

## LEXIC AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ONCOGYNOCOLOGICAL TERMS

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**Annotation:** *This article delves into the lexic and semantic features of oncogyno (oncology and gynecology) terminology, focusing on its morphological, semantic, and pragmatic aspects. It highlights how these terms are constructed through affixation, compounding, and neologisms, and discusses the challenges posed by polysemy, synonymy, and metaphorical usage in medical contexts. Additionally, the article explores the impact of cultural and linguistic nuances on term interpretation, emphasizing the importance of precise translation and terminological standardization. The analysis underscores the need for interdisciplinary collaboration and ongoing research to ensure clarity and accessibility in medical communication. This comprehensive study is essential for medical professionals, linguists, and translators working with oncogyno terminology.*

**Key words:** *Oncogyno terminology, lexic features, semantic analysis, morphology, medical translation, polysemy, metaphor in medical terms, terminological standardization.*

**Аннотация:** *Данная статья посвящена лексическим и семантическим особенностям онкогинекологической терминологии, с акцентом на её морфологические, семантические и прагматические аспекты. Рассматривается, как эти термины формируются с помощью аффиксации, словосложения и неологизмов, а также обсуждаются вызовы, связанные с полисемией, синонимией и метафорическим использованием в медицинском контексте. Кроме того, в статье исследуется влияние культурных и лингвистических нюансов на интерпретацию терминов, подчеркивается важность точного перевода и стандартизации терминологии. Этот всесторонний анализ важен для медицинских работников, лингвистов и переводчиков, работающих с онкогинекологической терминологией.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Онкогинная терминология, лексические особенности, семантический анализ, морфология, медицинский перевод, полисемия, метафора в медицинских терминах, терминологическая стандартизация*

**Annotatsiya:** *Mazkur maqola onkoginekologik terminologiyaning leksik va semantik xususiyatlariga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, uning morfologik, semantik va pragmatik jihatlari yoritilgan. Ushbu atamalar affiksatsiya, so'z birikmasi va neologizmlar yordamida qanday shakllanishi tahlil qilinadi, shuningdek, tibbiy kontekstda ko'p ma'nolilik, sinonimlar va metaforik ishlatish bilan bog'liq muammolar muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada terminlarning talqiniga madaniy va lingvistik o'ziga xosliklarning ta'siri o'rganilib, aniq tarjima va terminologiya standartlashtirishning*

*ahamiyati ta'kidlangan. Ushbu keng qamrovli tahlil onkoginekologik terminologiya bilan ishlovchi tibbiyot xodimlari, lingvistlar va tarjimonlar uchun juda muhimdir.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Onkogino terminologiya, leksik xususiyatlar, semantik tahlil, morfologiya, tibbiy tarjima, polisemiya, tibbiy atamalarda metafora, terminologik standartlashtirish.*

## **Introduction**

The field of oncology and gynecology, referred to as oncogyno, employs a specialized lexicon that combines medical and scientific terminology to describe diseases, diagnostics, treatments, and research. Understanding the lexic and semantic features of these terms is crucial for improving communication among medical professionals and enhancing the accuracy of medical documentation and translation. This article explores the linguistic structures, semantic dimensions, and etymological origins of oncogyno terms, providing insights into their classification, evolution, and implications for effective medical practice.

### **Lexic Features of Oncogyno Terms**

#### **1. Morphological Structure**

Oncogyno terms are often constructed through complex morphological processes, including:

**Affixation:** Common prefixes (e.g., "onco-", "meta-") and suffixes (e.g., "-oma", "-itis") shape the semantic scope of the terms. For example:

"Carcinoma" (cancer of epithelial tissue) derives from the Greek *karkinos* (crab) and the suffix *-oma* (tumor).

"Endometriosis" combines *endo-* (inside), *metra* (uterus), and *-osis* (condition).

**Compounding:** Terms like "chemotherapy-induced ovarian failure" illustrate the compounding of nouns and adjectives to provide specificity.

**Blending:** Newly coined terms, such as "BRCA-positive," blend genetic markers (BRCA1/BRCA2) with diagnostic statuses.

#### **2. Neologisms and Loanwords**

**Neologisms:** With advancements in oncogyno research, new terms emerge regularly. For example, "immunotherapy" reflects a treatment that engages the immune system to combat gynecological cancers.

**Loanwords:** Many oncogyno terms derive from Latin and Greek roots, ensuring universality across medical languages. E.g., "hysterectomy" (from Greek *hystera* - uterus and *ektomia* - excision).

#### **3. Abbreviations and Acronyms**

Oncogyno lexicon includes numerous abbreviations for efficiency:

"HPV": Human papillomavirus.

"LEEP": Loop electrosurgical excision procedure.

These abbreviations enhance quick communication but may introduce ambiguity in cross-cultural or interdisciplinary contexts.

### **Semantic Features of Oncogyno Terms**

#### **1. Polysemy and Homonymy**

**Polysemy:** Some terms possess multiple meanings based on context. For instance:

"Lesion" may refer to any tissue abnormality but is often used specifically for cancerous changes in oncogyno contexts.

Homonymy: Rare in oncogyno but can occur, especially when terms are borrowed from general lexicon (e.g., "stage" in disease staging vs. a step in a process).

## 2. Synonymy and Antonymy

Synonymy: Variants exist due to linguistic preferences (e.g., "neoplasm" vs. "tumor").

Antonymy: Limited but notable in terms like "benign" (non-cancerous) vs. "malignant" (cancerous).

## 3. Metaphor and Euphemism

Metaphor: Oncogyno terms often use metaphorical expressions to convey severity or spread, e.g., "metastasis" (Greek meta - change, stasis - standing) to describe cancer spread.

Euphemism: Terms like "growth" or "mass" are sometimes used to soften the emotional impact of "tumor" or "cancer."

## 4. Semantic Shift

Advances in medicine often lead to shifts in meaning. For instance, "pap smear" initially referred to a diagnostic test but now encompasses broader cervical cancer screening techniques.

## 5. Cultural and Pragmatic Aspects

Oncogyno terms can vary in cultural acceptance and usage:

"Cervical cancer" awareness terms may include culturally sensitive phrases in public health campaigns.

Pragmatic features include the use of less technical terms for patient comprehension.

## Challenges in the Lexic and Semantic Analysis

Interdisciplinary Overlap Terms borrowed from general oncology or gynecology sometimes lack oncogyno-specific clarity, requiring contextual interpretation.

Translation and Equivalence Translating oncogyno terms across languages can result in loss of semantic precision. For example:

The term "ovarian reserve" may lack a direct equivalent in some languages, necessitating descriptive translation.

Terminological Evolution With continuous medical advancements, some terms become outdated or redefined (e.g., the shift from "radical mastectomy" to "modified radical mastectomy").

## Conclusion

The lexic and semantic features of oncogyno terms are integral to the precise and effective communication within medical fields. Their morphological richness, semantic variability, and cultural nuances underscore the need for continuous research and terminological standardization. Future work should focus on enhancing the cross-linguistic accessibility and patient comprehension of these terms, ensuring equity in medical care and education globally.

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