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**TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH MEDICAL TEXTS  
INTO UZBEK  
(methodical aid for medical students)**

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## FOREWORD

Uzbekistan has been facing global changes for last years. Modern medical education specialists should be competent. In 2012 into Uzbekistan's education system entered Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR) assessment system, which is the overarching framework of teaching foreign languages in Uzbekistan. The goal of this understanding four communicative competencies of language: linguistic, pragmatic, sociolinguistic, and strategic. In Tashkent Medical Academy, we teach English as English for specific purposes (ESP). We tried students familiarize with the four communicative competencies of language: linguistic, pragmatic, sociolinguistic, and strategic.

The purpose of the methodical aid is to highlight the main problems of translation and the formation of skills, understanding and translation of English texts. It is addressed to senior students, graduate students, GP and applicants in the course of preparation for passing the exam of the candidate minimum for English language. Despite the fact that the selected material is mainly oriented to work in the surgical specialty, it seems that this teaching aid can to be of certain interest to representatives of other medical specialties.

The indicated goal subordinated to the structure of the methodical aid, as well as the methodology for working with it. Theoretical information presented as succinctly and simply as possible. Methodical aid supposed to have a general understanding of the text structure. English and generally familiar with its lexical and grammatical phenomena, however, explanations given taking into account the level of elementary. This statement is due to a systematic approach to learning and the situation that you often face teacher in practice - with different levels of language proficiency. Exercises aimed at consistent consideration of grammatical and lexical features found in English-language text, an attempt made to highlight the features of the translation work and at the text level. All exercises preceded by brief theoretical information about the phenomenon under consideration and possible translation options. Teaching aid structure allows use exercises selectively, guided by the tasks of the training stage, of a separate classes and language proficiency of students. Material selected from various original sources - educational, popular science and scientific literature.

According to the author, a section on features of the structure of the English sentence in the scientific text, so that in the exercise typical offers of this kind are given. It seems that they can be used in as a possible model for reverse translation - from **Uzbek into English**, for example, when you need to submit an abstract of an article in English. The authors, however, did not in front of a special goal of forming the skills of annotation or abstracting text.

The work consists of a preface, 3 sections, list of references, dictionaries. The first section deals with typical grammatical difficulties, found in a scientific text; in the second section, the main lexical difficulties; the third section is the final stage of the translation work - the structure of the sentence characteristic of the scientific style is considered, some 5 recommendations for working with the

text and texts are offered for translation as a check and control acquired skills.  
**Place of translation in teaching a foreign language at a non-linguistic university**

One of the key components of Uzbekistan's integration into the global economy is training well-educated, highly qualified specialists. University education, providing for broad scientific and theoretical training of students in specialties and their mastery of modern methods of scientific research, implies humanitarian education, as one of the key components.

**The main task of the Department of Foreign Languages of TMA is the training of specialists, owning foreign languages.** In the context of globalization and rapid development technologies more and more scientists and specialists are aware of the need to obtain the necessary information on the problem they are interested in as soon as possible with in order to have an idea of the latest achievements of science and technology. Insofar as most of the information in the world is in English - among the languages from which translate the most in different countries, with a wide margin in the lead English, skill translate becomes one of the most important skills in learning a foreign language. Therefore training, if not a translator, but already a specialist in medical terminology and special translation techniques, becomes one of the important directions in teaching a foreign (English) language, which undeniably expands general qualification of a specialist.

Translation performs its most important function of providing various contacts between people for a long time and only in the twentieth century. This type of activity was recognized as occupying a special place, this is especially true today, which is associated with the growth of information, fast the distribution and consumption of which we are obliged to translate. Such an informational the boom and ever-expanding professional needs are driving us today translation is an increasing number of people who are not translators.

In the domestic tradition of education, a foreign language is mandatory discipline in all universities of the country. The ability to read and translate literature by profession has always been one of the tasks of a university course in a foreign language. This task is the main and in the preparation of graduate students for passing a candidate minimum in a foreign language. However, with this translation as a type of linguistic activity is still regarded as a derivative from acquired knowledge of a foreign language and specifically this type of activity is given not enough attention. Our teaching aid is an attempt to some extent replenish existing gap.

### **Features of the translation of a scientific text**

Medical texts - scientific articles, monographs, technical descriptions, being scientific texts, characterized by a cognitive type of information. Language Tools cognitive information processing is in strict conventional framework. From point

view of the vocabulary the main feature of a scientific text is the limit saturation with special terminology characteristic of this branch of knowledge.

Well-known linguistic means providing objective presentation of cognitive information are lexical abbreviations (general language and terminology), passive collateral form, impersonal and indefinitely personal sentences, impersonal semantics of the subject, etc., as well as graphic, syntactic and auxiliary sign systems (various conventions, formulas, diagrams, drawings, etc.)

The scientific style is characterized by emotional and subjective evaluative neutrality, non-categorical statements, generalization of presentation, compositional clarity, unambiguity, clarity and accuracy of presentation. Focus is done on the logical side of what is stated. At the same time, the scientific text still includes a certain number of phraseological units more or less neutral in color combinations.

With regard to the syntactic structure of English texts of scientific content distinguished by their structural complexity. The peculiarity of the book style manifested in mainly models that do not cause conversational speech. Of the grammatical constructions in English, these are, for example, **participles, infinitive and gerundial turns, as well as some other constructions** characteristic for a style that sometimes makes it difficult to understand and translate the text.

The written character of a scientific text gives rise to features such as high percentage of subordinate clauses, homogeneous members, common definitions.

When translating text from English into Uzbek, you need to consider the features structures, both English and Uzbek. Wrong is the desire to give in Uzbek translation mirror image of an English phrase.

Some stylistic-grammatical constructions foreign to the Uzbek language:

1. The English text is dominated by personal forms of the verb, while the Uzbek scientific style is more characteristic of impersonal or indefinitely personal turns.

2. In English descriptive texts often use the future tense for expressions of ordinary action. Guided by context, translate such sentences are not in the future, but in the present tense, sometimes with a modal connotation.

3. In English scientific texts passive turns are especially frequent, whereas in Uzbek, the passive voice is used much less frequently. When translating, therefore, we often must resort to replacing passive structures with other means of expression more characteristic of the Russian language.

4. The authors of the English scientific literature make extensive use of various abbreviations, which are completely uncommon in Uzbek. Such translation reductions should decipher and be given a complete designation.

5. Some words or phrases in the English text contain something foreign to our language form. When translating, they must be replaced by analogues (cf. dozen (dozen) - ten).

When performing the tasks facing the translator - correctly understand the content the text to be translated and to accurately convey this content by means of the target language, are necessary not only a specific vocabulary (including special terminology), knowledge grammar (in our case - English), but also knowledge of the translation technique, skill use the dictionary effectively.

### **Work with the dictionary**

The role of dictionaries is hard to overestimate. They are important not only in the mastery phase. Foreign language, but also at all stages of translation activity, but practice shows, on the one hand, the inability to use dictionaries correctly, and on the other hand, faith in the unlimited possibilities of the dictionary. Therefore, the ability to use correctly dictionary, extracting the necessary information and applying this data when translating a particular text is especially important for a translator without a special linguistic and translation training.

Possession of the methodology for working with dictionaries implies knowledge of the types of dictionaries, their structures, dictionary entries, ways of disclosing the meanings of words.

There is, as you know, a huge number of dictionaries of the most diverse in their destination. The main division of dictionaries is encyclopedic and linguistic, further encyclopedic divided into universal and special, and linguistic. They are divided both into monolingual special dictionaries (synonyms, antonyms, and many others.), and monolingual (for example, English-English), bilingual and multilingual dictionaries.

Here we will focus only on those of interest to us in the framework of this work. English Russian medical encyclopedic dictionary is an adapted translation of the 26<sup>th</sup> editions of Stedman's (Stedman's Medical Dictionary). The dictionary is a combination philological and explanatory dictionary and claims to be a leader in terms of volume and encyclopedic information on medicine among modern bilingual dictionaries. Besides, in addition, according to the editors of this publication, they set one of their tasks different interpretations of medical terminology accepted in Russia and in English-speaking countries. All changes and additions made during the translation reflected in the entries in the dictionary entries. Thus, the reliability of the dictionary is beyond doubt/

The structure of the dictionary is traditional. In addition to the dictionary itself in alphabetical order, there are also other important information. Before you begin, it is worth familiarizing yourself with how use the dictionary, because each dictionary has its own structure and system of signs. At first all necessary explanations are given on the arrangement of terms, on the composition of the dictionary entry, the presence of synonyms and cross-references, stress, indicates the key to the system transcriptions, as well as accepted abbreviations and signs; abbreviations of the original are given a dictionary; at the end of the dictionary there are additions, where a lot of useful information is attached: a list Latin, special expressions and their abbreviations, various measures found in medical literature, abbreviations accepted in the medical literature and when preparation

of medical documentation. The dictionary entry itself includes the term, its transcription, translation of the term and definition; the article is followed by sub-article, where subordinate terms and their interpretation are given; existing synonyms are given; ambiguous terms are given all definitions; eponyms (names of scientists, their Uzbek spelling) and etymology of the word, as well as possible links too the articles; may be present an indication of the scope of the term. For other English-Uzbek medical dictionaries, see the list of dictionaries.

There are not so many dictionaries for individual branches of medicine as well as English-Uzbek medical dictionary for surgeons. If we compose dictionary it must have structure of dictionary traditional in the alphanumeric system, the dictionary precedes the preface, there is information on the use of the dictionary and a list of letters and conditional abbreviations, as well as English alphabet, after the actual vocabulary part, a list of abbreviations is attached. To search for equivalents of common vocabulary words, there are many various dictionaries. Today's state of the language reflects The Oxford Russian Dictionary, Russian-English, English-Russian a dictionary where you can find the words of a very different register, but without such a detailed descriptions as in the above dictionaries.

The current state of technological progress was not slow to affect the creation of dictionaries, there were various electronic versions of dictionaries and translation programs that, definitely comfortable. But sometimes the convenience of information is at the expense of convenience. use of the dictionary in relation to work with a specific text. As for translation programs, then modern computer translation programs are enough perfect, but they still can't solve the most difficult task of the translation process: selection of the contextually necessary option, which in each text is due to many reasons and therefore the result can be used only as a draft option. So, despite the abundance of various dictionaries and other reference sources, necessary in translation, in reality, work on the text demonstrates that often

the dictionary does not provide a finished translation of the word, just like translation programs require editing. In addition, due to the conservatism of dictionaries, new words and terms simply not yet reflected in them. But a person translating a text according to his specialty has one thing one of the main advantages of a translator is professional knowledge, to one degree or another, in this

area. Therefore, we turn further to the consideration of typical grammatical and lexical features of translation from English, the recording of which may remove certain difficulties in translating.

# 1. SECTION I. GRAMMATICAL DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATION

## 1.1. MAIN FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE GRAMMATICAL SYSTEM

When translating a text from English into Uzbek, it is necessary to take into account the peculiarities of the grammatical structure of the English language. English refers to analytical languages, in contrast to Uzbek - synthetic. In Uzbek, the relationship between individual words is expressed in inflections (case endings). In English, these relations are mainly determined by the order of words in the sentence, prepositions, conjunctions, Subject and predicate form the basis of the structure of the sentence, are its main members. An English sentence cannot be without a predicate, therefore, when translating, it is first necessary to find the predicate, and then the subject, which stands before the predicate (to the left of it) and expressed by a noun without a preposition or its equivalent. Addition and circumstance only expand and complicate the structure of the proposal and therefore are secondary members of the proposal. A supplement always stands for a predicate, maybe with or without a preposition. The definition does not have a fixed place in the sentence, because may apply to any member of the proposal.

The translation should begin with an analysis of the sentence. First, it is necessary to determine the type of proposal and the function of all its components according to their external characteristics. A complex sentence can be divided into simple by the presence of allied words. Moreover, in every simple sentence, the subject and the predicate must be coordinated among themselves.

The coordination among themselves of the alleged subject and predicate is a particularly important guide in determining the union-free subordinate clauses. To determine these and other members of the sentence, you need to correctly determine the form and function of the word. This stage of work for an inexperienced translator presents certain difficulties due to the analytic structure of the English language and poor grammar system, the presence of grammatical homonymy - words of different parts of speech, different grammatical forms coincide externally. The center of the organization of the proposal structure is the verb. Therefore, we begin the consideration of the grammatical difficulties of translation with the verb and its personal and non-personal forms.

## 1.2. PERSONAL FORMS OF THE VERB

### 1.2.1. VERBS TO BE, TO DO, TO HAVE

These verbs can perform various functions in the sentence: semantic verb, modal verb, auxiliary verb in the analytic forms of the predicate (conveys only the grammatical meaning with which the semantic verb is translated), the verb - connectives (to be) in a compound noun predicate (a noun, a pronoun, an adjective, a numeral, an infinitive, a gerund are usually not translated in the

present tense), an amplifying verb and a substitute verb (to do). It is important to correctly identify the form and function of the verb:

### The Verb to be

–to be - semantic (*translates to be, appear, exist, be, equal*): Your surgeon is the first line of defense.

–to be - auxiliary: Liver disease **is** also **known** as hepatic disease. The surgeon **is examining** his patient carefully.

–to be - conjugated verb: Heart disease is usually **preventable**.

–to be - modal: Knowledge of certain basic principles is surely required if therapy **is to be understood**.

### The Verb to do

The verb to do is another common verb in English. It can be used as an auxiliary and a main verb. It is often used in questions.

–to do - semantic: They do the task promptly.

–to do - auxiliary (in interrogative and negative forms of the verb): Do not forget that regular physical exercises are the key moment of surgical prophylaxis.

–to do - amplifier: Surgery do play a role in the treatment of obstructive sleep apnoea. –to do - deputy: Self cure acrylic materials contain more residual monomer after polymerization than do heat-cure materials after processing.

### The Verb to have

–to have - semantic: I have a stomachache.

–to have (+ Communion II )

-auxiliary: I have suggested that.. It has been suggested that..

–to have to do - modal: They had to operate on him immediately.

*Exercise 1. Analyze and translate sentences by defining verb functions to be, to do and to have.*

1. Numerous studies **have shown** that smoking is the reason of **having** many surgical problems.

2. Surgery **is** a medical specialty that uses operative manual and instrumental techniques

3. The act of performing surgery **may be** called a surgical procedure, operation, or simply "surgery".

4. A surgeon **is** a person who practices surgery and a surgeon's assistant **is** a person who practices surgical assistance.

5. All forms of surgery **are** considered invasive procedures.
6. Inflammation and discomfort under the stomach **have** many possible causes.
7. Only when the forces **were** very **high did** the areas around the distal surface of the liver **begin** to show stress zones.
8. Which of us **doesn't dream** of a strong Health?
9. Early detection of such eruptive disorder **is** of fundamental importance if preventive measures **are to be adopted**.
10. In recent years the need for hygiene instruction **to be** given at the chairside **has been** questioned.

### 1.3. CONSTRUCTION THERE + TO BE

In the construction **there + to be**, the word **there** is a formal subject, and it is not translated. The verb **to be** together with **there** is either not translated at all, or it should be translated with the words "exist", "exist", "stay" and the sentence should be started with these words.

e.g. **There is** a new method of treatment.

**There are** new methods of treatment.

Sometimes in the turnover **there + to be** a modal verb can appear in front of a verb, and instead of the verb **to be** such verbs as **to appear**, **to exist**, **to result**, **to observe**, etc.

*Exercise 1. Analyze and translate sentences.*

1. **There is** excessive fat leading to obesity.
2. **There are** vast differences in liver diseases prevalence from country to country and the disease has different trends.
3. Where **there has been** extensive loss of both hard and soft tissues, the treatment may well extend over years.
4. To say **there is** an association between two things simply means that they occur together in a certain situation.
5. **Is there** a risk of herpes virus 8 (HHV-8) transmission by blood transfusion?
6. **There was** a significant difference in the patients operated with laser
7. **There has been** a problem in operating fat patient.
8. **There have been** increases in the total number of elderly people who are going in for sports to avoid heart diseases.
9. **There may be** an increased temperature after the operation.
10. **There had been** a longstanding interest in operation with laser

### 1.4. EXPRESSION OF MODALITY

In the language of scientific literature there is a large group of verbs that express not the action, but the attitude of the speaker or writer to this action. Modal verbs and their equivalents, combined with any form of the infinitive of the semantic verb, express the possibility, probability or necessity of action. Modal verbs must, may (might) present some difficulty in translation in combination with a perfect infinitive. This design expresses a significant degree of confidence in the commission of an action related to the past:

e.g. They should have paid more attention to the possible complications.  
More attention should be paid to possible complications.

**Exercise 1.** *Analyze and translate sentences.*

1. Loss of excessive body weight can affect the development good health. 2. Both heredity and environmental factors can play a role in developing heart diseases.

3. The investigation could only identify two factors that definitely cause early heart failure.

4. The restoration to replace missing skin should meet the basic requirements of function, physiology and esthetics.

5. Surgeons may also use the courtesy title of Doctor but must not imply that they are anything other than teachers.

6. Nurses must strictly obey the doctors' instructions on the care and use of drugs.

7. All unnecessary instruments should be out of view with no sign of a previous patient's visit.

8. The surgery should always appear to patients as if their appointment is the first of the day.

9. The surgeon should be alert when examining older patients for early signs of liver malignancy.

10. On the other hand, monomer can sensitize tissues so that when this chemical is applied on any subsequent occasion, an allergic reaction occurs.

**Exercise 2.** *Define the meaning of the modal verb and the infinitive form in the compound verb predicate and translate the sentences.*

1. Several types of X-rays may be needed to properly diagnose a developing malocclusion.

2. Local anaesthesia should be avoided in surgical practice if at all possible.

3. Every patient is unique and must be treated individually.

4. Respiratory failure can occur during general anaesthesia and may be caused by blockage of the airway or an overdose of anaesthetic.

5. Levels of platelets and neutrophils need to be monitored during the operation.
6. General practitioners need to be aware of precautions necessary in treating people with severe liver disease.
7. In another group of mostly developing countries, the opposite trend may be noted, i.e. increasing heart diseases prevalence from very low to moderate and even to the high level.
8. Chinese herbal therapies can cause dose dependent hepatotoxicity, so care needs to be taken with the dietary intake of any therapeutic substance.
9. They may be employed in general practice and in the public health service.
10. Where surgical repair of the skin of the face is impossible or impractical, you should explain the patient.
11. You may have built up a trusting relationship with the patients; you should certainly be working towards this end.

## 1.5. PHRASAL VERBS

Certain translation difficulties are caused by phrasal verbs (verb + particle), which are also found in medical texts, not only because of the development of their meanings - literal and idiomatic meanings (look up - look up; find in the dictionary), but also such a language feature when different post-positive particles with one verb change value as a whole (**look at, look after, look for**), sometimes the whole construction is simply not identified as a whole.

e. g. Consultation with the patient's physician may be necessary to rule out endocrine disturbances or immunologic deficiencies. Consultation with the patient's physician may be necessary to rule out endocrine or immune deficiency. (To rule out - 1. draw a line with a ruler; 2. exclude).

**Exercise 1.** Find the meaning / meaning of the phrasal verbs in the dictionary and translate the sentences.

1. Simple treatment may be carried out utilizing agents to establish local control of bleeding (for example, topical tranexamic acid).
2. The study's results could back up new regulations by the British government.
3. This procedure is carried out in an intraoral approach
4. Even if the local anesthetic appears to wear off satisfactorily and sensation returns, clinicians still should follow up patients for 72 hours, because delayed nerve damage caused by less neurotoxic agents is possible.
5. The viral DNA can take over the functions of the cell (become activated), causing the cell to produce new virus particles.

6. The World Health Organization has pointed out the potentially disastrous consequences of the rise in liver diseases in developing countries.

## 1.6. PASSIVE VOICE

A valid voice (Active Voice) indicates that the subject is the person or subject performing the action. Passive Voice shows that the subject or person designated as the subject is exposed to: e.g. A famous scientist made this experiment. A famous scientist conducted this experiment. e.g. The experiment was made by a famous scientist. The experiment was conducted by a famous scientist. In the scientific literature, the passive voice is used very often, because the focus is on the object, not the person or object performing the action. Sentences with a predicate verb in a passive voice sometimes present significant difficulties when translating into Uzbek.

Often passives have verbs followed by a preposition. They are also translated by a verb with a preposition that is better to be put in first place, before due (to deal with, to refer to, to report on, to comment on, to depend on, etc.).

e.g. The article is often referred to.  
The article is often cited.

Particular attention should be paid to verbs that are used in English without a preposition (following a verb), and are translated into Russian by a verb with a preposition.

**The most commonly used verbs are:**

–to follow – kuzatmoq’; –to affect – ta’sir q’ilmoq’; –to influence – ta’sir q’imoq;

–to attend – q’atnashmoq;

–to join – birlashmoq’;

–to treat – uddalamoq’;

**e.g. The report was followed by a discussion.**

The report was followed by a discussion.

**Exercise 1.** Translate sentences, paying attention to the predicate.

1. After two years training at a hospital hygienists *are awarded* a Diploma in Surgery.

2. Surgeons *are permitted* to carry out the following work: practice on manikins.

3. All practices *are expected* to establish a procedure for dealing with complaints from patients.

4. All perception of pain *is lost* but other sensations, such as pressure or vibration *are still felt*.

5. Patients *are warned* that the appointment *will be cancelled* if any instructions *are disobeyed*.

6. Primary haemorrhage *is* obviously *caused* by the cutting of blood vessels at operation and occurs in all extractions and other surgical procedures.

7. 15 to 20 years ago public preventive programmes *were introduced* in most European countries.

8. This form of appliance *is* often *used* for the restoration of an ear or the soft tissues around the liver.

9. In this preliminary study, a dietary regulation *is used* as a palliative treatment modality for the patients with recurrent aphthous ulcer, and the effects of this method on the prognosis of the lesions *are discussed*.

10. During the trial period, the patients *were asked* to use no medication and they *were encouraged* to keep their daily routine activities.

*Exercise 2. Analyze, identify the predicate and translate the sentences.*

1. This instrument is referred to as the fiber-optics colorimeter.

2. The role of simulators has been recognized as an important aspect of training in the health field that supports and improves patient safety.

3. Virtual reality-based technology is being used, evaluated, and researched in many areas of health care training.

4. Although the properties of soft lining materials have been much improved, they still have several drawbacks.

5. Factors influencing progressive liver disease have been identified as alcohol, gender, age at infection, extent of immunodeficiency and HCV genotype.

6. Adverse effects are rare and extremely minor although rashes, nausea, and other gastrointestinal effects have been reported in some patients receiving the drug orally, and rises in blood urea and creatinine levels may be seen after intravenous administration.

7. Acyclovir is the most reliable therapy, and may reduce the incidence of post-herpetic neuralgia, but acyclovir-resistant varicella-zoster viruses (VZV) are now being identified.

## 1.7. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

The grammatical category expressing the speaker's attitude to the action expressed by the predicate. The subjunctive mood interprets this action not as a real fact, but as a supposed, desirable, necessary, possible, as constructions like it is necessary (recommended, essential, desirable, important, etc.) can indicate; verbs to order, to demand, to suggest, to propose, etc. ; conditional sentences.

e.g. It is necessary that the risk should be minimal (be minimal). The risk must be minimized.

e. g. We should consider ... - apparently, it can be considered; We should like to emphasize ... - should be emphasized.

### *Exercise 1. Analyze and translate sentences.*

1. It has been suggested that all carbohydrate foods *should be considered* cariogenic.
2. It is not recommended that the heart disease *be treated* with full coverage restorations.
4. *Were the occlusion satisfactory*, no attempt *should be made* to destroy the existing comfortable relationship.
5. It was recommended that a special report *should be submitted*.
6. *Had this policy been adopted*, the history *might have been* different.
7. It is of the first importance that the most suitable treatment *should be insisted* from the start.
8. Were time no object then the tissue restoration *would be* much simpler.
9. I suggest that veneer tooth preparations *should be made* in enamel whenever possible.
10. It has been suggested that all carbohydrate foods *should be considered* cariogenic.

## **1.8. NON-PERSONAL FORM OF THE VERB**

### **1.8.1. INFINITIVE**

The infinitive is the non-personal form of the verb. It calls the action and, as a noun, can be subject, complement, definition, circumstance, nominal part of the compound nominal predicate and, as a verb, part of the compound nominal and compound verb predicate. A sign of the infinitive is the particle to.

### **1.8.2. INFINITIVE FORMS**

In English, there are six forms of the infinitive, which correspond to the four groups of tenses, two of which are in the form of a passive voice.

The main forms of the English infinitive in Russian can correspond to verbs of both perfect and imperfect forms:

- to operate (on) - operate (Indefinite Active);
- to be operating (on) - operate (at the moment) (Continuous Active);
- to have operated (on) - operate (already) (Perfect Active);
- to have been operating (on) - (continue) to operate (Perfect Continuous)

Active);

–to be operated (on) - undergo an operation (Indefinite Passive);

–to have been operated (on) - undergo an operation (already) (Perfect Passive).

### 1.8.3. INFINITIVE FUNCTIONS IN THE SENTENCE AND ITS TRANSFER

Since the functions of the infinitive in English and Uzbek are almost identical, then the English infinitive is usually translated into Russian by the indefinite form of the verb.

Infinitive occurs in functions:

a) Subject: e.g. To breathe means to live.

To breathe is to live.

b) The semantic part of the predicate - in the presence of modal verbs or the

verb to be: e.g. We must improve the prognosis of patients with large burns.

We must improve the prognosis for patients with extensive burns.

c) Additions: e.g. Various symbols and abbreviations are used to denote missing or filled teeth, and the treatment required.

d) The circumstances of the purpose and effect (unions are introduced during the transfer in order to): e.g. I do sports to keep feet. I go in for sports to be in shape.

e) Definitions (translated by the subordinate definitive clause with modal verbs or modal words): e.g. The nurse is usually the first person to receive a patient. The first person to receive a patient is usually a nurse. e.g. There are the letters to be sent. Here are the letters to send.

*Exercise 1. Define the form and function of the infinitive, translate the sentences into Uzbek.*

1. The objective of this paper is *to analyse* world-wide recent data available in WHO on surgery trends with regard to their possible relationship to several of the most important environmental factors determining the aetiology of this disease.

2. Although attempt *to identify* a specific micro-organism causing liver diseases have not been successful, the belief that the disease is initiated by acid producing bacteria justifies the current approaches to the prevention and treatment of diseases.

3. Lasers are beginning *to be used* in surgery and although they will not cut through skin.
4. They tried *to compare* the obtained results.
5. A nerve block is an injection which anaesthetizes the nerve in soft tissue before it enters the jaw *to reach* the liver and associated parts.
6. A nerve block is used when it is necessary *to anaesthetise part of the skin*.
7. The object of treatment is *to stop obesity* progressing further and thereby *prevent* or *cure* pain.
8. We do not consider it necessary *to attempt to make* precise differentiations regarding the initial pathological situation in each practical case.
9. The most significant problem *to be faced* with a patient suffering cirrhosis will be the likelihood of prolonged bleeding following dental procedures.
10. Simple treatment may be carried out utilizing agents *to establish* local control of bleeding (for example, topical tranexamic acid).
11. The profession and the public must *increase* emphasis on prevention, which is the only way *to reduce* the burden of disease, particularly untreated disease.
12. It is often simpler *to divide* the population into just two groups in order *to make* broad statements about social differences.
13. The biopsy should *be* sufficiently large *to include* enough suspect and apparently normal tissue *to give* the pathologist a chance *to make* a diagnosis and not *to have to request* a further specimen.

#### 1.8.4. INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

##### 1.8.4.1. SUBJECT INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

It performs the function of a complex subject and consists of two parts: a)

A noun in the general case or a pronoun in the nominative case.

b) Infinitive in active or passive form.

Between them is the predicate. Such a construction is translated into Uzbek, starting with the predicate, vaguely personal sentences or using the introductory word:

e.g. The investigation is expected **to be completed** in near future.

The study is expected **to be completed** in the near future.

The substance seems **to have** high melting point.

This substance appears **to have** a high melting point.

The predicate can be expressed by the verbs of physical and mental **perception (to think, to consider, to know, to expect, to see, to hear, etc.)**, which are used in the passive voice.

The verbs **to come out, to turn out - to appear, to seem, to appear - to appear, apparently, to prove - to appear, to happen, to chance - to happen** are used in the active voice and in the translation become introductory words.

e.g. The state of the patient doesn't seem to have improved. It seems that the patient's condition has not improved.

### *Exercise 1. Analyze and translate sentences.*

1. When the intestine obstructed, *they* are said *to be* in occlusion.
2. *The trends* in health problem seem *to depend on* certain factors in the environment.
3. *The understanding* of the nature of the heart diseases as a disease correlated with certain factors in the environment seems *to be justified*.
4. *Children* living in poverty and suffering from malnutrition and other diseases have been shown *to be* more susceptible to the cariogenic effects of sugar than those who live in a healthy environment.
5. *More than a million people* in the United States are thought *to be currently infected* with HIV.
6. *The mesencephalic nucleus* is known *to have* a proprioceptive function.
9. *Side-effects* do not appear *to be* substantially worse than for interferon-alpha  
2b (IFN), and include dyspnoea, pharyngitis, pruritus, rash, nausea and anorexia.
7. *Treatment* appears *to be* most effective when at least two of the drugs are given in combination.
8. Thus, even among our profession, *there* appears *to be* a dichotomy between doctors' expressed beliefs regarding the benefits of hygiene programs.
9. *People* who smoke cigarettes and chew tobacco are more likely *to have health problems*.
10. *There* appears *to be growing* evidence that factors operating at different points of life contribute to an individual's risk of developing schizophrenia.

### **1.8.4.2. OBJECT INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION**

It performs the function of a complex complement and consists of a noun in the general case or a pronoun in the object case and an infinitive. Such a construction is translated into Russian by an additional clause with the unions so that, as. e.g. They expect this patient to be discharged from the hospital.

They believe this patient will be discharged from the hospital. After the verbs **to feel, to watch, to notice, to observe, to make, to have**, the particle *to* is not used before the infinitive. e.g. We noticed the mixture change its color.

We noticed that the mixture changed its color.

### Exercise 1. Analyze and translate sentences into Uzbek.

1. We expect these phenomena to have been investigated.
2. A biopsy from a trigger point invariably shows the innervation to be locally more profuse.
3. Microbiological diagnosis to be made, confirming the presence of hyphal forms of fungus in large numbers.
4. We found the tests to be highly accurate in identifying patients with heart disease.

### 1.8.5. INFINITIVE WITH PREPOSITION FOR

A phrase consisting of a preposition for a noun (or pronoun) infinitive performs the function of one member of a sentence: a complex subject, a complex noun phrase of a predicate, a complex complement, a difficult definition or a difficult circumstance.

Translated using infinitive or subordinate clause.

e. g. For the results to be reliable, you must test them repeatedly. For reliable results, you need to check them repeatedly.

### Exercise 1. Analyze and translate sentences into Uzbek.

1. Nursery is important Especially in areas that are difficult *for a patient to reach* on his own at home.
2. Hygiene is necessary *for all persons to maintain* the health of their future life.
3. Delay from the injury to referral was too long *for the results to be successful*.
4. Our study identified the need *for surgical professionals to be aware* of the association between operation, *to take* precautions to minimize trauma to the joint during operation, *to assess* joint health in the subsequent follow-up period and *to conduct* research to further clarify this relationship.
5. The advent of newer, stronger porcelain makes it possible *for on lays to be* very aesthetic.

### 1.8.6. PARTICIPLE

The participle is an impersonal form of the verb and corresponds to the participle of Uzbek language. It has the properties of an adjective and performs the function of defining a noun.

It has the properties of an adverb and serves as a circumstance that determines the action expressed by the predicate.

The participles in the English language are divided into the participle I (Present Participle) and the participle II (Past Participle).

Participle I is used to form species of the continuous Continuous.

Participle II is used to form the passive voice and the specific forms of Perfect.

## Participles

There are 5 main forms of participles:

–**operating (Present Participle Active)** – operatsiya q'ilish, operatsiya;

–**being operated (Present Participle Passive)** – operatsiya q'ilinib; –**operated**

(**Past Participle**) – operatsiya q'ilingan; –**having operated (Perfect Participle Active)** – operatsiya q'ilib;

–**having been operated (Perfect Participle Passive)** – operatsiya q'ilinib bulgach.

### 1.8.7. FUNCTIONS OF PARTICIPLE I AND PARTICIPLE II IN THE SENTENCE AND METHODS OF THEIR TRANSFER

a) Definition. - Translated by the participle:  
e.g. The perforating veins are dissected.

Penetrating veins are cut.

- After the word being defined - the participle or subordinate clause offer:

e.g. The atom contains a number of electrons revolving around the nucleus.

An atom contains a number of electrons spinning (which spinning) around a nucleus.

b) Circumstances. Translated by the participle as a function of circumstance or subordinate clause:

e.g. Comparing the results we found the advantages of the new method.  
Comparing the results (when the results were compared), we found the advantages of the new method.

**Exercise 1. Define the form and function of the participles, translate the sentences.**

1. Fluoride occurs naturally in some *drinking* water but is also *added* artificially to others, in a ratio of one part per million.

2. Apart from *registered surgeons*, the only persons *permitted* to undertake surgical treatment are assistants.

3. *Used* instruments are *cleaned* and *sterilized*.

4. In reading X-ray film, the cells *known* to be normal should first be *studied*.

5. The differences *observed* were highly significant.

6. The mean value of three randomly *selected* sites on each specimen *represented* its color value.

### 1.8.8. PARTICIPLES

Participles I and II with explanatory words form the participle, which corresponds to the Russian participle or participle sentence or subordinate clause:

e. g. Having successfully solved the problem, the scientists could work out a new method.

a) Having successfully solved this problem, scientists were able to develop a new method.

b) After the scientists successfully solved this problem, they were able to develop a new method.

Exercise 1. Analyze and translate sentences into Uzbek

1. The frontal, parietal, temporal and occipital bones, *forming part of the protective shell for the brain*, are thin plates which interlock with each other like a jigsaw puzzle.

2. The facial skeleton contains bones, *forming the eye sockets, cheeks, nose and jaws*.

3. The loss of bony tissue does not necessarily entail loss of function, but it may do so, *often causing very considerable interference with the patient's normal mastication and appearance*.

4. Pain messages *passing along a nerve to the brain* cause a sensation of pain in the area supplied by that nerve.

5. A local anaesthetic injected into the vicinity of a nerve prevents the passage of such messages, *thus producing a temporary local anaesthesia*.

6. *Depending on the character of the fracture and involvement of adjacent parts*, we distinguish several types of fractures.

7. HIV infection also disrupts the function of B lymphocytes, the part of the immune system that produces antibodies, *often causing them to produce excess antibodies*.

### 1.8.9. PARTICIPLE CONSTRUCTION

A certain difficulty in the translation is represented by an independent participial construction, since there is no such design in Uzbek. Here part I or II has its subject, expressed by a noun in the general case (sometimes with the conjunction with) or a pronoun in the nominative case. Usually this design is separated by a comma. It is translated into Russian either by a subordinate clause or by an independent clause, joined by the words where, and, and, but, or as a union.

e. g. Observations were made on seven patients, this technique being used. Seven patients were observed, and this technique was used.

e. g. The delegates came from ten countries, with Great Britain represented by Professor Richard Clark. Delegates arrived from ten countries, represented by Richard Clark.

**Exercise 1.** *Analyze and translate sentences.*

1. Pain in this organ is a relatively infrequent symptom, most cases running a painless course throughout.

2. Approximately 70 per cent of people with chronic HCV infection will develop chronic liver disease, cirrhosis of the liver being the most common liver disease (30 percent).

3. All patients with paresthesia were followed up for the first four weeks following surgery, six months and up to two years, with any patient beyond this time being considered to have permanent nerve dysfunction.

4. The tests could be used to monitor or assess the endpoint or effectiveness of therapy with the ideal result being a negative test for the putative pathogens.

5. New treatments currently being researched, involve the electrical stimulation of the upper airway musculature to maintain the airway, and may produce less invasive treatments in the future.

### 1.8.10. GERUND

Gerund (Gerund) is a non-personal form of the verb, expresses the name of the action and has both the properties of the verb and the properties of the noun.

It is formed from an infinitive without a particle to the addition of the **-ing** ending. In Uzbek, the corresponding category is absent.

The name "gerund" comes from the Latin verb "gerere" – xarakat q' ilmoq'.

Through gerund, the fulfillment, fulfillment of an action, its process is expressed:

**-understanding-tushunish; -studying-oqish;**

**-testing-test topshirish.**

Gerund can have complex forms:

- being tested (Indefinite Passive); –having tested (Perfect Active);
- having been tested (Perfect Passive).

Gerund is often used with prepositions, this shows its similarity with a noun. As a rule, gerund is not difficult to understand and translate if its function is determined.

### 1.8.11. FUNCTIONS OF GERUND IN THE SENTENCE

Gerund may be: a) Subject:

e.g. Using this technique was a difficult task.

Using this technique was not easy.

b) The nominal part of the compound predicate:

e.g. Complications occurring after extraction are bleeding and dry socket (an acute inflammation of the bone lining the socket). Complications that appear after removal are bleeding and a dry hole (acute inflammation of the bone lining the hole in the tooth).

c) Part of a compound verb predicate (after the verbs to begin, to start, to continue, to go on, to finish, to stop, etc.):

e. g. All teeth start developing inside the jaws and their arrival in the mouth is known as eruption.

All teeth begin to develop inside the jaw and their appearance in the oral cavity is called teething.

d) Addition:

e.g. His assistant took part in operating.

His assistant took part in the operation. e) Circumstances:

e.g. All the patients required multiple blood transfusions while awaiting transplantation.

All patients required multiple blood transfusions in preparation for transplantation.

f) By definition:

e.g. The danger of perforating was great.

The danger of perforation was great.

**Exercise 1.** *Analyze and translate sentences.*

1. Surgeons undergo a period of **training** at a University of Oxford every five years.
2. On **passing** their final examinations students are awarded the degree of Bachelor of Surgery (BS).
3. Incisors and canines are for **cutting up** food into smaller pieces ready for **chewing**.
4. Preventive medicine includes **cleaning** the teeth, **removing** all plaque, and **advising** patients how to brush teeth properly.
5. Regular care is extremely important in **helping** to keep your health.
6. Treatment **planning** is based on diagnosis and is the process of planning changes needed to eliminate the problems.
7. The most significant problem to be faced with a patient suffering cirrhosis will be the likelihood of prolonged **bleeding** following dental procedures.

### 1.8.12. GERUND AND INFINITIVE

The functions of the gerund and the infinitive are in many respects similar, in most cases they are translated into Russian as an infinitive and a noun.

**Exercise 1.** *Compare the use of gerund and infinitive. Translate sentences into Uzbek.*

1. Proper diet is important **to prevent heart diseases**.
2. Depending on your personal habits, such as **smoking and drinking** coffee or tea, **bleaching** may produce many years without reversal.
3. Surgeons and their patients both benefit from new technology aimed at **making** treatment more tolerable, better looking, and longer lasting.
4. It is important **to identify** target groups when **planning** prevention programmes and **to evaluate** health gain.
5. If there pus are present, the operation area should be cleaned before **diagnosing**.

6. Many techniques have been devised *to test* the abdominal cavity properties of restorations both in vitro and in vivo.

7. **Training** using virtual reality, simulation, and robotic technologies has reduced the risks to students and personnel in military defense, aeronautical, and aviation fields.

### 1.9. PRONOUN “IT”

There are 4 main functions of the pronoun “it”:

1. Personal pronoun in the role of the subject (in the first place):

e.g. The malpositioned tooth can be left alone, or it can be extracted.

An offset tooth can be left alone or it can be removed.

2. A formal subject (with the verb to be) before the verbs expressing probability or point of view (to seem, to appear, to suppose, to expect, to believe). Not translated into Uzbek:

It is expected that there will be no changes in the condition of the patient operated on yesterday.

3. Addition (often formal, not translated into Russian):

e.g. They find it necessary to study the problem.

They find (believe) that it is necessary to study this problem.

4. The indicative pronoun is:

e.g. It was the first operation of this kind.

This was the first operation of its kind.

Exercise 1. Define the it function and translate the sentences.

e.g. **It** is expected that there will be no change in the condition of the patient operated yesterday.

It is expected that there will be no changes in the condition of the patient operated on yesterday.

3. Addition (often formal, not translated into Russian):

e.g. They find **it** necessary to study the problem.

They find (believe) that it is necessary to study this problem.

4. The indicative pronoun is:

e.g. *It* was the first operation of this kind.

This was the first operation of its kind.

**Exercise 1.** *Define the it function and translate the sentences.*

1. *It* is evident that cavities should not be made larger than necessary, but it is equally clear that they should be large enough to enable fabrication of an adequate restoration.

2. *It* seems apparent that the students are capable of understanding and mastering the concepts of the Antagonist and Correlation modes of restoration design with relative ease.

3. Your surgeon will advise you how often *it* is best for you to see doctor to maintain your oral health.

4. *It* is difficult to interpret the interfacial bonding phenomenon by shear bond strength alone.

5. *It* is well known that beverages such as tea, coffee, wine, and some artificial dyes used in food rapidly increase the discoloration of restorative materials.

#### 1.10. SERVICE WORDS

Service words - conjunctions, prepositions - present a certain difficulty in translation, as they are multifunctional and ambiguous.

Union **As**

The subordinate union, introduces the subordinate clause of time, is translated **qachonki, paytida, vaqtida** introduces the subordinate clause of the reason, translated as; introduces the subordinate clause of the course of action.

**Exercise 1.** *Analyze sentences, paying attention to the function of the union, and translate.*

1. *As* pus spreads, it damages other organs of the abdomen.

2. It was important to preserve *as* many of the cells.

3. *As* health professionals have increased their ability to change faces, the necessity to understand what is and is not beautiful has intensified.

4. Use a toothbrush with soft, polished bristles, *as* these are less likely to irritate or injure gum tissue.

5. If they are used *as* substitutes for sugars, health will benefit.

Conjunction *As well as* translates as **kabi, qyoki**.

**Exercise 2.** *Analyze and translate sentences.*

1. An impression of the preparation, *as well as* a bite registration to capture the occlusal relationship with the opposing dentition, is used to create the restoration.

2. Virtual reality-based technology is now being used in surgical education *as well*.

3. The colors and the extent of the fringes indicate the amount of stress that is being applied *as well as* the greatest concentration of that stress within the model.

4. The genotype refers to genome heterogeneity found among different HCV isolates – the genotype varies according to the geographical area *as well as* the age of the infected person.

5. What is now needed is a policy which allows the optimum use of fluorides *as well as* sensible control of sugar consumption, in order to achieve health for all.

6. Frequency of eating sugar and total quantity of sugar consumed are closely correlated in many epidemiological surveys, so that as sugar becomes available to a population both total quantity of sugar eaten increases *as well as* the frequency with which it is eaten.

7. Experiments showed that the pH response to fresh fruit depended on its texture *as well* as its sugar content.

8. In all the major industrialized countries, *as well as* a number of developing countries, there now exist deeply entrenched systems which have evolved over many years and which represent security and continuity to those working within them.

### Conjunction Both ... and

A compound double union (**translated as ham ...ham**), due to the fact that the sentence splits into two parts, is often perceived separately as the pronoun both **ikkalasi** - both and the conjunction and.

A compound double union (**translated as ... kabi**), due to the fact that the sentence splits into two parts, is often perceived separately as the pronoun both - both and the conjunction and.

**Exercise 3.** *Analyze and translate sentences, defining both in a compound union and as a pronoun.*

1. **Both** veneers were fired in a single cycle per the stain manufacturer's recommendations.
2. Hygiene consists of **both** personal **and** professional care.
3. Optical techniques such as holography and speckle can be very useful, because they can be used directly on real objects of various size and shape under the same conditions in **both** laboratory **and** clinical situations.
4. This technique uses two pieces of apparatus, one for each arch, **both** mounted on rigid stable bases, usually made of light-cured polymethylmethacrylate.
5. The high level of chronic infection following exposure to HCV may reflect **both** a defective humoral (antibody-mediated) immune response **and** the virulence of the particular infective strain of HCV or its mutations over time.
6. **Both** bovine **and** human milk contain low levels of fluoride.
7. The aim **both** interceptive treatment **and** of preventive treatment is to minimize the total amount of treatment that needs to be provided. **Conjunctions**

### While and Unless

The "while" union is used as a composing union for joining homogeneous sentences, translated - **qachonki**.

e. g. Two groups were studied: the participants of one group (the study group) were given the medicine **while** the participants of the other (the control group) - were not.

As a subordinate union, "while" is used to join the subordinate clauses of time, translated – *xozircha, shu payt davomida*.

e. g. In the operation ward **while** anesthesiologist made injection the surgen

prepared his instruments.

Conjunction “**unless**” is synonym of **if... not**: *davomida*, **bulmaguncha** deb tarjima q’ilinadi.

e. g. **Unless** otherwise indicated all experiments are to be carried out under above conditions.

**Exercise 4.** *Analyze and translate*

1. **While** it is almost always possible to restore soft tissue by surgery, it is not always possible to restore the underlying bony framework upon which the soft tissue contour depends.

3. Nurses are not allowed to take X-rays **unless** they have been specially trained for this purpose.

4. **Unless** the patient takes meticulous care over oral hygiene and attends for regular inspection and treatment, recurrence of the disease is inevitable.

5. **While** examining and treating patients the surgeon needs a special set of instruments.

6. **While** this attitude deserves every consideration, the incidence of recurrent postoperative ulceration still requires attention.

7. **Unless** adequate comparative studies are available, the potency of the new drug cannot be clearly stated.

8. **While** there can be no doubt that chemicals have brought great benefits to society, it is now apparent that there is a price to pay , in terms of human health and the quality of the environment.

9. **Unless** a series of tragic incidents had occurred, much consideration to possible health effects would not have been taken.

10. Hospitals and clinics generally don’t isolate HIV-positive patients **unless** they have contagious infections, such as tuberculosis.

11. **Unless** rapid HIV tests are used, the time that passes between getting tested and being informed of the test results is about 10 to 14 days.

### Other unions

Some conjunctions coincide in form with prepositions, and some - both with prepositions and with adverbs, and the translation, respectively, depends on the function performed by the word in the sentence.

So, the word *once* can be an adverb (*bir marta, birda; qachondir, xech qachon*) and conjunction (*darxol*).

Word **since** may be **adverb** (*dan buyon, dan sung,*), with preposition (*bilan, dan keyin*), conjunction with the constructions (*dan beri, dan keyin*).

Word **for** may be preposition and conjunction (*uchun*). Word **but** may be adverb, translates *ammo, biroq*.

Word **providing/ provided** (that) – conjunction, translates *sababli tufayli*

**Exercise 5.** Analyze and translate sentences. Find sentences where the highlighted word is not a union.

1. **Once** someone develops hepatitis, it isn't easy to control.
2. This technique allows one to fire the restoration **once** rather than multiple times, and thus speeds the process significantly.
3. **Once** eruption has started, and as a result of maxillary growth, a certain mesial displacement must occur to eventually reach a correct position within the arch.
4. The patients were supposed to contact in case of any weight loss **since** the diet was not intended to be weight reducing.
5. **Despite** our efforts, operations have deficiencies.

### 1.11. WORDS ONE (ONES) AND THAT (THOSE) Deputy

#### Nouns

As substituents previously encountered in the sentence, in the context of nouns (to avoid repetition), the pronouns one (ones) and that (those) are used. Translated either by the noun that they replace, or when translated are going down.

e. g. This form of cancer like the other **ones** has numerous metastases.

e. g. The method of science is **that** of observation and experiment.

**Exercise 1.** Analyze and translate sentences.

1. The nerves which make muscles and glands work are called motor nerves, while *those* which convey pain and other sensation are called sensory nerves.
2. For examination purposes, the only *ones* you need know are the fifth, seventh, ninth, and twelfth cranial nerves.
3. Any food containing sugar can cause caries; and some obvious *ones* are cakes, biscuits, sweets, soft drinks and ice cream.
4. The delicate balance between the forces of destruction (demineralization) and *those* of repair (remineralization) will be completely upset if snacks containing sugar are frequently taken.
5. Modern surgical services are much improved on *those* of the past.
6. The most common form of anesthetic is a “local” *one* injected into the abdomen to eliminate all pain in the area being treated.

### 1.12. EMPHASIS (AMPLIFICATION OF MEANING)

Emphatic constructions are used to strengthen individual sentence members and entire sentences, which should also be taken into account in the translation by changing the order of words, etc. There are different ways of amplification:

a) Using the auxiliary verb to do.

e.g. Such a change **does** actually occur.

*Bunaqa uzgarish xaqiqatdan xam sodir buladi*

b) By the aid of the construction is (was)... that, This is... which (who, where).

e. g. **It is** by the end of this term **that** a possible reoperation may be considered.

*Faqatgina bu xolatning oxirida operatsiya xaqida uylash mumkin.* c)

With comparison **as many (much) as, as few (little) as** и др.

e.g. **As many as** half the patients suffered from obesity.

*Bemorlarning yarmidan kupi oshiqcha vaznga ega edi.*

d) By inversion, when some of the part the sentence is not in its right place.

e.g. In only three cases **was therapy discontinued.**(cp. Therapy was

discontinued in only three cases.)

*Faqatgina uchta xolatda davolash bekor qilindi*

**Exercise 1.** *Analyze and translate sentences.*

1. The amount of radiation received from dental x-ray machines is **as little as** one twentieth of the power of medical X-ray machines.
2. Yet the benefits to be derived from necessary dental x-rays are **far greater** than the hazards.
3. Researches have found that **as many as** 60% of sealants done this way fail in too short a period.
4. The restoration of lost tissues is **much more difficult** and lengthy procedure than the treatment of even the most severe injures which exhibit no loss.

**Exercise 2.** *Translate the sentences, paying attention to the features of the reinforcing structure.*

1. ***This is the general practitioner service*** which provides much of the therapeutic treatment in the United Kingdom.
2. ***It is not the amount of sugar eaten*** but the frequency with which it is eaten that is all important.
3. ***No longer does anesthesia*** always mean a painful shot or an unpleasant numbing of a large part of the abdomen.
4. ***Neither can radiographs be properly read*** by one deficient in the knowledge of normal heart anatomy.

### 1.13. NEGATIVE STRUCTURES

Known differences in the expression of negation in English and Uzbek create certain difficulties in their translation.

In addition to using the not particle in a verb, negation in the English sentence can be expressed by negative pronouns no, nobody, no one, nothing, negative adverbs never, nowhere or negative pairing neither ... nor.

e. g. **No** improvement is to be expected until there is a reliable method of treatment.

The negation of *no* in front of a noun, with adjectives and adverbs, is intensifying (see *emphase*).

The use of two negative forms results in an affirmative value and is also emphatic in nature.

e. g. **Not infrequently**, one may encounter teeth with necrotic pulps which are free of any clinical symptoms.

**Exercise 1.** *Translate the sentences, paying attention to the form of denial and introducing the necessary changes.*

1. **No** treatment should be undertaken without an adequate evaluation by the treating physician.

2. A post-surgical sleep study revealed **no** obstructive episodes and the resolution of snoring and daytime sleepiness.

3. In **neither** group were differences observed between boys and girls.

4. This type of ridge is commonly covered by a thin atrophic mucosa and it is **not uncommon** to obtain a painful response from the patient as a finger is passed lightly over the area.

5. Hospitalization and medical/dental care were implicated as risk factors for **non-drug** injecting people.

6. **There is no better time** to start preventing health problems than with well-designed preventive care program with the baby's birth.

7. **No matter what you do**, some babies will start thumb sucking and persist long after the parents have begun to lose their senses.

8. Ten patients (six females, four males) between the ages of 19-47, **having no systemic disease**, receiving no medication and with normal blood test results agreed to use the dietary regulations.

The negative meaning in English is also conveyed by the verb to fail, which conveys the general meaning (*muvaqqiyatsizlikka uchrash, ishonchni oqlay olmaslik, xarakatdan tuxtash*) and noun **failure** – *muvaqqiyatsizlik, bajarmaslik, ishdan ketish*).

e.g. Other studies **failed** to establish real clinical benefits.

**Exercise 2.** *Analyze and translate sentences.*

1. A testing machine was used at a crosshead speed of 60 mm/min. The **failure** modes were examined visually and recorded as either cohesive **failure**

(rupture within lining material), adhesive *failure* or mixed type. 2. The humoral (antibody) response mounted against HCV *fails* to recognize the sequential changes in the virus throughout the course of infection and previously generated antibodies *fail* to neutralise the mutants.

3. Hypodontia, when one or more of the teeth *fails* to develop, is a relatively common condition which is almost certainly hereditary in origin; as such, there is little scope for prevention.

#### 1.14. PREPOSITIVE WORD COMBINATIONS

For the English language, the use of a noun in the function of definition is characteristic, and often by the juxtaposition of a number of nouns (two or more). The difficulty of translating such constructions lies in the fact that the semantic relations between the members of the phrase are very diverse and, accordingly, for an adequate translation, it is necessary to analyze the internal semantic connections between members of the phrase. The difficulty lies in the fact that binomial phrases can be ambiguous.

Translation methods: by an adjective, a noun in the genitive case, a noun with a preposition, an appendix, descriptively, for example, a participial phrase or a subordinate clause.

e.g. Simulation is becoming very beneficial in the area of **health care education**.

**Exercise 1.** *Analyze and translate sentences.*

1. Spontaneous resolution of hepatitis C infection is rare, even though *liver function tests* may be normal.

2. Various treatments have been proposed ranging from *weight loss* and *sleep posture control* through to surgical interventions.

3. The *blood oxygen saturation* was significantly improved.

4. *Stress patterns* are photographed through the polarizing filters of the polariscope.

### 1.15. ELLIPTIC STRUCTURES

Ellipsis is a pass in the speech of some easily implied word, a member of a sentence. Transmitted by three types of structures:

1. Constructions of the type if any, if anything are translated depending on the context by the subordinate clause of the condition (if and ...), by words, perhaps, altogether, generally, etc., as well as phrases in any case, nothing more.
2. Subordinate clauses introduced by unions whatever, however (without subject and / or predicate) are translated by subordinate concession clauses with unions no matter with the restoration of the implied members of the sentence.
3. The constructions if + participle II (or adjective) are conveyed by subordinate concession sentences.

**Exercise 1.** *Analyze and translate sentences.*

1. *Untreated*, such conditions could lead to loss of the kidney and a serious infection.
2. *If necessary* a space regaining appliance needs to be fabricated.
3. *If diagnosed and treated early*, the kidney can be saved.

### 1.16. COMPLEX SENTENCES

These include complex sentences with the main sentence and the subordinate clause explaining the main clause (which is joined by allied words, subordinate unions, and also without a union) - an additional, definitive, circumstantial (conditional) clause. The difficulty here is identification sentence structure, semantic groups and hierarchy of subordination, especially in the absence of punctuation marks and unions.

The most common difficulties are as follows:

1. The subject is expressed in the subordinate clause.
2. The predicate is expressed in the subordinate clause.
3. Union-free subordinate clause.

4. The relative clause inside the main clause.
5. Several consecutive subordinate clauses.

e. g. Except for the actual treatment performed within the mouth, however, much of the work which a dentist is qualified to do can be performed by others. (

**Exercise 1.** *Analyze the structure of the sentence, select the semantic groups and translate.*

1. If the lesions return, further evaluation and perhaps physician referral are needed.

2 It is important to note when using a single-firing technique that in order to avoid inadvertently removing the glaze when applying stain, one should mix a little glaze with stain material before application.

3. Current data are relatively limited, but it appears the prevalence of HCV infection is not notably higher in dentists than in the general community. 4.

As health professionals have increased their ability to change faces, the necessity to understand what is and is not beautiful has intensified. **Exercise 2.** *Analyze and translate the sentences, paying attention to the coordination of times and whether and if unions introducing an indirect question (a question inside a statement or another question).*

1. It was found that silicone-type materials absorbed less water than plasticized acrylics because of their high hydrophobicity, and heat-curing materials absorbed less water than self-curing ones due to less porosity.

2. There remains the question of whether the inflammatory condition is due to primary infection by *Candida albicans* or whether yeasts are secondary invaders of traumatized tissues.

3. Other possible sources of chemical irritation are the initiator, the inhibitor or the pigment.

4. This may lead one to question whether a tooth with reduced alveolar bone support has equal sensory input.

5. It is unclear if the absence of skeletal malocclusions would improve the agreement among the various cephalometric studies..

6. In the years following the Second World War, advice about healthy eating often urged mothers to give their young children diets rich in calcium and vitamin D, so that they would form strong healthy bones and teeth: the inference was that these strong teeth would be less likely to decay.

## 2. SECTION II. LEXICAL DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATION

Not always a dictionary can give the desired translation of the word. Nevertheless, dictionaries are useful in this case too, analysis of the entire dictionary entry can help to deduce the meaning appropriate for the given case. The meaning of the word, especially polysemous, is implemented depending on the phrase and grammatical construction, and this narrow context indicates the meaning necessary for the given context, actualizes it. However, the translation often requires the replacement of the word, since the word, having the same meaning in both English and Uzbek, may not be used in the same context. In addition, each language has its own clichés, well-established words and expressions. Words with such a vague meaning that all their possible meanings are not given in dictionaries also require special attention. This, for example, **affair, approach, case, challenge, control, corporate, facility, pattern, point, record**, thing and more. other

Thus, adequate translation is facilitated not only by the skillful use of data from the dictionary, but also by the whole context, the use of one's own knowledge, both professional and language:

e.g. **compromise** – noun. 1. Variant, tanlov; 3. talab; 4. pasayish; yuqotish;  
**compromise** – verb. 1. kamaytirmoq; 2. yomonlashmoq.

*Exercise 1. Look at all the meanings of the highlighted words in the dictionary. Analyze and translate sentences, choosing the appropriate value for the given context.*

1. About 2000 new *cases* of oral cancer occur in Britain each year, although in some countries, particularly in Asia, the prevalence of this disease is much higher.

2. The *pattern* of expenditure on various items of treatment has not changed dramatically over the last 12 years.

3. Epidemiological surveys are basically observational and should be distinguished from interventional studies in which factors are purposely altered and the effect on the *pattern* of disease observed.

4. The British Dental Association (BDA) is the professional *body* representing the majority of dentists in the United Kingdom.

5. Antiviral prophylaxis therefore may well be indicated in *immunocompromised* patients.

## 2.1. MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

The lexical feature of medical scientific texts is medical terminology. Medical terminology is a system that combines the terminology of a number of biomedical disciplines. In anatomical terminology, mainly words of Latin origin are used. Words of Greek origin are terminological base for all clinical disciplines. Greek medical terms were influenced by the Latin language, which affected their transcription, the change in stresses and endings.

The Anglo-Saxon layer of medical vocabulary is small. Structurally, all terms can be classified as follows:

1. Simple terms (oxygen).
2. Compound forms, formed by compounding (longisection – uzunasiga kesish).
3. Word combinations, components which have attributive connection e.i. one of the compounds determines the other one (red blood cell).

In the modern world, science, including medicine, is developing very quickly, so dictionaries do not have time to fix the new medical terminology.

Sometimes the meaning of a new term has to be established based on the meaning of its individual components, called term elements.

A term element is any word-forming element (root, prefix, suffix), which, having a stable meaning, forms the terms of one semantic series. In most cases, a term element is a semantic support necessary for understanding and translating a term.

The meaning of some thermocouples is given below:

<i>-able</i>	– yaroqli, arziydigan (operable)
<i>acid</i>	– achitqi (acidproof)
<i>action</i>	– nurga oid (actinometry)
<i>aer (a)</i>	xovoli (aeration)
<i>-agra</i>	og'riqli xolat (podagra)
<i>-algia</i>	– oq'riq' (neuralgia)
<i>ante</i>	– oldingi (anterior)
<i>bio-</i>	– xayot (biophagy)
<i>blenn-</i>	– shilliq' (blennosis shilliq' pardaning zararlanishi);
<i>cardio</i>	– yurak (cardiovascular)
<i>cephal</i>	bosh (cephalhematoma)
<i>-cide</i>	buzilmoq' (bactericide);
<i>circum</i>	atrofida (circumoral – og'iz atrofida joylashgan)
<i>cut-</i>	teri (cutaneous)
<i>cyan-</i>	ko'kimtir (cyanosis)
<i>cycl</i>	tsyklic (cyclic)
<i>dacry(o)</i>	k'oz yosh (dacryadenitis)
<i>derm-</i>	teri (dermatitis)
<i>ecto-</i>	tashq'i, (ectocranial)
<i>-emia</i>	sharoyit (leukemia);
<i>end(o)</i>	ichida (endodontia)
<i>fibr(i)</i>	tola (fibromuscular)
<i>gen</i>	tur (xenogenous – boshq'a);
<i>-gloss</i>	til (glossospasm)
<i>graph</i>	yo'zuv (angiography)

<i>hemi-</i>	yarim (hemignathia – pastki jag’ning rivojlanmasligi)
<i>hyper</i>	y’uq’ori (hyperdontia)
<i>hypo-</i>	pastki (hypodontia)
<i>infra-</i>	ostki (infraorbital)
<i>-itis</i>	shamollash (stomatitis)
<i>kario</i>	yadro (karioplasm – xujayraning yadroli moddasi)
<i>leuk(o)</i>	oq’ (leukocytosis)
<i>mal-</i>	yomon, noto’g’ri (malocclusion)
<i>megal(o)-</i> –	katta (megalodontia)
<i>neo-</i>	–yangi (neoplasm – yangi shakl)
<i>odont(o)-</i>	tish (odontoblast – xujayra, chiq’yotgan tish)
<i>ortho-</i>	– to’g’ri (orthodontia)
<i>para-</i>	yonida (parathyroid – q’a’q’onsimon bez yoni)
<i>peri- -</i>	atrofi (periodontium);
<i>post</i>	- - keyingi (postoperative)
<i>proto-</i>	- birinchi (prototype);
<i>pyo-</i>	- yuring (pyorrhea);
<i>radix</i>	– ildiz
<i>sect</i>	- kesmoq’ (section);
<i>stom(ato)</i>	- og’iz (stomatology)

## 2.2. WORD OF GENERAL ROOT IN ENGLISH, LATIN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

In the medical term system, internationalism accounts for up to 85% of the total number of terms. Consequently, scientific medical texts contain many words that have common root with Uzbek words. Very important are the graphic coincidences of the words of a common root, since in the book vocabulary the graphic side is of paramount importance. Some English words that have a common root with Latin or Uzbek, graphically almost completely coincide:

Inglizcha	Uzbekcha
assistant	ассистент

canal	канал
culture	культура
fact	факт
material	материал
period	период
vitamin	Витамин

Most English terms coincide with Latin ones, differences are observed, as a rule, only at the end of words:

English	Latin
chronic	chronicus
adult	adultus
bilateral	bilateralis
cause	causa
malignant	malignus

Using this factor makes it possible to recognize and understand common root words based on the analysis of similar phenomena in English and Latin, which also helps to optimize the translation process.

## 2.3. LEXICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF AFFIXES

### 2.3.1. SIGNIFICANCE OF SUFFIXES

The meaning of suffixes is presented in Table. one:

**Table 1**

#### Meaning of the suffix

№					
1	2	3	4	5	6

No	1	Language of origin	Part of the speech	Suffix	Meaning
	2	Latin	Noun	io, -tio, -sio	Action or it's result
	3	Latin	Noun	-tor, -sor	Acting person or subject
	4	Latin	Noun	-ura, -tura	Verbal noun, expressing result of the action

	5	Latin	Noun	-ist	Person, specific to certain group
	6	Latin	Noun	-mentum	Result of the action
	7	Latin	Adjective	-eus	Characteristics feature of the subject or object
	8	Latin	Adjective	-idus	Physical features of the subject
	9	Latin	Adjective	icus, -toris	Concerning something
	10	Latin	Adjective	-ivus, -tivus	Properties of the meaning
		English or other			
	11.	English or other Subject		er	The acting person or instrument of action (practitioner)
	12.	English or other	Noun	age	Process or the result of the action (bandage)
	13.	English or other	Noun	ance	Condition (substance)
	14.	English or other	Noun	ence	Condition, sign (interference)
	15.	English or other	Noun	ness	Condition, quality (illness)
	16.	English or other	Adjective	-ary	Position (primary)
	17.	English or other	Adjective	-y	Quality availability (pasty)
	18.	English or other	Adjective	-ful	Fullness of quality (painful)
	19.	English or other	Adjective)	-less	Absence качества (painless)
	20.	English or other	Adjective	-ish	Quality weakening (reddish)
	21.	English or other the activity	Verb	-ize (ise)	Develop a certain (criticize)

	22.	English or other	Verb	-fy	Giving or develop quality (intencify)
	23.	English or other	Adverb	ly	Image reference actions (broadly)

When translating, suffixes also help determine which part of a speech a particular word refers to (they are a formal attribute), which is very important in grammatical analysis of a sentence.

Often there are so-called *semi suffixes*: **-minded –aq’lli, biror narsaga q’iziq’ish**

**-conscious** – tushunish, xabardor bulish, sezish

**-manship** – biror narsani yaxshi bajara olish **-oriented**

– yunaltirilgan.

### 2.3.2. MEANING OF BASIC PREFIXES

Prefixes change the meaning of a word, but, as a rule, do not change its belonging to one or another part of speech. The most common are prefixes with a negative value and a value that expresses the opposite effect:

**a-, ab-** (abnormal) **anti-** (anticoagulant), **counter-** (counterpart), **contra-** (contraindications), **de-** (decompose), **dis-** (disinfection), **non-** (nonmalignant), **un-** (unsterile), **in** (inactive)-, **im** (immobile)-, **il-**(illegal), **ir-**(irresistible).

Prefixes with other meanings:

<b>mal</b>	<i>not’ogri xarakat, yomon ishlashi masalan biror organni (malfunction)</i>
<b>mis-</b>	<i>noto’g’ri (misunderstanding)</i>
<b>over</b>	<i>keragidan oshiq’cha, juda k’op (overestimate)</i>
<b>pre-</b>	<i>oldin (preoperative)</i>
<b>re</b>	<i>takrorlanish (recurrent)</i>
<b>sub-</b>	<i>ostida (submaxillary)</i>
<b>extra-</b>	<i>tashq’i (extraoral)</i>
<b>inter</b>	<i>orasida, uzaro xarakat q’ilish (interdental)</i>
<b>intra</b>	<i>ichida (intracellular)</i>
<b>retro</b>	<i>orq’asida (retrolingual)</i>
<b>under</b>	<i>ostida, tagida, etarli bo’lmagan.</i>

**Exercise 1.** *Translate the derived words, paying attention to the terminology and prefixes.*

Malnutrition, intraorally, interdependent, intracranial, counteract, repopulating, anterior, interproximal, interdental, overinstrumentation, circumferential, reposition, bilaminar, submucosa, semilunar, asymmetry, presurgical, suprabony, underlying, overhanging, postoperative, supraocclusion, premature, biocompatibility, peritubular, intertubular, remineralization, osseointegration, ultrastructure, malposition, myofunctional, neoplasm, angio-oedema, hypersensitivity.

**Exercise 2.** *Translate the derived words, paying attention to negative and opposite prefixes.*

Unlike, decorticate, unpredictable, disharmonies, nondestructive, devitalize, imbalance, misconception, incorrect, inactivated, denude, disadvantage, inadequate, dysfunction, improper, debonding, anti-carries, demineralize, contraindicated.

**Exercise 3.** *Analyze the structure of the derived word and translate, defining a part of speech.*

Wearers, appearance, keratinize, presence, necessarily, physiological, absence, alveolar, positive, keratinization, relationship, sufficient, protective, fairly, preservation, stability, attachment, recession, variety, edematous, semiadjustable, anti-fluoridationist.

**Exercise 4.** *Analyze the structure of a compound word and translate phrases.*

The **heat-curing** material, **self-curing** material, **light-curing** material, a **flu-like** reaction, a **clinic-like** setting, **carries-free** adults, an **ill-fitting** denture, **metalceramic** crowns, **canine-guided** occlusion, **hand-located** models, **air-dried** dentine sections, **tooth-colored** fillings, **custom-made** porcelain, **time-tested** fillings, **computer-driven** technology, a **preventive-orientated** service, **immunomodulatory** agents, to take **painkillers**.

## 2.4. CONVERSION

Difficulty to translate is represented by conversion words. Conversion is a method of word formation specific to the English language when a new word is formed without using a prefix or suffix, without any material change, as a representative of another part of speech. But when moving from one part of speech to another, the word acquires grammatical features of this part of speech. Correct definition the belonging of the word and the function performed by it in the sentence contributes to an adequate translation.

e. g. In the early 1980s, epidemiologists recognized a sudden **increase** in two conditions among American. (definition of a part of speech: in front of it is an article and an adjective, after it - an excuse, signs of a noun, in add-on function , **'increase**, look. Word stress).

– 1980 yillar boshida epedimologlar bu ikki turdagi kasallikni osishini tan olishdi.

**Studies** devoted to the problem **increase** in number (**in'crease** – with the word **studies in Present Simple**, plural, here- verb as a predicate, look. Word stress; **studies** – here. noun, plural, object). – *Bu muammoga atalgan tadq'iqotlar ko'paymoqda.*

He **studies** medicine (consistent with *He* in Present Simple in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular., here. **studies** – verb-object). – *U tibbiuotni organadi.*

*Exercise 1. Analyze the sentence and translate, paying attention to the highlighted words. Words of what part of speech are they?*

1. The earlier that gum **disease** is caught, the better.
2. That's why regular doctor visits are a **must**.
3. All these drugs prevent the virus from reproducing and thereby **slow** the progression of the disease.
4. During these particular times, your body **experiences** hormonal **changes**..
5. Diabetes is a disease that **causes** altered levels of sugar in the blood.
6. There are many **forms** of heart disease.
7. These infections can impair the ability to **process** and/or utilize insulin.
8. The **process** from start to finish took just over 2 hours to complete.
9. This technique **speeds** the **process** significantly.

## 2.5. ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations often found in a scientific text are a means of increasing the density of cognitive information. Special terminological abbreviations are widely represented, and common ones are also found. Frequently used and traditional abbreviations-terms are given in dictionaries and transferred to already accepted abbreviation.

There are also abbreviations that are absent in a special dictionary. If such a reduction refers to a narrow field of knowledge or is not very common, at the beginning of work or at the end of it one can meet a decoding.

There are also abbreviations that are absent in a special dictionary. If such a reduction refers to a narrow field of knowledge or is not common, at the beginning of work or at the end of it one can meet a decoding. If not, then the translator needs to decipher such an abbreviation, based on the context, and give both the full version and the abridged one. It is recommended to adhere to the type of abbreviation in the original: if in the original in the text the abbreviation is given in the initial letters (acronym), then give the same option in translation, if the compound word is abbreviated, then try to stick to the same options.

*Exercise 1. Translate passages, paying attention to abbreviations.*

1. HIV is a retrovirus, a type of virus that stores genetic information as RNA rather than as DNA
2. Each time a host cell divides, it also makes a new copy of the integrated viral DNA along with its own genes.
3. AIDS has reached epidemic proportions, with more than 500,000 cases and 300,000 deaths reported in the US through Oct. 1995. The WHO estimates that in 1996 20 mln people worldwide were infected with HIV and that the number will climb to 30 to 40 mln by the year 2000

## 2.6. PSEUDOINTERNATIONAL WORDS (“FALSE TRANSLATOR FRIENDS”)

In the English text quite often there are words characteristic of international vocabulary, having a similar spelling or sound (see above). Words of this kind can both help and interfere with translation. This happens when the borrowed word

acquires new meanings and then its semantic structure completely changing, or purely random coincidences occur. Such words are usually called pseudointernational, or "false friends of the translator." Often, the immediate context precludes misunderstanding. The situation is more complicated when in different languages such words belong to the same circle of concepts, but their interpretation different.

Examples are the words **decade — on yillik, decade — on kun; intelligent — aq’lli, intellegent emas**. Words that share a common meaning with related Uzbek words are even more difficult: **professor professor, lekin o’qituvchi emas; anecdote, anecdotga tegishli – lekin doim q’iziq’arli emas**, but very often about a typical, characteristic or interesting, instructive case.

**Exercise 1.** *Analyze and translate sentences, paying attention to the highlighted words. Use the dictionary if necessary.*

1. There are slow-speed handpieces which operate between 10 and 5,000 *revolutions* per minute (rpm) and are driven by electricity or compressed air.

2. If the mucosa is too thin, the slightest *inaccuracy* in impression recording is likely to result in pain of inflammation of the mucosa.

3. Still another problem with cephalometric diagnosis and treatment planning is that the norms may not be *accurate* because of different soft tissue posturing.

4. Natural head posture is preferred because of its demonstrated *accuracy* over landmarks.

5. *Anecdotal* information and simple facts quoted out of context without qualification and without correct interpretation can be misleading and alarming.

## 2.7. MULTI-SIGNIFICANT WORDS, OMONIMS

In the English language, there are often words that, being polysemantic, are also conversions. There is grammatical homonymy, i.e. when it changes the grammatical form of the word in one part of speech, it coincides in form with the word in another part of speech.

For example, the word mean can be a noun (middle, average, magnitude), a multi-valued adjective (average, mediocre, and many others), **a verb to mean**, to mean; imply, etc.); **means** - a noun that is consistent with the verb in both the singular and the plural (means, means), **means** - a verb in the form of Present Indefinite 3 l., unit hours; given - Past Participle from the verb to give, given - a multi-valued adjective.

**Exercise 1.** *Analyze and translate sentences, paying attention to the context in which the selected word occurs. Look in the dictionary for all the meaning of the selected word forms.*

1. **Means** and standard deviations were calculated for all the tests.
2. **Given** these weak and uncertain correlations between antibody responses and caries, the apparent failure of naturally acquired immune mechanisms to prevent caries in the vast majority of people living in developed countries is not surprising.
3. Traditionally, the public has been told to brush their teeth because it will prevent dental decay, and this was **given** as the reason for brushing by over 70 per cent of the mothers.
4. It was also found in the national study that, overall, a lower proportion of those from higher social groups and those who were regular attenders had 18 or more **sound** teeth.
5. **Given** the varying abnormal degrees of muscle tonicity, and the involuntary movements of structures influencing the dental arches, not unexpectedly, cerebral palsied children are found to have a high prevalence of malocclusion.

### 3. SECTION III. WORK WITH TEXT

#### 3.1. FEATURES OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE SENTENCE IN SCIENTIFIC TEXT

In English, the subject or object of the action - the subject - in the sentence is expressed by an inanimate noun much more often than in Uzbek, which does not correspond to the norms of the Uzbek language. Therefore, when translating from English, you have to resort to various tricks: adding, expanding, grammatical and lexical replacements dr.

e.g. **This article discusses** the impact of the current simulation laboratories on surgical education and **reviews** advanced technology simulation.

*Bu maq'olada xozirgi zamonaviy laboratoriyalar ilg'or texnologiyalar xirurgiya soxasida q'anaqa tasir kursatishi yoritilgan.*

**Exercise 1.** *Analyze and translate the sentences, making the necessary changes*

1. The abilities of advanced technology simulation, its advantages and disadvantages, and its potential to affect dental education are addressed.

2. The purpose of this article is to provide a survey of what has previously been done in surgery and to give a brief description of the technique. It is hoped that this will inspire further creative and innovative interdisciplinary work in the field, thus helping surgery to get closer to and transfer the best of technical developments.

3. Recent studies have evaluated combination therapy of interferon-alpha 2b (IFN) with ribavirin, with the aim of achieving a sustained response in more patients.

4. This chapter has concentrated on the role of the dental professional in providing care to older patients while keeping their overall needs in perspective.

5. This article reports on extensive experience with advanced simulation at the university.

7. This paper will review the epidemiological and clinical findings that have led to our understanding of the role of tobacco use in relation to heart diseases and their treatment.

### **3.2. SEQUENCE OF WORK ON TEXT**

When translating, the following sequence of work on the text is recommended:

1. Read the entire text (or chapter) to the end, paying particular attention to the heading, try to understand its general content.

2. Read the first sentence and determine whether it is simple or complex. If the sentence is complex, break it into separate sentences (complex - into the main and subordinate, complex - into simple). Find turns with non-personal verb forms.
3. In a simple sentence, you must first find the predicate group (in the personal form of the verb), using it to determine the subject group and the complement group. Verb-predicate usually comes in second place.
4. Based on familiar words, translate in the following order: predicate group, subject group, complement group, circumstances.
5. Look for unfamiliar words in the dictionary, first determining what part of speech they are. Pay attention to the suffixes and prefixes of these words. Read all the meanings of the word given in the dictionary entry and choose the most appropriate based on the context. When working with a dictionary, use the applications available in it.

### 3.3. TEXTS FOR TRANSLATION TEXT

#### 1

#### **The impact of mild renal dysfunction on isolated cardiopulmonary coronary artery bypass grafting: a retrospective propensity score matching analysis**

Xian Wang, Yifan Zhu, Wen Chen, Liangpeng Li, Xin Chen & Rui Wang

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Nowadays, coronary artery bypass grafting surgery (CABG) is recognized as one of the most effective procedures for the treatment of coronary artery atherosclerosis disease. Patients with renal dysfunction (RD) are known to be at higher risk for mortality after CABG [1]. However, there is limited information on effects of different degrees of RD based on estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), especially the studies focused on the mild preoperative RD are relatively rare [2].

The majority of previous studies usually utilized serum creatinine as the indicator of the severity of RD, but compared with creatinine levels, eGFR has been considered as the most reliable indicator of renal function according to the National Kidney Foundation guidelines [3, 4]. RD caused by cardiopulmonary bypass can be attributed to inflammatory response, nonpulsatile flow, hemodilution, renal hypoperfusion, low cardiac output syndrome, atheroembolism, increased levels of circulating catecholamines, and free hemoglobin [5, 6]. However, studies conducted previously in this field have provided conflicting outcomes to support this hypothesis [7, 8].

In order to avoid the bias of cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB), we only enrolled patients with preoperative eGFR of more than 60 ml/ min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> undergoing first

isolated cardiopulmonary coronary artery bypass grafting (CCABG) surgery. The purpose of this study was to understand the impact of mild preoperative RD compared with normal renal function on in-hospital and long-term outcomes in a single centre, retrospective propensity score matching study.

## **Methods. Definition of renal function**

The glomerular filtration rate (GFR) was calculated by the abbreviated Modification of Diet in Renal Disease equation:  $186 \times (\text{serum creatinine}/88.4)^{-1.154} \times (\text{age})^{-0.203} \times (0.742 \text{ if female})$ . Kidney function before CABG was graded from I to V according to the GFR as proposed by the Kidney Disease Outcome Quality Initiative [9]. Kidney function is defined as normal with a GFR more than 89 ml/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> (stage I), minimally reduced with a GFR between 60 and 89 (stage II), moderately reduced with a GFR between 30 and 59 (stage III), severely reduced with a GFR between 15 and 29 (stage IV), and end-stage kidney failure with a GFR below 15 or renal replacement (stage V). This study only enrolled patients with mild preoperative RD (GFR between 60 and 89 ml/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>) and patients with normal preoperative renal function (GFR more than 90 ml/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>).

## **Study population**

A standard set of perioperative data was collected prospectively for all patients undergoing first isolated CCABG with preoperative eGFR of more than 60 ml/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> at Nanjing First Hospital between January 2010 to December 2015. Clinical data were retrospectively collected from medical records and the data-base of our department of cardiac surgery.

All CCABG surgeries were performed by the one surgeon. Patients undergoing a concomitant cardiac surgical procedure, reoperation, urgent or emergent operations, or with incomplete informations were excluded. CCABG was performed via median sternotomy using a membrane oxygenator equipped with an arterial filter, cold blood antegrade cardioplegia under moderate systemic hypothermia (30 to 34 °C). The perfusion pressure during CPB was maintained within 60–70 mmHg.

## **TEXT 2**

Extensive aortic surgery in acute aortic dissection type A on outcome – insights from 25 years single center experience

- Bashar Dib, Philipp Christian Seppelt, Rawa Arif, Alexander Weymann,

*Journal of Cardiothoracic Surgery* **volume 14**, Article number: 187 (2019)

Acute aortic dissection type A (AADA) is a life-threatening event that requires emergency surgical management and is associated with high mortality and morbidity [1, 2]. Several surgical approaches have been evolved during the last decades and account for significant outcome improvements [3,4,5]. Generally, the aortic segments that involve intimal tears should be replaced with a synthetic vascular graft. Supracommissural replacement (SCR) of the ascending aorta remains the most commonly used surgical technique in AADA but leaving parts of the dissected aorta in place. Within the last decades, techniques for complete aortic root replacement were applied and more recently aortic valve-sparing root surgery (for example David and Yacoub technique) was introduced in AADA repair. Furthermore, synthetic vascular grafts with side branches and hybrid prosthesis have been evolved as reliable solutions for the dissected aortic arch and descending aorta. However, despite more sophisticated surgical approaches and continuous improvements in perioperative management, mortality and morbidity in AADA are still high [4, 6]. Aortic root replacement and surgery at the aortic arch and descending aorta require longer operation times including circulatory arrest, all known as important risk factors for short and long-term mortality [4]. This is one important reason why the optimal surgical approach for AADA remains controversial and the discussion about more extensive aortic surgery versus the limited conservative surgery of SCR is still open [4, 7,8,9,10]. To address this open question, we report our institutional outcome of the different surgical techniques used in AADA.

## **Methods Patients characteristics**

We operated consecutively 407 patients for AADA from 1988 to 2012 at the Department of Cardiac Surgery of the University Hospital Heidelberg. The patients were treated by different surgeons during that period. The cohort was divided into subgroups according to the surgical approach and all subgroups were compared with the supracommissural replacement group (SCR;  $n = 141$ ; 45%). These groups included aortic valve sparing techniques (AVS;  $n = 29$ ; 7%), Composite replacement (COMP;  $n = 119$ ; 29%), COMP with total arch replacement (COMP+TAR;  $n = 27$ ; 7%) and SCR with TAR ( $n = 75$ ; 18%). Wheat operation ( $n = 7$ ) and AVS with TAR ( $n = 6$ ) were excluded from statistical comparison due to small cohorts. Other nonspecific techniques were used in 3 patients. Seventeen patients (4%, COMP  $n = 2$ , SCR  $n = 15$ ) underwent Frozen elephant trunk (FET, Jotec® prosthesis, Jotec, Hechingen, Germany) while the classic Elephant-Trunk procedure was accomplished in 16 patients (4%, COMP  $n = 2$ , SCR  $n = 14$ ). In total, almost a third of the cohort ( $n = 115$ , 28%) received

TAR. Aortic valve-sparing methods were David technique ( $n=20$ , 5%) and Yacoub technique ( $n=15$ , 4%) and four patients received nonspecific aortic valve reconstruction (1%). Concomitant CABG and concomitant mitral valve operations were performed in 4 patients each (1%).

### **Study design**

Diagnosis of AADA was confirmed by computed tomography scans, angiography and transthoracic/transesophageal echocardiograms. Mostly, AADA was diagnosed in external centers and patients were transferred to our institution for emergency surgery. If diagnostic studies were incomplete the diagnosis was confirmed in our emergency department. The whole cohort was divided into subgroups according to the surgical approaches. Results of each group were compared to standard SCR group defined as the most conservative but limited surgical approach. Perioperative data, incidence of neurological complications, early mortality and morbidity, cause and risk factors for aortic re-interventions and long-term survival were evaluated. The Ethics Committee of the University of Heidelberg authorized this study (S-286/2010). We have obtained all clinical data retrospectively by reviewing hospital records.

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### **ENGLISH MEDICAL TERMS OF GREEK ORIGIN**

In spite of the fact that there was no direct contact between Greek and English as was the case with Greek and Latin, a certain number of Greek terms have been preserved in English medical corpora in three possible forms:

#### **5.1. Terms Preserved in Original Ancient Greek Form**

From a number of preserved English medical terms of Greek origin we have chosen the following ones with their explanation of the meaning in terms more familiar to laymen: *bregma* – the point on the surface of the skull at the junction of the coronal

and sagittal sutures *arteria* – (artery) any vessel carrying blood away from the heart

*chorion* – outer extra-embryonic membrane

*diabetes* – disorder characterized by excessive urine excretion as in diabetes mellitus *diarrhoea* – abnormal frequency and liquidity of faecal

discharges *empyema* – accumulation of pus in a cavity of the body

*glottis* – the vocal apparatus of the larynx consisting of the true vocal cords and the opening between them *myopia* – 1.

nearsightedness, 2. Shortsightedness *ophthalmia*

– a severe inflammation of the eye

*pneumonia* – inflammation of the lungs with congestion caused by viruses or bacteria

*carcinoma* – malignant tumour of cancerous nature *trauma*

– harm or hurt; a wound or maim

#### **5.2. Greek Medical Terms in Latin “Dress”**

Most Greek medical terms came into English in Latin “dress”, i.e. with a Latin Ending or spelling. Masculine nouns changed their Greek ending *-os* to the Latin ending *-us*, Greek neuter nouns preserved their original ending *-on* or changed to the Latin ending *-um*. The endings *-er*, and *-ma* preserved their original Greek forms.

L. *bronchus* - from Gr. *bronchos* = windpipe

L. *colon* - from Gr. *kolon* = the part of the large intestine extending from the cecum to the rectum

L. *pericardium* - from Gr. *pericardion* = the membrane around the heart

L. *thrombus* - from Gr. *thrombos* = a clot, formed during life, in a blood vessel or in one of the cavities of the heart

L. *embolus* - from Gr. *embolos* = plug

L. *coma* - from Gr. *koma* = state of profound unconsciousness

L. *bacterium* - from Gr. *bakterion* = any single-celled organism

L. *sphincter* - from Gr. *sphinkter* = sphincter, muscle closing an orifice *Greek terms assimilated into English*

Here are several examples of Greek adjectives/names of some diseases referring to organs or parts of the body such as *arm, skin, liver, heart, kidney, bone, head, hip, mouth, wrist* which have kept their original English denominations

Organ in Greek	Organ in English	Adjective	Disease
<i>brachion</i>	<i>arm</i>	<i>brachial</i>	-
<i>derma</i>	<i>skin</i>	<i>derm id</i>	<i>dermatitis</i>
<i>hepar</i>	<i>liver</i>	<i>hepat ic</i>	<i>hepatitis</i>
<i>kardia</i>	<i>heart</i>	<i>cardi ic</i>	<i>carditis</i>
<i>nephros</i>	<i>kidney</i>	<i>nephric</i>	<i>nephrosis</i>
<i>osteon</i>	<i>bone</i>	<i>osteal</i>	<i>osteoma</i>

After the decline of the Roman Empire, Greek as a scientific language disappeared completely. The rebirth of Greek as a tool suitable for scientific purpose did not occur until the period of Humanism.

#### 5.4. Terms Preserved in Original Latin form

From a number of preserved English medical terms of Latin origin we have chosen the following ones with explanations of their meanings *abdomen* – the region of the body of a vertebrate between the thorax and the pelvis *appendix* – a vestigial pouch-like process extending from the lower end of

the cecum *aorta* – the largest artery in the body

*caecum* – (Am. *cecum*) – the cavity in which the large intestine begins and into which The ileum opens *dorsum* – back

*femur* – the longest and thickest bone of the human skeleton that extends from the pelvis to the knee *humerus* – upper arm bone

*nucleus* – a part of the cell containing DNA and RNA and responsible for growth and reproduction *tonsillitis* – inflammation of the tonsils, sore throat

*vagina* – 1. a genital canal of the female reproductive organs; 2. sheath (in tendons); *vena* – a blood vessel that carries blood from the capillaries to the heart; *varicella* – chickenpox *variola* – smallpox *virus* – a non-cellular microorganism

## Latin Terms Assimilated Into English

Another similarly numerous group is of anglicized Latin terms. Terms such as *muscle*, *oil*, *vein*, *nerve*, and *crown* are obvious to everybody and do not need any definition.

L. *mandibula* → Engl. *mandible* = the lower jaw bone

L. *pulpa* → Engl. *pulp* = soft structure inside the tooth

L. *punctura* → Engl. *puncture* = perforation

L. *pulsus* → Engl. *pulse* = the rhythmical contraction and expansion of the arteries with each beat of the heart

L. *ventriculus* → Engl. *Ventricle* = a chamber of the heart which receives blood from the atrium and pumps it to the arteries

L. *musculus* → Engl. *Muscle*

L. *oleum* → Engl. *Oil*

L. *nervus* → Engl. *Nerve*

L. *corona* → Engl. *Crown*

Similarly, as in the case of Greek terms, some Latin terms assimilated only as specialized denominations of organs or diseases, the organs commonly named by English words, e.g.

Organ in Latin	Organ in English	Adjective
<i>Pulmo-</i>	<i>lungs</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>
<i>os (oris)</i>	<i>mouth</i>	<i>oral</i>
<i>Cutis</i>	<i>skin</i>	<i>Cutaneous</i>
<i>Ren</i>	<i>kidney</i>	<i>renal</i>
<i>umbilicus</i>	<i>navel</i>	<i>Umbilical</i>
<i>cor</i>	<i>heart</i>	<i>Cordial</i>
<i>dens (dentis)</i>	<i>tooth</i>	<i>Dental</i>

A few medical terms experienced a multiple assimilation – from Greek into Latin, from Latin into Old French, from Old French into English. Compare

Greek	Latin	French	English
<i>diaita</i>	<i>diaeta</i>	<i>diète</i>	<i>Diet</i>
<i>rheumatikos</i>	<i>rheumaticus</i>	<i>reumatique</i>	<i>rheumatic</i>
<i>spasmos</i>	<i>spasmus</i>	<i>spasme</i>	<i>spasm</i>
<i>chirurgos</i>	<i>chirurgus</i>	<i>chirurgien</i>	<i>surgeon</i>

Latin had a tendency to replace Greek nouns describing the parts of the human body and their relative adjectives with its own terms and used Greek stems for the creation of compound words suitable for denomination of pathological changes. A similar process can be observed in English, which also prefers its own terms for

the denomination of organs while all other terms are taken from Latin together with the tendency mentioned above. See

Organ (Engl.)	Organ (Lat.)	Disease (Gr.)	Adjective (L. or Gr.)
breast	mamma	mastitis	mammary
kidney	ren	nephritis	Renal
marrow	medulla	myelitis	Medullary
skin	cutis	dermatitis	Cutaneous
eye	oculus	ophthalmia	ocular/optic

English common noun Latin / English special meaning *sutura* - (anat.) suture, union of flat bones with ligament 1. suture - (clin.) surgical stitch *raphe* - (anat.) suture, union of soft structures (skin, muscles) English common noun Latin / English special meaning \_\_\_\_\_ *apertura* - most often it means the mouth of some passage - opening made up of big bones 2. opening *foramen* - denotes many types of various openings as passages for veins, arteries, muscles and nerves *ostium* - means an opening such as a mouth or entrance English common noun Latin / English special meaning *cavitas* - hollow, cavity; most frequent *sinus* - hollow in the bone 3. hollow *caverna* - (anat.) cavern, hollow - (clin.) pathological cavity as a result of tissue destruction *antrum* - **hollow, cavity** English common noun Latin / English special meaning \_\_\_\_\_ *labium superius (oris)* - upper **lip** *labium inferius (oris)* - lower **lip** 4. labium *labium pudendi majus* - outer **fold** of vulva *labium pudendi minus* - inner **fold** of vulva *labium internum* - internal **margin** (of a bone) *labium externum* - external **margin** (of a bone)

An international Greek/Latin term has been translated into English, e.g. *cranium* – skull *femur* – thighbone *cerebrum* – brain *sternum* – breastbone *haematopoiesis* – blood cell production; *monocyte* – mononuclear cell; *erythrocyte* – red blood cell (RBC); *leukocyte* – white blood cell (WBC); *thrombocyte* – blood platelet; *coagulation* – blood clotting; *haemolysis* – blood destruction; *haemostasis* – arrest of bleeding. Translations (calques) of Greek/Latin terms into English have different stylistic value and validity. While the international terms *erythrocytes*, *leukocytes*, *thrombocytes* and *coagulation* serve for specialists, their English equivalents *red blood cells*, *white blood cells*, *blood platelets* and *blood clotting* are used in articles or speech intended for the common reader or listener. c) Sometimes along with a borrowed term, several variants of a translation occur and enter mutually into synonymic relations, e.g. *erythrocyte* – red (blood) cell x red (blood) corpuscle; *phagocyte* – phagocytic cell x defensive cell, or the colloquial expression scavenger cell; *haemastasia* – control of haemorrhage x control of bleeding x prevention of blood loss. Since the 18th century, there has been a need for systematic order and a certain regularity in the English language that has still not been fulfilled. For instance, besides terms with Greek-Latin spelling there are terms with English spelling: *haemostasis* x *haemostasia*, *polyglobulia* x

*polyglobulism, thrombopathia x thrombopathy, thrombopenia x thrombopeny;* different affixes are used in words with the same meaning, e.g. we have found in English texts the following terms used as synonyms: *embolia x embolus x embolism; coagulum x coagulate x coagulant.*