
The Importance of Teaching Medical Terms in English Language

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Abstract: The issue of teaching English for medical purposes has been studied significantly in the last few years. English is the language of today medical international communication is the same as in French, Greek and Latin in the past, therefore, it is a necessary condition for the physician career, more medical professionals intends to emigrate to English-speaking countries. As a result, training medical English must be adapted to meet specific academic requirements and the professional needs of students. This article focuses on the significance of teaching / learning Medical terminology that is related to a topical issue for both teachers and students of medical science and also, this paper explores the challenges, some strategies faced in medical students' understanding of medical terminology.

Keywords: Medical field, Medical Terminology, strategies, approaches, grammatical patterns.

Today, in an age of advancing science, culture and technology, everyone huge changes are being recorded in the lexicon of a language. So far, in all areas novelty is initially expressed in terms, in the lexical system of the language. The medical field is also evolving with rapid images, in medical terms the need for which is increasing. It is well known that the lexical layer is the most variable part of language, and it experiences regular historical influences. As a result, in the lexical system of modern language, various terms come into circulation. Analyzing them is one of the important tasks for linguists.

A word about the study of medical terms in English linguistics before thinking, it will be necessary to determine the essence of the concept of medicine. The English Explanatory Dictionary defines the word "medicine" as follows: "Maintaining and strengthening human health, prolonging life, preventing diseases knowledge of prevention, treatment and practical measures in this area complex"[1].

According to Hippocrates, the founder of Western medicine, "Life itself forced people to seek and discover the art of medicine" [3]. From the above considerations, it is clear that people had to live his aspiration was a factor in the discovery of the industry and is still his encourages development. The focus on medicine has been very strong since ancient times. Uzbekistan was the first written account of the medicine of the peoples who inhabited the territory in ancient times The information we get from the Zoroastrian religious holy book "Avesto" we find. His first book, Vendidat, has eight chapters on health important information about. Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn ZakariyaRazi, one of the oriental medicine scholars, Abu Mansur Hasan ibn NuhQamari, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu RayhanBeruni, Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Yusuf Ilaqi, BasitxonZohidxon wrote and contributed to the development of medicine and medical terminology [6].

We can call the terms a mirror of history. Indeed, in the history of mankind all the events that take place are sealed in science through them. For example, past invasions and the process of globalization are also science, culture has had a major impact, especially on terminology.

That's why, right now medical terms learned from different languages are in circulation. Terminologist G.O. Vinokur writes: "Terms" do not appear "rather, they are "invented" and "created" when they are needed [4]. Indeed, this is in line with the development of society, time and the field of medicine there was a need for terms to express change, and they were "creation was done. " This process is still going on today. It is based on discovering new diseases. As a result, they are being used. These changes are just that in medicine, but also in onomasiology and lexicography of linguistics is also reflected and enriched in their fields.

English is accepted as a language guide for various sciences and technologies. This differs from other global languages in that it is free and constantly from other languages (i.e., assimilated words), such as Arabic words (d) from time to time to introduce not only in the general English domain but also in specialized fields such as medicine, pharmacology, etc. Clearly, we can testify to Arabic terms such as alcohol, alkali, alembik, nafta, tatar, al-chemy, el-exir and others. Many other languages enrich it. The English globe has a large number of credits in various fields, examples, many medical the terminology or lexemes were derived from Latin and Greek because they were so popular today, and English is widely used. It also played French, German and many other languages and still does it plays a very important role in supporting and promoting the English language phenomenon. Therefore, English can be described as not a specific language, but it is a set of languages that are similar to each other languages. Interestingly, many words are transmitted indirectly to English, meaning past from one language to another, then to English.

For certain purposes, English is one of the major networks that has emerged recently has been accepted as the language of science teaching internationally for decades and technology. In the last few years, the phenomenon of learning English for specific purposes have emerged became more and more common in the process of teaching English. Undoubtedly, this has become a major activity in the modern automated world (Abdullah, 2009: 1 and Abdullah and Usman, 2010: 4) [1].

Medical English is a branch of ESP that is designed to meet all requirements medical sciences and profession. Medical vocabulary, which is an accepted international terminology discipline and profession are the basic needs of an ESP student, no matter what whether his language is Arabic or Swahili or Hindi (Khan, 1986: 146). This research paper is an attempt to explore the challenges we face medical students understand medical terms and provide strategies, techniques and approaches to understanding hidden ideas in such complex terminology. In medical terminology each profession or field has its own jargon, i.e. a registered or special language allows for quick and efficient communication between the same members' discipline. Practitioners of medical and health sciences have their own jargon or separate language for medicine. Medical terminology is a special language used by students, specialists and experts in medicine and health sciences. This is considered one of the most difficult language among all other specialized languages in various fields. Includes medical language sound, pronunciation, very complex long-term terms that seem difficult to remember, utilize and even understand.

For example: amonasehydrocharideoymphaeoid, encephalomyeoneuropathy, dermatomucosomyositis and others.

Kenneth and Chuntana Metold (1975: 6)" argue "medical writing relies heavily on a dedicated dictionary, most of these words may not be helpful translation or even prescribed. Medical writing is often very difficult to understand, it is necessary if you need to understand the ideas hidden in long words, approach it from different angles and even long and complex terms. " There are also some unfamiliar and strange words in medical language, for example contains three (o) together as in hysteraplingooforectomy, the others start with two (o) in

oophorectomy.

In addition, grammatical patterns in a medical context are different, e.g. The plural is made in a different way than in ordinary English, making many nouns do not add "-s" or "-es" in the plural, but change vowels or the last part of words, e.g. amyoba / amyobas, bacterium / bacteria, case / cases, protozoon / protozoa, fungi / fungi, curriculum / curricula and so on. Basic techniques and approaches to understanding medical terminology are important. As we mentioned before, it is significant to explain what is meant by medicine terminology. The word "medicine" is an adjective that refers to areas / contexts / settings of drug. Terminology is divided into three parts: terms = word, -in- = inside (-o-, connecting) and -logy = learning department. Hence, it can be concluded that these two terms refer to the same field the science of studying or understanding what is hidden within medicine words. There are different techniques or strategies and methods or approaches used to understand the meanings of medical terms and to understand ideas beyond that complex lexemes. The next discussion will focus on the most important strategies. Approaches that can help in the study and teaching of medical terms.

As mentioned above, it is not easy to explore another source language or even Greek and Latin offer the largest part of the medical lexicon. Shortly having the necessary information is inevitable and therefore some basics of the dictionary mastery of word formation and study of linguistic order and word analysis and used effectively (Khan, 1986: 149). New strategies need to be shaped and past techniques need to be reconsidered for the benefit for the benefit of medical terminology and an effective teaching and learning process. One of the most effective strategy in learning / teaching medical terminology is to separate each term to small meaningful units.

So, the formation of medical science is also the result of the efforts of medical scientists around the world. Medical terms are "proofs" of this result. Medical terms - include the nomenclature of the medical field are words and phrases that combine. In other words, they are tools that reflect all the "edges" of the medical world. This field lexicon is the richest and most relevant among the units of scientific and technical field forms a complex terminological system. We can add several hundred thousand words and phrases to it. After all, this dictionary is from the medical sciences also includes terms used in the fields of biology, chemistry, microbiology, botany, zoology, anatomy, anthropology, pale pathology, pale biology, genetics, which are directly related to them. As a result, the linguistic study and unification (regulation) of these terms in every language, including English, remains a topical issue.

Approaches are not the only tools which can be used in teaching or learning medical terminology. The practitioners of ESP as medical discipline can adopt and integrate other collective methods depending on the prerequisites of the contents of each topic in the prescribed textbooks or recommended references. Some selected methods can be utilized in teaching medical vocabulary; some of these methods can be summarized below:

Maclean (1975: 21) provides another angle to the study of vocabulary in medical texts.... She prefers to divide the subject according to "the compartments of the body, organs and systems" and to select vital terms there from in order to present vocabulary lists classified into grammatical categories like verbs, adjectives, prepositions etc..., commonly used in relation to them. Maclean's suggestions point to a useful direction in the compilation of vocabulary lists.

Brasnett (1976:58) presents "unfamiliar features of the kind of scientific English used in medical texts" and focuses upon both vocabulary and structure. He also provides lists of

“useful and frequently occurring ” terms in relation to "research in laboratories, general practice, hospitals, etc. Parkinson chooses case histories, as he believes they provide “a valuable teaching aid” from different departments like” chest, psychiatry, gynecology and pediatrics" for review and listing of vital medical terms [3].

As it has been pointed previously, this study investigates the difficulties encounter the ESP learners of medicine in understanding unfamiliar, long and complicated terminology. It provides modest insights for both learners and practitioners. In respect to the learning process, some strategies are displayed such as breaking down the terms into meaningful elements, then combining such constituents leading to comprehend the definition of the whole term, another strategy was explained that is identifying the word-parts (roots and affixes), also removing the additional parts pre-and post can help in understanding and learning new medical lexemes. Some terms cannot be broken down, they are considered as one mass, because they are named after persons, plants or animal, memorization is the preferable procedure for learning such vocabularies.

In conclusion, it is commendable that in the history of English linguistics significant work has been done on medical terminology, especially on the creation of dictionaries of medical terms. However, as medicine develops, the demand for terms that reflect changes in it is constantly increasing. As a result, the field of medical terminology should be on a par with medicine. In the future, the most important tasks are the in-depth study of medical terms, their scientific substantiation, their unification and development of relevant recommendations, the formation of the "medical terminology system".

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