lingua franca of medicine, English acronyms enter other languages and are used both by the medical professionals and patients, especially if no native acronym is commonly used in the local language e.g. MCV, TSH, INR, CRP, LDL, HDL etc. As presented in the table below, the correspondence between terms and the type of abbreviation may vary.

## METHODOLOGY

The terms, especially word usage should be accurate and easy to understand as shortened words. Coming to abbreviation, it denotes to a word or phrase by usually shortening something or omitting parts of the word or phrase ( Bowker L. 2006) There are many abbreviations in medical English with the several categories below (Азнаурова Э.С 1989).

### (1) Initialisms and acronyms

Initialisms define to an abbreviation including of the first letter or letters of words in a phrase (for example, ALT - Alanine amino transferase), syllables or components of a word (ALSPA - Allergen-Specific Antigen), or a combination of words and syllables (Blood Type ABO- A blood test that categorizes blood into one of four types: A, B, AB or O). While acronyms refers to a word or name formed as an abbreviation from the initial components in a phrase or a word, usually individual letters (PET- A noninvasive, painless procedure that combines the technology from a positron emission tomography (PET) and a computed tomography (CT) to create one highly powerful diagnostic imaging system).

In some cases different meanings are observed in the same acronyms. For example, LAP-BAND - (Laparoscopic Gastric Banding) A common bariatric procedure which involves the placement of an adjustable silicone elastic band on the upper part of the stomach typically using a laparoscopic technique. In this situation, the impetrator should establish confidence the acronym owns the cohesion in the context.

(2) Blends or Portmanteaus. Linguistic blend of words are called portmanteau word, in which parts of multiple words or their sounds are mixed into a new term. Other examples such as: SED Rate - A sedimentation rate test measures the speed in which blood cells settle to the bottom of a test tube, Urinalysis – analysis of urine system .

(3) Clippings. Clippings refer to the formation of a new word by shortening it. For example, Neo – newborn or infant, MonoTest - A test for mononucleosis, an infectious disease caused by a virus, Bilirubin - Bilirubin is a substance formed when hemoglobin breaks down etc. by means of investigation, it is obvious that in some cases there does not exist appropriate equivalent in Uzbek or in English while translating these the terms of surgery. Thus, there are addressed frequently the type of translation steps: “translation and verification steps”.

Here another more examples translated within the steps provided in literature review part:

- Free T4- Qalqonsimon bez funksiyasini tekshiruv testi
- GC PCR- jinsiy a`zolar bilan bog`liq bakteriyalarni aniqlash testi
- GI – oshqozon ichak sohasi
- Liver/HFP – jigar ishlash jarayonini tuzatish va baholash testi
- MRA (Magnetic Resonance Angiogram) – Magnit Resonans Tekshiruv
- MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) – Magnit Resonans Kuzatuv
- PSA (A prostate-specific antigen screen) – prostate adenomasi tekshiruv oynasi (PATO)

According to the ATA specification 2200, as for the abbreviations, there is no necessity for the translator to gain an abbreviation. In the translation progress, when an abbreviation appears for the first time, the full form should be provided (Kaplan. 2001). If no abbreviation form could be found in the dictionary, the translator should check the full form in the original text and translate the whole phrase and then provide an abbreviation for it. There given more bright samples in English and Uzbek:

X-ray	Rentgen nuri
CT (computed tomography)	Komputer tomografiyasi (KT)
Rp (prescription)	Retsept (Rpt)
CNS (central nervous system)	Oliy nevr tizimi (ONT)
COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)	Surunkali tosiqli pulmonary kasalligi (STPK)
PRBC (packed red blood cells)	Qizil qon tanachalari (qisqartma mavjud emas)
GCF (gingival cervical fluid)	Yiring (qisqartma mavjud emas)

## CONCLUSION

Having studied this issue, we can assume that the main features of terminology do not obey exact unique rule in different languages such as Uzbek, English, Russian, etc. majority translators in this filed always follow the rule of interpretation steps “commissioning, translation and verification”. The difficulties in translation of surgery terms texts appear due to phonological, morphological and semantic phenomena of a source language which do not have direct

correspondences in a target language, and require special professional skills of translators.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Askehave I., Zethsen K. "Medical Texts Made Simple: Dream or Reality?" *Hermes - Journal of Language and Communication Studies*, 2000. No. 25, p. 63-74.
- [2] Азнаурова Э.С., Абдурахманова Х.И. Теори и практика перевода. Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1989.
- [3] Baltimore, Md.: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005
- [4] Bowker L. *Lexicography, Terminology, and Translation* / L. Bowker. –: the University of Ottawa Press, 2006. – 96 p.
- [5] Dorland *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary*. 2011
- [6] Gotti M., Salager-Meyer F. *Advances in Medical Discourse Analysis: Oral and Written Contexts*, Bern: Peter Lang. 2006
- [7] Kaplan R. "English – the Accidental Language of Science" Ammon U. *The Dominance of English as a Language of Science: Effects on Other Languages and Language Communities*. Berlin/New York: Mouton de Gruyter. 2001
- [8] World Health Organization online page <http://www.who.int>. 2017.
- [9] Швейцер А.Д. *Теория перевода: статус, проблемы, аспекты*. – М.: Наука, 1988.