NEOLOGISM IN MEDICAL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

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Since ancient times, neologisms have spread rapidly in knowledge and have spread in cultures and languages; The role of the doctor was to transmit confidence to the patient through communication, in this way the word had an important role in therapeutic practices. The aim was to evaluate the teaching of neologisms in effective communication among medical students at a university in Guayaquil, Republic of Ecuador 2024.
Basic, descriptive and explanatory research with a qualitative approach, and non-experimental cross-sectional cohort design. Population is made up of 50 students who collected 500 terms from students and patients from the Los Ceibos hospital clinic in Guayaquil, selecting 100 novel terms for lexical analysis following the characteristics of the subcategories. Two student and patient corpora were constructed according to the selected words.
With the description of the medical language mentioned in the consultation in the doctor-patient and patient-doctor fields, terms were found in cardiology 23%, gynecology 28%, gastroenterology 12%, pulmonology 5%, infectology 3%, neurology 3%, surgery 10% and urology 10%; trying to investigate the tendencies of the lexicon of our corpus. Likewise, the frequency of their use in the outpatient clinic was observed, they take longer time in the consultation due to the communication delivered by the professional.

Keywords: Medical terms. Neologism. Lexicon. New word.

INTRODUCTION

People who work in the health field, such as doctors, nurses, therapists, laboratories, etc., use a specific language called "medical language" with its own rules according to communicative situations in hospitals, in university classrooms or in research that requires formal research in lexical processes (Cabré, 2000)

Eke & Nkananginieme, (2005) state that neologisms have spread rapidly in knowledge and in different cultures and languages. Janssen, (2021) states that new words in the field of gastroenterology were first used in 1655 by the Erfurt physician Valentin Andreas Möllenbrock, Boerhaave and Cheselden, according to the records of Tarin's Dictionnaire anatomique of 1753.

Vangrunderbeek et al., (2013) concentrated on the concept and position in the field of kineanthropology/kinesiology, creating a new word and these findings can serve as a basis for future studies. We also observe the neologism "Overtreatment", created 15 years ago, a controversial term because it can indicate a slogan of guilt in matters of health policies.

Hadler, (2018) states that many doctors exhibit lexicogenic skills, which allows them to create lexical units where a primitive lexeme did not exist. Therefore, it informs using acronyms with the secondary shortening instead of the acronym, as is the case with the acronym PAP which stands for Pap smear.

At the 82nd Annual Scientific Meeting of the Japan Circulation Society, Hata et al., (2018) invented the term "futurability," which refers to future generations that can use skills in cardiovascular medicine.

No information is provided on a specialized neologism. proposing a more specific analysis of the neology of rare diseases in Spanish. In the field of biomaterials, Likus (2017) found the absolute frequency of 100 words of the entire corpus known as stents. This confirms that Anglicism is one of the trends in Spanish medical language that contributes to the neological process.

Finally, we observe what Molina (2021) studied on the semantic relationships of some medical terms in the synonymy of Malaria, Malaria and Plasmodiosis. These terms are documented in medical history as a disease caused by the bite of the Anopheles mosquito. The linguistic motivation is evident in providing a compilation of data taking into account the diachronic construction of the Spanish lexicon, highlighting aspects such as orography, climatology, microbiology and entomology.

Little is said about the teaching of neologisms in universities, particularly in the medical career, this is the reason why there is a difficulty for good communication between

the doctor and patients since terms and words of uncommon use are used, such as acronyms, anglicism, compound words, etc. the importance of redesigning the teaching of neologisms by proposing learning strategies with a didactic proposal for the understanding and construction of medical neologisms, which has the purpose of carrying out activities in the development of new words or terms, capturing the acceptance of students with an authentic context in the lexicon, allowing to improve communication in their daily lives. The offer is aimed at the cycle where several aspects of linguistics will be worked on: the use of the dictionary, linguistic loanwords, the creation of the word and semantic field within the chair of Language and Communication.

Based on the background, the following problematic situation was raised: To what extent does the teaching of neologisms improve effective communication in medical students in the Republic of Ecuador 2024?

The impact of this chapter will help to improve communication in the doctor-patient relationship, guiding medical students in communicative competence to function safely and face the challenges posed in effective communication; knowing the perception of students and patients in Ecuador about two-way communication, studying linguistic strategies. This text will allow the medical student to have better communication with the patient and provide a solution to the problem of their ailments; Finally, in the methodological value it allows students to use this tool that makes them more participatory and experiencing problematic situations that helps to improve the treatment of their pathologies. This study was feasible because the author had the necessary time to carry it out, in addition to working with patients and medical students from different hospital areas of the city of Guayaquil, Ecuador. Therefore, this chapter will allow us to observe the terms used spontaneously by doctors, as well as patients in their practice where phrases and sentences appeared, which required broader formulations and more writing space within linguistics.

The general objective of the research was to evaluate the teaching of neologisms to improve effective communication in medical students.

DEVELOPMENT

Medicine has been seen as both a scientific and an artistic field because it allows us to identify diseases and diagnose them that can be treated and prevented. The word had an important role in therapeutic practices within the pharmacopoeia since very ancient times, the role of the doctor was to transmit confidence to the patient through communication.

Several works have been published on neologisms in medical sciences thus we observe Hadler, (2018) conducted a study in a geriatric center on the use of the term overtreatment, he stated that the neologism "Overtreatment" that was coined 15 years ago that indicates unnecessary medical or surgical interventions, can be considered current, but in itself it is ancient, however, this term is controversial because it can refer to the responsibility of health policies, it is considered as an enemy that heats up the space to modulate a debate. Thus, overtreatment such as overuse and overprescription face paradoxical elements when the patient is faced with the grief of evaluating any clinical choice.

Tigano et al., (2019) conducted a study on the terminology used in central nervous system disorders, considered neuroscience and other subjects the place to give neologisms such as neuroanthropology, neurophilosophy, neuropolitics, neuroeconomics, neurosociology, neuropsychology, neuroethics, and neurolaw. The word "neurolaw" refers to two fields of emergency medicine, which focuses on the field of neurosciences with personal rights that applies to the process of brain aging. Providing the clinician with a broad view of this process. Neuroimaging enhances the process of detecting physiological and pathological brain aging, which contributes to the field of neurolaw that are linked to legal capacity; giving the doctor and researcher a broader view of brain aging by introducing the term neurolaw

Pickersgill, (2019) conducted a study in order to contextualize the advances, highlighting innovations and discussions on telepsychiatry, mHealth, and the most recent digital psychiatry. Digital artifacts and infrastructures have become increasingly urgent and necessary in the exploration and professional practice of mental health. It is a novelty in the practices of 'performative nominalism', a neologism that is related to established and recent developments. It is crucial to highlight the explicit and implicit promotion of biomedical virtues in public discourse and aimed at professionals. Surveillance of psychiatry with a variety of digital modalities has become an important focus for knowledge production in mental health.

Adawi et al., (2018) carried out a translation and validation study of the Nomophobia Questionnaire (NMP-Q), which is a neologism that derives from the mixture of "not having a cell phone", "phone" and "phobia", it is considered a modern situational phobia and indicates fear of feeling disconnected; therefore, an instrument was designed by Yildirim and Correia in 403 subjects who volunteered to enter the research process. The mean age of the participants was 27.91 years (standard deviation 8.63) and the sample consisted of 160 men (160/403, 39.7%) and 243 women (243/403, 60.3%). Forty-five subjects spent

less than 1 hour per day on their mobile phone (45/403, 11.2%), 94 spent between 1 and 2 hours (94/403, 23.3%), 69 spent between 2 and 3 hours (69/403, 17.1%), 58 spent between 3 and 4 hours (58/403, 14.4%), 48 spent between 4 and 5 hours (48/403, 11.9%), 29 spent between 5 and 7 hours (29/403, 7.2%), 36 spent between 7 and 9 hours (36/403, 8.9%) and 24 spent more than 10 hours (24/403, 6.0%). Concluding that the Italian version of the NMP-Q is reliable.

Porras (2016) carried out an analysis in two different neologism corpora in relation to rare diseases: one by physicians and the other by relatives, 146 specialized neologisms were validated, of which 8 were repeated in both corpora and 138 different ones. He observed that, in this field, Spanish is subordinated to English. It was proposed to carry out a more exhaustive analysis of the specialized neology of rare diseases in Spanish in all the texts received by patients and their families affected by these diseases.

López, (2017) investigated the medical neologisms in English that are being incorporated into Spanish, he found that neologisms in medicine are translated from English to Spanish, determining that the way of forming the medical language was determined by strategies used in the translation of new words in specialties such as reproductive medicine, genetics, orthopedics and traumatology in Spanish. To carry out the analysis, he used two reasons: the type of procession used to see which is the most common generic lexical form and which type or skill of transcription is more frequent. Therefore, it developed a questionnaire that was delivered to the medical specialists; obtaining the following result: regarding the classification by specialties, a representation of 88% was observed in Traumatology and orthopedics, 93% in Assisted Reproduction and 96% in Genetics. Borrowed loans accounted for 12% for Traumatology and orthopaedics, 7% for Assisted Reproduction and 4% for Genetics. Formal neology was broken down as follows: Syntagmas: 71%, Composites: 10%, Shortening: 8%, Derivation: 2% (For synthesis: < 1%.) Observing these percentages, he concluded that most terms are substantive phrases, representing 41% of the neologism formed by syntagmatic processes, which represented 60 terms. The frequent phrase is the formation of noun + adjective, which represented 30 terms that correspond to 20% of them. Eponymous phrases corresponded to 20% (i.e. 30 terms) and phrases with initialisms 8% (i.e. 12 terms) of the total.

According to Neumann, (2018), Latin anatomical terms have orthographic variants. Some of these variants alter the meaning of a word by changing its base. Therefore, these variants should be considered as errors, similar to errors in the declension of nouns and

adjectives and in the formation of neologisms. The use of correct Latin words in Latin anatomical terms should increase the rigor, stability, and universality of the nomenclature.

A neologism is a new word, meaning or turnaround, which was introduced into a language for definitive reasons; is the definition proposed by the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE, 2014) the universe of a new word usually occurs from an existing one; today it is the creation of a new word from an existing one. From the translating observation, the innovative terms concerning medicine these legends resemble, in the first place, their novel environment. Thus, translators strive to originate neologisms respecting writing, without resorting to delineations of its scope, and which represent new terms in Spanish. For this reason, the interpretation of words related to medicine in works of fiction is a challenge that requires professionals to face a linguistic transfer.

The neologism doctor-patient, according to the contribution of different authors, has allowed today's society to present changes in recent decades in terms of lexical progress, allowing the approach of information from interlocutors in communication with people of free access and thus leaving an unknown path for people, thus emerging the advance of new terms within society.

For Hernández de la Rosa, (2010), terms are constructed by a system of values, so that the category of membership or of a term to a science is determined by systematic criteria that could be stable, explicit, verifiable and motivated by theory. The way of naming something new expressions are used that will be constituted by nominal sets of special meaning that would be the medical and that does not appear in the field of science with taxonomic selections than the native.

Forteza Fernández, (2004) considers that in order to create a medical lexicon with a functional system perspective, it must have the following characteristics: the words must have an autochthonous meaning to assign a new value, this is done with lexical metaphors that may have another meaning in another field; words derived from Greek or Latin; assorted nominative sets and grammatical parables, that is, the investment of resources expressed in terms of the elaboration of the process of nouns.

True medical language is an important part of the therapeutic process, due to the use of metaphors, locutions and circumlocutions, which are related to the emotions produced by the patient and the family, avoiding "not falsifying", always speaking sincerely. Medicine has its own language thanks to its humanistic and humanitarian bases, so it can be presented as a science, profession and art. According to Vera, (2017), technical terms in scientific language are terms resulting from the rapid development of science and technology. Craig (1999) lists seven theories of communication: rhetoric, semiotics, phenomenological,

cybernetics, social psychological, sociocultural, and critical. In the first place, Cabré affirms that there are multiple reasons that have prevented a systematic and complete approach to the neological phenomenon.

Thus, neologisms are presented from the technical terminology found in congresses, seminars, publications, texts or scientific journals. At the professional level, the language must be clear with the patients and the family, as well as with the conditions of society, government regulators or private mediators. In art, medical communication is interdisciplinary using abbreviations and acronyms as can be seen in medical reports.

Some authors define neologism as the process of linguistic units that arise during a certain period of language development and that can manifest themselves at any of its levels: phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic and linguistic. (Rondeau & Felber, 1984) and (Bastuji, 1974) (Guilbert, 1974). Neologisms have had a rapid advance in knowledge, equipment, and spread in a variety of cultures and languages. Eke & Nkananginieme, (2005)

Janssen, (2021) stated that the neologisms gastridiologia and enterologia had their appearance in 1655 in a Latin work of aphorism by the Erfurt physician Valentin Andreas Möllenbrock (1623-1675). Likewise, Boerhaave and Cheselden applied enterology as an anatomical expression from approximately the same date (1711); it is not defined what could have influenced that. Hepatologie/hepatologie and hepatographie/hepatographia were coined in Tarin's Dictionnaire anatomique of 1753, to make references in these anatomical subdisciplines.

Vangrunderbeek et al., (2013) stated that the Canadian William Ross and the Belgians, Marcel Hebbelinck, Bart Van Gheluwe and Marie-Louise Lemmens. that kineanthropometry was really promoted and developed by the members of its community as a scientific discipline. These findings can serve as a basis for future studies, focusing on its concept and position in the field of kineanthropology/kinesiology and considering a new word.

In the case of Dubois & Claude Dubois, (1971), he considered neologisms as a phenomenon by which new lexical units originate. Lexical neology represents the process of lexical creation characteristic of the development of linguistic systems and societies, while neologism refers to the products of this process (Guilbert, 1974), therefore, the difference between neologism and neology is that the former refers to the product and the latter to the process (Bastuji, 1974).

In this chapter we are interested in lexical neology because of the new words that can occur in the contemporary doctor or patient. In addition, it is the backbone of current

work dealing with the neolexical entities of modern physicians and patients. Lexical neology belongs to the field of lexicology research. For this reason, it is conceptualized as a part of linguistics that studies its lexical structure of language, its composition, diversity, origin, changes, trends, processes of formation and incorporation of new entities, without neglecting the extralinguistic field (Alvar Ezquerra et al., 1999).

The change of language is due to the normal behavior of the speakers, due to the dynamics of the language and the creativity of the users that drive the change of language, as he reiterates (Coseriu, 1986). These linguistic changes are the result of a balanced set of lexical elements that are created and lost in syntactic schemes.

The lexical analysis of a language, as well as the communicative units that identify the speakers, are studied by lexicology; and the educational units are as follows; the phonological of which the pronunciation is activated; morphological, which is the set of morphemes; the syntactic is the one that restricts the placements in a syntagmatic structure and the semantic because the units are endowed with meaning. Lexicology analyzes the hypotheses that govern knowledge, as well as describes the lexical codes that speakers have; and how it is within applied linguistics through lexicography, terminology and neology; Thus, neology is presented as a field of study and in the incorporation of units of the lexicon; thus, neology will make it possible to measure the vitality of a language as well as the relationships between different languages with respect to adaptation strategies and changes in the new reality (Cabré, 2000).

The form and structure of complex words, which are understood as inflected, derivative and compound words that are studied by morphology (Urrutia & Álvarez 2001). Lexogenesis is known to some linguists as lexical morphology, which is responsible for delimiting magnitudes such as prefixes, infixes, suffixes, lexemes, which are important elements to form new words with a significant level; Thus, word formation has a creative capacity that idiosyncratic phenomena seem to escape any systematization of rules of general scope, obtaining an infinite set of words, including a finite subset of elements because the human brain does not have the capacity to retain the infinite set of elements (Varela & Martín, 1999).

The incorporation of new units is studied by applied lexicology, which is a branch of lexical lexicology. At the same time, it has the function of tracing a series of neologisms that appear in a specific period of the life of a linguistic community (Guilbert, 1974). Language is not damaged by neologisms, rather it helps language, so without neologism, the general lexicon would remain archaic.

The central part of this chapter is the neologism in medical students, which would be the first task to be defined, so we must have a concise description and an examination of the characteristics of the discourse of doctors in order to advance in this research that is focused on effective communication.

For Ahmad et al., (1993) there are positions in relation to general and specialty languages respectively, which are summarized in three models: specialty languages are considered linguistic codes that differentiate them from general language by their specific rules and units (Hoffmann, 1998); likewise, these specialty languages are variants of the general language (Rondeau & Felber, 1984), (Torijano, 2017) and the specialty languages for many are treated as versed subsets of the general word (Sager et al., 1980); (Picht & Draskaur, 1985), .

Many authors consider the specialty language as free resources that would cover all levels of the language because it contains several registers, as well as lexical characteristics, therefore, this language is a register, a discourse and a vocabulary of terminology, which is why the Palantine Network of Terminology (Realiter, 1996), gave nomination to the specialized language, "It is a linguistic subsystem that is used in the area of a given specialty, characterizing the terminology of the field of study or another linguistic resource such as genre and phraseology."

As we have observed, specialized language tends to be defined by certain principles such as: restriction, limitation, choice, and decomposition; Therefore, based on the scientific specialty, there are some variants of the specialized language for each area. (Sinclair, 1996). Thus, the integrity of the specialized dissertation is associated with the impartiality of the technicality, despite the fact that there are some processes that are not independent of negative suggestions such as cancer or cholesterol. Specialized language should be less effective, and writings should be short, but many times many words have to be used when the reader needs to understand something; The language of the sciences has concrete data of knowledge, and they are generally directed by specialists. (Gonzalo Claros, 2006).

The origin of the terminology comes from Greek, Latin, French, German, and currently English roots since the twentieth century (Gutiérrez Rodilla, 2005). With regard to sources, specialized language usually resorts to the use of some elements such as abbreviations, acronyms, symbols, maps, diagrams or graphs, in order to reinforce oral language and thus promote comprehension

The medical language is a specialized language that allows the specialized knowledge of doctors to be transmitted, it is distinguished from the others by the level of grammatical, semantic, lexical and stylistic requirements that are of an international type,

concreteness, integrity, that is absent of expressiveness and emotion that give us a meaning and a clear indication to try to avoid disorder and access effective communication. exact, monosemic with propriety, correctness, clarity and precision (Ruiz Rosendo, 2009).

According to Benavent & Iscla, (2001), several problems in medical language are listed, such as foreign words, equality, excess of abbreviations, eponyms, solecisms, redundancies, lack of translation of proper names, grammatical gender, accentuation and metaphor. For this reason, this language is distinguished from other specialty languages by the frequent use of acronyms, abbreviations, as well as acronyms that are fields of the medical area. They serve to transmit information to economize on language, considering excessive resources in the books of the specialty (Gutiérrez Rodilla, 1975).

Hernández de la Rosa et al., (2010), considered that it should determine accuracy and firmness, as well as be clear about the suggestion in order to prevent disorder and achieve effective communication; given that for several decades they have been producing linguistic problems that infect the language that causes a loss of precision and quality of the messages, constituting a serious obstacle in research and education in medicine.

For linguistics, terminology is a set of words, linguistic or extralinguistic, that serve to designate notions of a natural language. (Ruiz, 2009 and Hernández de la Rosa et al., 2010) state that describing medical language and analyzing terminology it is observed that they forget in a certain way the verbiage and the form; abusing scientific terms to hide backwardness, or it may be for fear of being innovative, in this way credibility is given to scientific theories that lack basis and justification.

The appearance of new concepts and scientific development such as biomolecular sciences, genetics stimulates the need to acquire more knowledge, changes in habits, as well as the evolution of lifestyles, this is accompanied by lexical initiative; which causes words to undergo changes in language that is permanently transformed (Bouzidi, 2010).

Thus we observe that every day one of new terms is conceptualized and a large proportion of them come from scientific language that are then introduced into common language; thus causing the appearance of new concepts, implying the need to reduce the lack of language.

The Royal Spanish Academy in its dictionary appears around 85,000 words, however, the calculation of the medical vocabulary is around 500,000 lexical entries, it is not hermetic or affirmed, allowing them to vary and grow in an accelerated way every year and every day. Multiple researches, projects, etc., are currently being carried out on the neologism specialized in medicine, as is the case of the study by Porras, (2016); which

dealt with neologisms specialized in rare diseases, as well as the creation of the dictionary on neologisms in current Spanish (NEOMA, 2020).

For a term to be considered a neologism according to Guerrero (1997), it must meet certain criteria, it must be recognized and accepted by a reference committee, as well as achieve the consensus of a lexical project; Thus, for a neologism to be included in the dictionary, they must meet lexicographic criteria and not be unstable so that they disappear without leaving a trace. Thus, Torres (2009) considers that neologisms to be coined in a language should not displace a word that already exists, and that it is phonetically acceptable to the structure of a plain word, sustaining a sociolinguistic and chronological configuration in neology.

To create a neological term, the following procedures must be taken into account: Neology of form, it is carried out from pre-existing words, which derive from elements that do not work autonomously, it is so, when we refer to prefixes, suffixes, formations or by structure. (Guerrero Ramos, 1997, Gutiérrez Rodilla, 2005, Cabré, 2006). Neology of meaning, which is attributed to the new words of an existing one in the branches of the sciences that are poorly established, (Camacho, 2004) it is located in four processes: with the use of terminologies, when the word originates a metaphor (Gutiérrez Rodilla, 2005); with the use of transfer, from a term that is manifested from one existing term to another in the field of science (Gutiérrez Rodilla, 2005) and with the use of foreign words, which is the adoption of a term from another language that for Camacho, (2004) can be partially or totally adapted (loanwords), or converted words (semantic calques) or accepted from traditional languages (cultisms) and through grammatical change known as syntactic or functional neology, that is, it makes a change in the grammatical function of a word without any modification of the lexical base, which is usually unusual in scientific expression.

The terms in medicine have a particular condition that is identified by the high generation of equality (synonymy) and noun (homonymy) allowing them to have different meanings, the designation of new words have the same concept in different areas, so Palomar, (2004) says that normalization is conditioned by the desire to homogenize the terms, apart from transcriptions that are even affected by the translation itself. The issue of uniting and standardising the terms translates into one of the goals for certain research, for example, the work of AENOR, which is the Spanish association for standardisation and certification; It provides linguistic guidelines in specialized languages of science and technology, adopting borrowings from other languages and fixing neologisms in Spanish

The creation of neologisms has changed throughout the history of languages, so we observe the following: Acronyms and acronyms; parasynthesis or composition; referral

models; neologisms for borrowings from abroad and imitations or onomatopoeias. Considering that these are implied by editors, revisers, proofreaders, translators, and many specialists and not by the generators of knowledge. Neologisms are subject to dilemmas, so we can see how English has influenced society, particularly in the Spanish language (Muñoz Martín and Valdivieso Blanco); Another factor is the lexical establishments that are related to the problem of crowdsourcing, where longer content is allowed to originate and propagate, by multiple technological means. For example, open sources (OmegaWiki, Wiktionaire and TermWiki), which are consulted online, are accompanied by many neologisms (Quirion, 2012).

Medical language has evolved so much that the phenomena of polysemy and synonymy affect medical terms that are influenced by English every day, which due to the lack of union and standardization in scientific writing affect the translator in health. Therefore, it is important that this terminology is simplified, standardized and unified for the understanding of specialists from different fields, for example, radiodiagnosis is not only for radiologists, but can be interpreted by the traumatologist, neurosurgeon, etc.

Useful lexicographic resources for physicians, medical students, and other related professions include: English-Spanish Medical Dictionary (2000, 1st and 2005, 2nd ed.); Medical dictionary of English translation. Electronic version for online consultation (2017, 3rd edition); glossary of medical terms; Others from translators in the biomedical field: MedTrad. The Oncoterm® computer application: it is a bilingual application that helps us to operate and process words and concepts, which brings together 1,896 conceptions related to cancer. Resources of the TREMEDICA, it is a search instrument with 150000 entries with scientific and technical spaces. Cyberguide; Cercaterm; Panace@; Reports on medical terms, monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual definitions, as well as medical term files that are intertwined with methodology in the journal and virtual medical corpora.

Despite the fact that there are many lexicographic resources available for biomedical translation, the rapid growth of new terms in medicine is greater than the lexicographic updates, which means that there is a shortage of lexicographic sources for the health writer.

These terminographic sources do not compensate the medical translator for the following reasons (Mayor Serrano, 2010): a large number of standardized resources are paid: Free online access is monolingual vocabularies. Some of them do not include equivalences in other languages, even systematized dictionaries. In general, they are limited to the concept of terms, without containing other useful information for the translator. They usually cover a small part of the notions of the field. In some cases, the resources

tend to select the individual experience of the author, not guaranteeing the expansion of the area in the study.

Human beings have the ability to communicate, understand and organize; This whole process is encompassed in a single concept, which is communication; allowing them to carry out their own errands in life or activities at a professional level. The word communication comes from the Latin "communis" which means transmission of information that occurs between the main actors of communication (Kinicki & Kreintner, 2006), therefore, to communicate is to establish a community of information with another receiver.

When talking about effective communication, it must meet certain conditions, such as, for example, that the message of the communication reaches the person or group and be sure that they were received. And as such, communication would be the change in behavior that is expected of the receiver by knowing how to listen, speak coherently between body language and verbal language, and having the certainty of having selected the right moment, words and aptitude to then generate feedback.

In the educational, administrative, labor or management sector, communication is more direct allowing information to be transferred, this application has effective communication. As we have observed that this interaction of human resources generates changes in behavior by generating information, and thus the proposed goals are obtained. This communication process is also observed among the members of an organization that entail unification in the social sphere, this process occurs dynamically, respecting identification and structure.

As mentioned, effective communication plays an important role in institutions, particularly in educational institutions in all their disciplines, which provide the necessary means in the transmission of information, activities and the achievement of the objectives that are proposed. This communication is important in feedback, advice in the evaluation processes and work performance in order to gather and disseminate information.

METHODOLOGY

CATEGORIES

The base category in neologisms for effective communication allowed students to acquire better communication and competencies in the acquisition and interpretation of new words in the context of learning through the construction of corpora that responded to better doctor-patient communication. This term was an idea attributed to the Greek philosopher Parmenides who was born between 514 B.C. and 470 B.C. in the city of Elea; who thought that language is constantly updated to face new advances, which are changing reality, so

he needed the creation of new words. Some were formed from old roots and endings or recombine to form new terms that are known as neologisms Neologisms are a new word, meaning or turnaround, which was introduced into a language for definitive reasons; is the definition proposed by the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE, 2014)

In other words, they are expressions and words that did not traditionally exist in a language, but that were incorporated into languages due to the need to adapt to the reality of their speakers. The neologism was like a process of linguistic units that emerged during a certain period of language development and that could manifest themselves at any of its levels: phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic and linguistic (Vocabulary Rondeau 1984 and Gilbert 1974, 1975).

As Casado (2015) says, all languages have the possibility of forming new words; language by electronic means has led to change as is the case of websites, emails, chats, blogs, Whatsapp, X, Facebook, etc., making the language lose nuances directly, being shorter, more concise, simple sentences, abbreviations with emoticons and informal leading us to speak as we write, which is being introduced in the entire population, for this reason, Carr (2011) indicates that reading a screen instead of reading and scanning skips phrases or lines in the search for information that interests us to move on to other information, forming what is known as snacking, which is a style of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Aladro-Vico et al., (2018) pointed out that the transformation of language gave life to the needs of expression in today's cities and urban environments; therefore, this educational value has the ability to break down barriers in the classroom and involve its practices in young people.

Subcategory. - The subcategories in the framework of the neologism in an effective education correspond to the techniques of literary translation, the following are mentioned:

Subcategory adaptation

This subcategory mentioned the replacement of an original text with one that is more familiar to the reader. For example, when "baseball" is translated as "football". Assimilation mechanisms include the integration of new data into already established patterns, accommodation, which involves transforming new data into a pre-existing pattern, and modifying the external environment to maintain a balance between the living environment and the organism.

Language Extension Subcategory

This category included adding linguistic elements, which is opposed to the technique of linguistic comprehension. For example, when translating the word "No way" to "no way"

instead of the word "not at all," the impact of the style could not be seen in the same place as the original text of the target text site.

Subcategory amplification

This subcategory referred to the development of a word that is going to be given from a proposition or idea, it is exposed in different ways listed that it has a relationship, in order to make it more efficient to disconcert or persuade.

Subcategory Carbon Copy

This subcategory focused on accepting foreign words for words that already existed in a language. For example, the word "mouse" means a device connected to the computer, and its semantic calque in English is "mouse". the place where the original text is located and the place where the target text is located

Compensation subcategory

This subcategory tried to explain how to lose an obligation of two parties, producing a present situation in which they are creditors and debtors, highlighting the importance of reciprocity that compensates in its own way, the benefits that would be fungible and homogeneous and the words would be claimed, dominated or eliminated.

Language Compression Subcategory

This subcategory aims to combine common linguistic elements, especially those used in subtitling and simultaneous translation. For example, translating "Yes, so what?" to "And" instead of the original "If, so what?" from the meta text page

The theories of linguistic comprehension corresponded to an important aspect of psycholinguistics, cognitive psychology, the acquisition of second languages, so the following processes are detailed: Processing of perceptions: this process focused on the oral or written text, they retained short-term memory, so an initial analysis of the text is carried out, which could help identify significant parts of the passage, such as pauses emphatic intonations in the spoken language, punctuation or the segmentation of paragraphs in a written language. Analysis: he tried to identify the words that join writings in long-term memory, creating basic units that are known as propositions. Knowledge of the grammatical structure of the language served to recognize components and propositions. Use or elaboration: it was focused on the propositions of another concept of information in long-term memory, to establish connections with other existing concepts and combinations. The opposite technique to linguistic comprehension is linguistic expansion.

Discursive Creation Subcategory

The intention of this subcategory was to introduce new elements into the original translation, which often go unnoticed out of context, as is the case with the Spanish translation of the film Weekend at Bernie's. "This deceased is still a living being."

Subcategory Description

This subcategory corresponded to a discursive tool that allowed explaining in an orderly and detailed way what people, animals, things, etc. would be. In addition, it will help set the scene for the action and make the stories believable. They can also explain the verbal representation of the object's own characters; Sometimes, they can also help stop an action and take action on subsequent events. By describing someone, an animal, a feeling, etc., they express their unique characteristics that distinguish them from other objects in the same category. Therefore, the description lists the qualities and properties of the objects that are intended to be described; understanding as such what is being described, whether it is a scenario, a character, an inanimate object, etc.

Elision Subcategory

This category comes from the Latin terms elision and élleipsis, which mean the regular elimination or loss of a sound or set of sounds in a word or set of words. As a result, it is classified as a type of metaplasm. This phenomenon can be confused with the synalefa, which reduces the number of syllables in a verse, in the meter. However, in practice, the synalefa does not completely eliminate the timbre of the vowel. The apostrophe is the graphic sign used in other languages, such as Italian, French or Catalan, to resolve the meeting of bone heterosyllabic vowels of different timbres within the sound chain of speech. However, there are some cases of elision in lexicalized form, such as in the articles of contracts al and del (a+el). Sometimes the word "elision" is used in the sense of "ellipsis."

Coined equivalent subcategory

This subcategory was used during a dictionary corresponding to the target language or to a linguistically known term or expression (translate They are like two peaks because they look like two drops of water), figure, inanimate object, etc.

Generalization subcategory

This subcategory was used to generalize the entire community base into a valid inductive inference; It was applied to some disciplines that tend to give a specialized meaning depending on the context. For the text to be relevant to generalization, it must be well-formulated. For example, in a case where concepts A and B are related, concept A is a generalization of concept B in the case that if and only if: Each instance of idea A is an

instance of idea B. The instances of idea A are not the same as those of idea B. B. As has been observed, if B is a specialization of A, then A is a generalization of B. Therefore, "animal" is a generalization of "bird" because not all birds are animals, and some animals are not birds.

Modulation subcategory

This subcategory operated a change of perspective or semantics occurred in this subcategory. This translation technique allows the translator to influence a strong language or the desired language.

Subcategory Particularization

The category that allows the translation of a term into a more specific one, such as the translation of "window" by "guichet". Generalization is the opposite method of particularization.

Loan subcategory

This subcategory included the repetition of words or expressions from an original text in the same way, usually marked in italics. Loanwords are divided into two categories: pure loanwords, which remain unchanged, and neutralized loanwords, which involve the transliteralization of the foreign language, as in Poe's case, where the English terms "lobby" or "football" (neutralized) are used.

Substitution subcategory

This subcategory consists of replacing linguistic elements with paralinguistic elements, such as gestures and intonations, and vice versa. It was a strategy based on interpretation itself. Translate the gesture of putting the hand to the heart in Arabic as "thank you".

Subcategory literal translation

This subcategory was about word-for-word translation, so the text must have the same syntax, style, and sense as the original text. For example, you can translate "They look like two peas" to "They look like two peas."

Transposition subcategory

This subcategory was the one that tried to move from one category to another while maintaining the same meaning of the text, even if its grammatical structure changed. For example, you can translate "He will soon be back" to "He will soon be back"

Subcategory variation

This subcategory focused on altering the linguistic or paralinguistic components that influence linguistic variation, such as changes in sentence tone, social or geographic dialect, style, etc. Changes in tone in children's accommodations are one example.

DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS

The text must be well-formulated so that it is relevant to generalization. Velázquez, (2022) described collection tools in qualitative research as the collection of descriptive and non-numerical data, based on texts and expressed by the participants' own words. The tools helped to understand the context, as well as the interest in collecting perceptions and motivations that drove a behavior.

These tools included open questions, descriptive answers with little numerical value, these data that were obtained were organized with the underlying themes; to describe an event, groups of people, trying to understand cognitions underlying behavior, thought, and feelings.

These tools focused on complex and extensive data that were approached with a logistical perspective; they are useful for subjective data; they focused on inductive reasoning and the dialectic that allows the creation of theories; they were based on knowledge and discovery; they focused on inductive reasoning and the dialectic that allows the creation of theories; provoked shared interpretations; the methods were based on communication and observation; and analysis

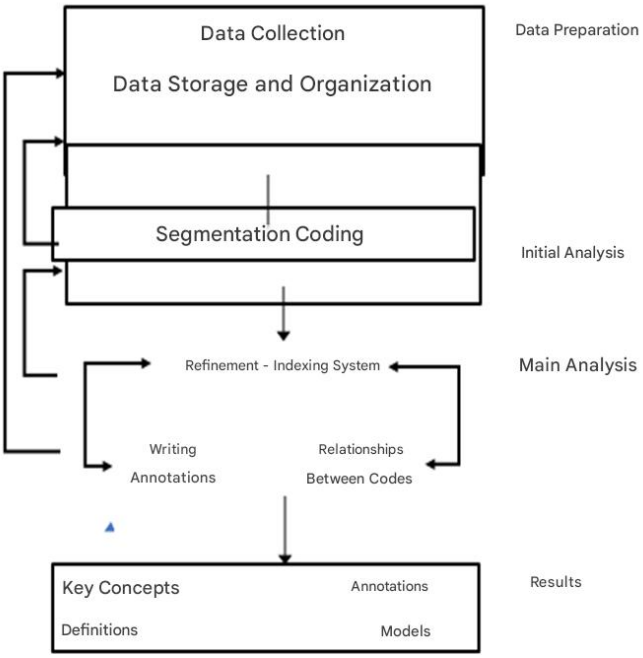
Our research project had participant observation as a tool, which allowed us to observe the environment of the subjects of interest: students, patients and the doctor. The researcher actively participated in the entire process. This strategy could have been biased in the research because it influenced the attitudes and opinions of the researcher, which hindered subjectivity. In addition, the researcher can influence the neutrality of the actions and behaviors of subjects who know they are being observed when participating in the research.

The diary, photographs, and video and audio recordings ensured the veracity of the participants' observations (Annex 2). Therefore, the creation of a device that could highlight the terms or words collected in the participants' interviews was required.

In the development of the research, it facilitated the knowledge of the subcategories; which is based on the application of neologisms and effective communication as a starting point for observation and the application of instruments in the word list. It should be noted that the instruments were validated considering the use of the method of the so-called expert judgment; who, based on their experience, were reviewed in detail the categories and subcategories of the variables; generating the application of an instrumental file for this purpose that is detailed in the annexes section of this research report (Annex 2). Pulido, (2015) considers that research techniques are systematized procedures that are used for the collection of information; also providing solutions to practical problems.

Flow diagram: Observation was the method of analysis of the reality of the dialogues and interviews that was presented during the investigation of the phenomena, actions, words, acronyms and foreign words in their dynamism of the natural framework. To better understand the planning of the observation process, the guidelines were marked, which are illustrated in the following diagram (Henwood & Pidgeon, 1992) (Fig. 1):

Figure 1. Flowchart.

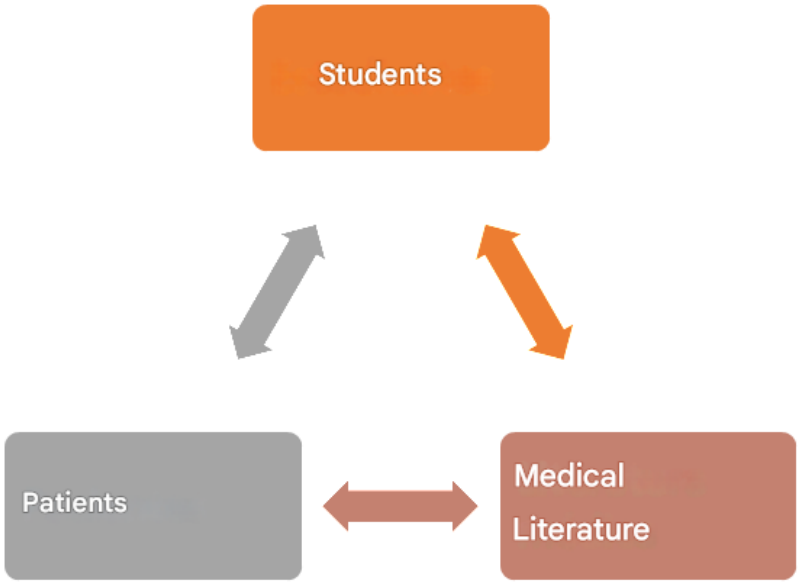


Source: Adapted from (Henwood & Pidgeon, 1992)

METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Qualitative research analysis is a process where conclusions are drawn from unstructured data as heterogeneous that would not be quantifiable or numerical. for which it is frequently used to analyze interviews. Content analysis consists of processing categories of verbal or behavioral data to then classify, summarize, or tabulate. This process can be time-consuming and therefore not a single theory but a methodology for finding it. This is part of a dataset that needs to be analyzed, so new theories will be formulated through the analysis of interviews, observations and empirical data. This whole process of data collection and analysis alternated with a new analysis that revealed new insights. To define the data found, triangulation was used, which includes information from the medical literature, patient data, and students (Fig. 23)

Fig. 2 Triangulation to relate patient, student, and medical literature information



Source: Placencia (2024)

ETHICAL ASPECTS

In the development of the research, ethical principles were applied, such as the protection of people, names are not recorded and only one coding was assigned for linguistic processing. We also have the principle of confidentiality; through which the data collected is private; in the same way the principle of beneficence was applied; under which clear benefits were presented for the participants that can improve the context of communication in medical students, the doctor, as well as patients.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

LINGUISTICS OF THE MEDICAL CORPUS

The key point of this research was based on the empirical-descriptive methodology used, which is related to qualitative and justified foundations, related to the observation of the medical discourse in the medical consultation, using tools that are provided by linguistics; numerous qualities were obtained in the research of the corpus presented by the linguistic study; as he points out (Buckingham, 2009) [10]:

It is understood that the Corpus is a gathering of fractions of a language that are ordered according to a linguistic criterion, which will serve as an example of a language or variety of it. (Sinclair, 1996)

"Applied linguistics has some advantages offered in text corpora; that not only contextualize the structure, but also enrich the understanding of the frequency of expressions that facilitate semantic formulations that are versed in certain morphosyntactic variations that are usually real sources for the lexicographic objectives of teaching materials"[10]

The corpus was composed of real samples, which allowed empirical data to be obtained instead of intuitive results that were obtained from other sources. This distinguishes it from analysis that starts from a hypothesis (Torruella & Llisterri, 1999) . We can analyze language usage through this ordered corpus and contextualized examples to discover the meaning of the variations (Buckingham, 2009) .

Innovation in the corpus of linguistics will facilitate the processing of many real samples, as well as techniques for obtaining multiword words that allow the study of the phraseology of a language (Laso & Salazar, 2013)

The results obtained from the corpus study are important both in linguistic and computer statistics, as well as in machine translation, providing word frequency indices or lexical combinations of vocabulary in various terminologies, for example, techniques, soleisms or neologisms. (Torruella & Llisterri, 1999).

CRITERIA FOR THE ELABORATION OF THE CORPUS

The representativeness of the samples chosen to create the corpus was guaranteed so that they can be used in subsequent studies. An arbitrary dictionary was not applied to the corpus. The corpus according to (Torruella & Llisterri, (1999), presents general aspects such as the purpose of defining the objectives for which the corpus will serve; that it is adequate to meet certain conditions (Pincemin, 1999), such as the meaning where the corpus must have a perspective of the study; with relevance and coherence that has to do with those concerning a reality such of a predetermined object; Other relevant points were the accessibility provided by regular representativeness, without affecting adverse phenomena; There was completeness, that is, an extension and an appropriate degree of delicacy and expected fortune; They were homogeneous in terms of the contexts in which words were used; the corpus provided sufficient elements in the identification of significant behavior, and finally Torruella & Llisterri, (1999) adds neutrality in the collection of samples provided in all links of the corpus.

To determine the principles of each element, the external criteria that related to the type of consultation or specialty most frequented, or the characteristics of the social context, as well as internal criteria that refer to the units used were assessed

The classification parameters referred to: chronology, theme, style, nature, intellectuality, and means of publication in a text. The parameters for external use include: origin, state, theme, and style (Rascón Caballero, 2022). If a corpus follows temporal criteria and its components are correctly ordered, it can have diachronic properties. In this case, it

was possible to establish the distribution of words in different periods, identify neologisms, words in disuse and new meanings (Torruella & Llisterri, 1999).

The particularity of the corpus was adjusted by documentation, in which it indicates the origin, stories used, objectives, which are committed to its construction, as well as the tradition in different revisions carried out (Armand Colin, 1998). The composition took into account size, which was one of the most important elements, the number of samples or elements reflected in the properties of the object of research. (Torruella & Llisterri, 1999), (Péry-Woodley, 1995).

LEXICAL ANALYSIS BASED ON CORPUS TREATMENT

For the analysis of the samples, it was necessary to explore the corpus with the lexical analysis tool, which allowed us to address specific aspects:

Absolute frequencies; that is, the number of times the words appeared in the consultation.

Chronological dispersion: it constitutes the fundamental nucleus of words

Lines of agreement: Allowed the identification of phrases and syntactic patterns

This research was based on a corpus with defined limits; which can vary in a corpus composed with other sources and by the intervals of time. Therefore, this analysis will not attempt to assign terminologies in the corpus or conclude with the neological character.

RESEARCH BASED ON THE MEDICAL CORPUS

The tools of linguistics deserve special attention, not only in experts in lexicography or terminology because of the multiple advantages in the treatment of the corpus that allowed obtaining important data to be able to study specialized terminologies from various points of view, such as obtaining terms, semi-automatic establishment of terminological platforms, neologism, searches for definitions, etc. neologisms, etc.

We present the work of Koza & Martínez-Gamboa, (2016), [11]which is based on the exploitation of the corpus, an automatic method of medical terms that are formed with words applied to neologisms in a way that is based on the processing of morphological information. The method of automatic selection was applied in the neologism of form, creation of a database of formants with medical influence, fragmentation of the neologism and culminates with the creation of a network, in order to form a nominative phrase that formulates the term of the word.

[11] Koza and Martínez-Gamboa proposed the creation of automatic definitions for medical neologisms. Neologisms are created by automatically recognizing morphemes and assigning them their respective meanings.

CREATION OF THE CORPUS

Criteria for the creation of the corpus

This research is directly related to the terminology and neology found within lexicography, for which he uses two proportions for corpora. In order to detect possible neologisms or data that are reflected in lexicography, which are the aspects that concern this research.

The primary objective of this study was the detection of neologism within a specific field, such as medical education, a recently established field. Likewise, the transitory limits were defined, which was a fundamental basis for residing in the enunciation and limits of the corpus. For our study to gather relevant samples without subjectivity, they followed a well-established set of criteria.

Type of corpus

Our corpus has been characterized following the classifications of different researches, which are associated with several traits according to the different parameters.

Corpus Theme

The research topic was based on the teaching of neologisms to improve effective communication in medical students. And one of the fundamental aspects is the close relationship between communication and medicine. As observed in numerous medical researches, the terms are innovative, in this sense the scientific discovery lies in disseminating results with the word, through the word. The growth of language continues the steps of research by creating new terms, which allows new phenomena to be discovered. Many doctors address terms in their patients' consultation according to their specialty, which occupies the main conception of the corpus, such as gynecology, cardiology, traumatology or surgery, therefore, communication becomes useless during the interview, which have been observed in the practices of hospitals, sanatoriums or doctors' offices.

Corpus volume

The present research has focused on obtaining real samples, providing interesting data in the appearance of technicality with a neological load; therefore, the volume of the corpus meant that the periods of codification of the components and subgroups, analysis and interpretation have required a long time to be properly and meticulously ordered and used.

Constraint of corpus boundaries

An attempt was made to find a link between the criteria for making a corpus with terms found in medical publications and a corpus of words obtained from patients and medical students, in order to improve quantifications in the selection of the terms that compose it.

Refinement of selection criteria according to speciality

The criterion of the medical specialty is an aspect that is not exempt from controversy, therefore, we define our own criteria emphasizing the medical specialties in teaching, and we focus on specific areas such as traumatology and orthopedics, cardiovascular surgery, cardiology, otolaryngology, cardiology, rheumatology, ophthalmology, gastroenterology, urology, neurology, gynecology and plastic surgery. The results of words or units that were analyzed from different medical journals are presented below, as well as terms that were heard in the consultation that belong to the field of the aforementioned specialties.

LEXICAL ANALYSIS

Lexical analysis using corpus exploitation procedures

The analysis of the lexicon is the part of the research, which allowed us to extract words with possible terminological load that results in neologism, with some corpus processes and lexical analysis, where most of the words are statistically nominal.

For the analysis of a number of units in the corpus, it was necessary to use tools to analyze the lexicon, using the Excel program to address aspects defined as absolute and relative frequencies in the corpus, providing a list of frequencies.

After some basic filters, the lists reflect the most frequent words that can linguistically represent the most important concept of the corpus studied to articulate professional knowledge. Chronological distribution is the next important step in corpus analysis, because it allowed us to determine whether words are constant and regularly distributed during the period studied, or whether they are random or irregular.

Finally, examining the concordances, the records were analyzed in their context and multilingual elements were highlighted. It is emphasized that this analysis is essential to carry out a segmentation of words, whether or not they have relevance in terms of terminological nature.

Through the various procedures of this study, it not only yielded satisfactory conclusions about the objectives, but also contains material that can be revised and reused

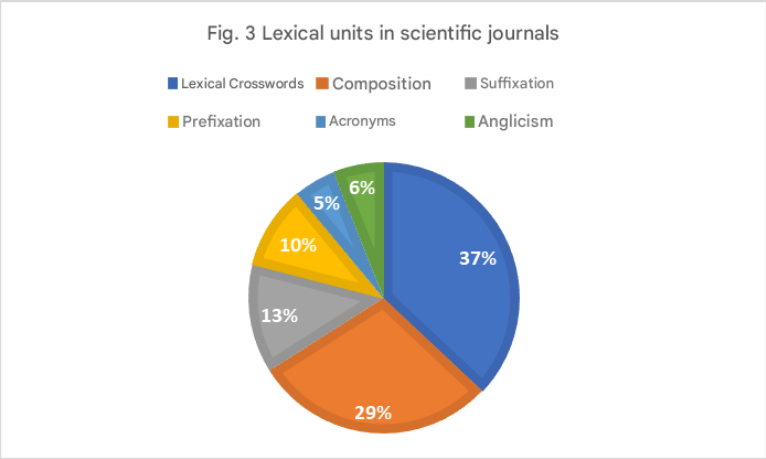
in possible future studies. The corpus provided important data about the word, so the corpora of this research had defined limits. In addition, the elements of this research can provide us with time intervals and other sources of knowledge, as well as results that are based on a composite corpus. For the standardization of terms, experts will have the last word. The lexical analysis did not aim to assign linguistic character to the units of the corpus or to completely resolve the neological character.

Size and composition

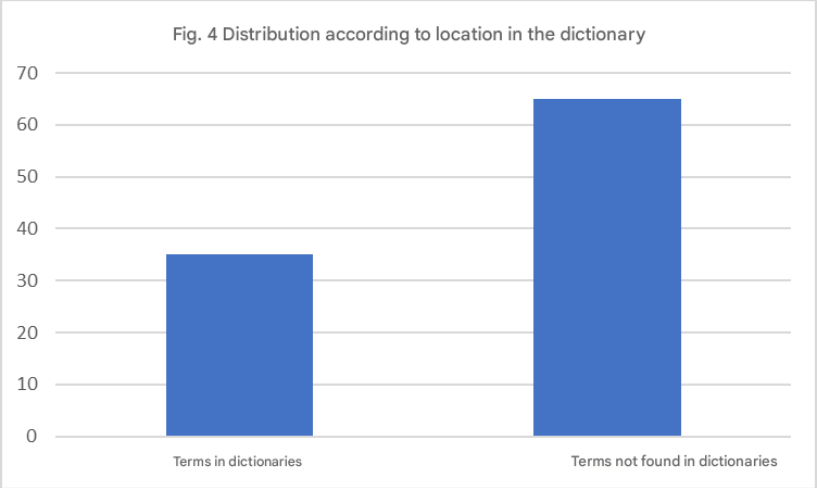
Statistical information was needed to obtain an inquiry into the composition and size of the corpus. The data presented are a statistical compilation of the distribution of the components in a chronological perspective with distribution of records from the corpus of medical consultations.

Absolute and relative frequency

Continuing with the analysis, the absolute frequency was calculated, which allowed determining the most used words in each section of the corpus; in the analysis of units it provided us with important information at the conceptual lexical level, which in a certain way justified its high frequency. The 100 phrases that appeared most frequently in the student corpus and in the medical corpus in scientific journals were presented (Fig. 3-4).



Source: Placencia (2024)



Source: Placencia (2024)

MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND CLASSIFICATION BY GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES

By classifying the different grammatical categories of the units of the corpus, it allowed us to provide the descriptive characteristics, providing complementary data to the lexical analysis, therefore, having a morphologically disambiguated text allowed us to count verb forms that appeared in scientific journals and in consultations, personal pronouns and adverbs were used in the medical and patient corpus, respectively.

EXTRACTION OF NEOLOGISMS AND CONCORDANCES

The use of lexicographic criteria was important in the identification and selection of new lexicological creations. To continue with this step, we looked for previously published lexicographical works, such as Mosby's Dictionary of Medicine, Nursing, and Health Sciences, Masson's Dictionary of Medicine, the Dictionary of Traumatology, and the Dictionary of Rheumatology. That's how the words about chemical substances, medicines, etc., sounded, which is why the vademecum of pharmaceutical departments began to be used. After comparing the resulting corpus, a considerable number of items without lexicographic reflection (around 1000 items) were collected. However, with the limitations of the research, the predominant frequencies in the corpus were analyzed, selecting for the analysis 50 words that had the highest absolute frequency that will be presented below, as well as 50 words that were selected from the patients in the doctor-patient consultation. A variety of lexicogenetic processes were used, which gave us a versatile creativity in the different productive schemes in the formation of the word. Table 1 shows the processes used and the number of words formed with the distribution of the terms according to their location in dictionaries (Table 2).

Table 1 Words with the type of formation and frequency found							
	Word	**Frequency**	**Type of training**		**Word**	**Frequency**	**Type of training**
1	Adenoviral	5	adeno-	**51**	Epi-aging:	1	Anglicanism
2	Anti-scrap	3	anti-	**52**	Novo	4	Anglicanism
3	Anticoagulation	4	anti-	**53**	Chemtrail	2	Anglicanism
4	Anticovid	4	anti-	**54**	MLPA 2	2	acronym
5	Antithrombotic	5	anti-	**55**	NF1	5	acronym
6	Infodemic	2	Info-	**56**	NF2	5	acronym
7	Hyperhidrosis	3	Hyper-	**57**	NF	3	acronym
8	Hypochondria	2	Hiccup-	58	PAP	5	acronym
9	Hypokalemia	3	Hiccup-	59	Cabarezoom	2	N+N
10	Euthanasia	1	Euta-	60	Conchavirus	3	N+N
11	Covinfluenza	3	Crossing	61	Coronaburger	1	N+N
12	Diabesity	3	Crossing	62	Coronacrisis	1	N+N
13	**chat**	3	Crossing	63	Coronalibro	2	N+N
14	covidiota	2	Crossing	64	Coronavirulent	2	N+N
15	Covidistanced	3	Crossing	65	Karyogenic	1	N+N
16	Covidianity	3	Crossing	66	Pharmacoeconomics	4	N+N
17	Child Covidios	3	Crossing	67	Cyberchondria	3	N+N
18	Bioethics	5	crossing	68	Robotic assisted surgery	3	N+N
19	Biogenome	3	crossing	69	Confinementctivism	3	N+N
20	Biomarker	4	crossing	70	Crispr-Cas	2	N+N
21	Biopsychosocial	3	crossing	71	Crispr-Cas9	2	N+N
22	Pan-democracy	4	Crossing	72	Medical ergonomics	3	N+N
23	Biotechnology	4	crossing	73	Ergotherapy	2	N+N
24	Disinfodemic	3	crossing	74	Bacteriophage therapy	3	N+N+N
25	Dyssomnia	2	crossing	75	Covibirthday	4	N+N
26	Hemisect	4	crossing	76	Pinhole	2	N+N
27	Ecophysiology	3	crossing	77	Phage therapy	2	N+N
28	Glucuronidation	2	crossing	78	Long Covid	3	N+N
29	Hematopoiesis	4	Crossing	79	Photobiomodulation	3	N+N
30	Pharmacoeconomics	3	Crossing	80	Photomedicine	4	N+N
31	Pharmacometabolomics	3	Crossing	81	Immunotherapy	2	N+N
32	Cytoautophagy	3	crossing	82	Pathogenesis	2	N+N
33	Gene therapy	3	crossing	83	Acampsia	4	N+N
34	Physiogenomics	2	Crossing	84	Trigger	2	N+N
35	Physiognomic	2	Crossing	85	Hypochondriasis	2	N+N
36	Plant Engineering	3	crossing	86	Amelogenesis	3	N+N
37	Holomedicine	2	crossing	87	Fibromatosis	4	N+N
38	Iatrogenesis	3	crossing	88	Acral	1	-acral
39	Iatrogenic	2	crossing	89	Sanitize	3	-chance
40	Infobulimia	3	crossing	90	Glossitis	3	-itis
41	Cover Mouth	2	crossing	91	Phimosis	2	-osis
42	Infodemiaphobia	1	crossing	92	Anosmia	1	-nosmia
43	Metabolomics	3	Crossing	93	Fomites	3	_cral
44	Microbiome	3	crossing	94	Funisitis	2	-itis
45	Cryoablation	3	crossing	95	Gonadoblastoma	2	-oma
46	Telemedicine	2	crossing	96	Hamartoma	2	-oma
47	Metabolome	2	Crossing	97	Hygroma	3	-oma
48	Biohacking	2	Anglicanism	98	Mascaritis	2	-itis

49	Hemoglucotest	4	Anglicanism	99	Erythema	3	-Ema
50	M-Health	1	Anglicanism	100	Pinhole	1	-Peica

In the context of the corpus, isolated units that do not form pluriverbal units; The nominal unit with the highest absolute frequency of the 100 without lexicographic reflection
Source: Authors, taken from bibliographic references from 2009-2023

Table 2 Distribution of terms according to location in medical dictionaries	
Word	**Meaning**
Adenoviral	Composed of gland + virus. It can be rejected because it is considered a common Anglicism, its use in reality is overwhelming. Despite this, there are still Spanish-speaking specialists who prefer the term "viral", especially in Spain.
anticoagulation	Prefix + noun: anti-contra' + *coagulation*
Antithrombotic	adj. That prevents the formation of thrombi or favors their dissolution.
Hyperhidrosis	hypér gr. 'in excess' + hydr(ō)- gr. 'sweat' + -ōsis gr. 'process'. abnormal increase in sweating, either localized or generalized. It can be due to a variety of reasons.
Hypochondria	subst. derivation from lat. *hypochondriac-u*(*m*)/*-a*(*m*) of the gr. *hypokhondirak-ós*/*-ē* [*hypó* 'under' + *khondr*(*o*)- 'cartilage' + *-i-ak-os*/*-ē*] 'having pain in the hypochondrium'; doc. in English since 1700. Irrational fear of suffering from a physical illness
Hypokalemia	(*Hypó* Gr. Cient. 'low level of' + *potassium* + ***-haimía*** Gr. 'blood'; document in English since 1932.
Euthanasia	(Gr. *euthanasiaā* [*eu*- 'good', 'normality' + *thanat*(*o*)- 'death' + ***-sía***] 'easy death'; reintr. and docum. in English since 1646
Bioethics	English. *bioethics* ; coined by F. Jahr in 1927
Biomarker	[English. ***biomarking***] adj. That acts or can act as a biocellular or biomolecular indicator
Biopsychosocial	[English. ***biopsychosocial***] adj. Of psychic phenomena, biological phenomena and social phenomena, or related to all of them
Biotechnology	*Bio*- gr. 'Life' + *Technology*; Document in English since 1941
Glucuronidation	Enzymatic reaction of conjugation of a molecule with glucuronic acid to form the corresponding glucuronide
Hematopoiesis	(English. *haematopoiesis* [*haimato*- Gr. 'blood' + *poíē-sis* Gr. 'manufacture', 'production']; coined by Mayne in 1854) [English. ***hemopoiesis***]
Pharmacoeconomics	(*pharmako*- gr. 'medicine' + *economics*; doc. in English since 1987) [English. ***pharmacoeconomics***]
Gene therapy	n.d. = **gene therapy**
Iatrogenesis	The *initial i* adopts semi-consonant value in this word; when it is preceded by the conjunction *y*, it should not be replaced by *e*
Iatrogenic	adj. = **iatrogenic, -ca**.
Microbiome	(*microbi(o)* + *-ōma* gr. cient. 'biological set'; docum. In English. since 1952; See also → **microbe** and →**-oma**)
Cryoablation	*kryo*- Gr. 'glacial cold' + *ablation*; doc. in esp. since 1989) [English. ***cryotherapy***]
Metabolome	[English. ***-oma***] It is only used in ancient Greek words such as "atheroma," "glaucoma," and "trachoma" to indicate the result of a process.
Pathogenesis	[English. ***Etiopathogenesis***
Acampsia	The term *acampsia* does not appear in the lemario
Acral	adj. = **acro, -cra**.
Hypochondriasis	n.d. = **hypochondria**.
Glossitis	(*glôss*(*a*) gr. 'tongue' + *-îtis* gr. 'inflammation'; docum in English since 1822; see also → **-itis**) [engl. ***Glossitis***
Phimosis	(Gr. *Phímōsis* [*phim*- 'bondage', 'muzzle' + *-ōsis* 'pathological process']; reintr. and docum. in fr. since 1560; see also → **-osis**) [English. ***phimosis***]
Amelogenesis	(*amel*- fr. 'enamel' + *-o*- gr. + *genesis* gr. 'generation'; docum. in English since 1948; see also → **-genesis**) [English. ***Amelogenesis***
Anosmia	(lat. cient. *anosmia* [*an*- gr. 'no', 'sin' + *osm*- gr. 'smell' + *-íā* gr.]; docum. since 1789; see also → **a-**) [engl. ***anosmia***]

Fomites	(lat. *fōmite*(*m*) 'splinter'; reintr. and docum. in English since 1773, later specializing the meaning) [English. ***Fomite***]
Fibromatosis	(*fibroma* + *-t-* gr. + *-ōsis* gr. 'pathological process'; docum in English since 1896; see also → **-osis**)
Gonadoblastoma	(*gonad*(*a*) + *-o-* gr. + *blast-* gr. 'germ, sapling' + -ō-ma gr. 'tumor'; English docum since 1953; see also → **-blastoma**) [English. ***gonadoblastoma***]
Hamartoma	(al. *Hamartom* [*hamart*(*eîn*) Gr. 'to fail' + *-ōma* gr. tumor]; coined by E. Albrecht in 1904; see also → **-oma**) [English. ***hamartoma***]
Hygroma	[English. ***hygroma***] s.m. Cystic swelling; cyst or sac filled with serous or serohaematic fluid.
Erythema	Gr. *erýthēma* [*eryth*(*ro*)- 'red' + -ē-ma 'result of a process']; reintr. and docum. in English since 1766) [English. ***erythema***]
Pinhole	[English. ***Stenopeic***]
Child Covidios	a Child Jesus wearing a mask
Biogenome	Bio+genome Total DNA sequence
Pan-democracy	Pandemic+democracy A philosophy of the coronavirus crisis
Disinfodemic	Disinformation about the pandemic. is false or incorrect information circulating on the Internet
Dyssomnia	Dys+somnias Disorders that affect sleep
Hemisect	Hemi+scrotum A sac containing a testicle with the epididymis and spermatic cord
Ecophysiology	Eco+physiology Biology helps to understand how organisms function in their natural environment.
Pharmacometabolomics	Drug+metabolite The metabolites of a drug
Cytoautophagy	Cell+autophagy: **a process mediated by a cytoplasmic organelle known** as the lysosome
Physiogenomics	Physiology+Genomics is the science that has been created to combine the benefits of nutrigenomics and personalized diet
Physiognomic	Physio+omics Particular appearance of a person's face
Plant Engineering	Phyto+ engineering which *means* plant or vegetable with technique, is the subject that, based on knowledge
Holomedicine	Holo+Medicine Holomedicine or holistic medicine is a psudotherapy without a scientific basis or alternative medicine
Anti-scrap	Anti junk food
Anticovid	Anti-COVID treatment
Infodemic	Pandemic Information
covidiota	Crossover: Covid and idiot
Covidistanced	N+N Covid crossing + distancing
Covidianity	Crossover (covid and everyday life)
Infobulimia	**Information+bulimia** Bulimia is a serious eating disorder characterized by eating
Cover Mouth	Verbalization of a mouth mask
Infodemiaphobia	Information+epidemic+phobia phobia of information or information epidemic
Metabolomics	Metabolites+omics. Metabolites are substances found in both tissues and cells
Telemedicine	Tele+medicina s. using technology that allows a patient to have appointments or visits with their doctor or other member of the healthcare team
Biohacking	Bio+hacking the movement to manipulate the human body
Hemoglucotest	Hemo+glucose+test The hemoglucotest is a test that uses a glucometer to measure the amount of glucose in a person's blood.
Cabarezoom	Cabare+zoom The digital performative genre for the platform
Conchavirus	Concha+virus The base of the bread is normal, but the traditional shell paste has strange colors on top: pink and bluish
Coronaburger	Crown + burger A **hamburger** with a **crown** refers to a **chain** of **restaurants** dedicated to **the sale of hamburgers** that usually gives **cardboard** crowns to its **customers**
Coronacrisis	Corona+crisis *coronacrisis*, a combination used to refer in general to the social and health crisis caused by the coronavirus
Coronalibro	Corona+book sound testimonies around the COVID-19 pandemic
Coronavirulent	Coronavirus+virulent
Karyogenic	*Karyogenic* has no entry of its own in the dictionary

Pharmacoeconomics	(*pharmako-* gr. 'medicine' + *economics*; doc. in English since 1987) [English. ***pharmacoeconomics***]
Cyberchondria	Cyber+chondria refers to the anxiety that arises as a result of seeking medical information and addressing health issues over the internet.
Robotic assisted surgery	The term *Robotic-assisted surgery* has no entry of its own in the dictionary
Confinementctivism	Confinement + activism Confinement and social distancing, while not physical, seems to have increased the need for social connections, bringing more people and communities together.
Crispr-Cas	Crispr+Cas: Laboratory Device Used to Alter or "Edit" Parts of a Cell's DNA
Crispr-Cas9	Crispr-Cas9 A laboratory instrument used to modify or "edit" parts of a cell's DNA.
Medical ergonomics	The term *Medical Ergonomics* has no entry of its own in the dictionary
Ergotherapy	n.d. = **occupational therapy**.
Bacteriophage therapy	The term ***Bacteriophage therapy*** does not appear in the lemario
Covibirthday	Covid+birthday
Pinhole	A camera without a lens, known as a pinhole (from the Greek "pitteno", meaning "narrow" and "ὀπή", meaning "opening, hole"), consists of a photosensitive material and a box that remains hidden from light with a small hole that allows light to enter.
Phage therapy	Phage+therapy Phage therapy is the use of bacteriophages to treat bacterial infections
Long Covid	Long+covid persistent symptoms for months
Photobiomodulation	It is the use of lasers or other low-intensity light sources such as LEDs to achieve biochemical effects
Photomedicine	photo+medicine) It is the science of "light" (photon) applied to medicine
Immunotherapy	(*immun(e)* lat. cient. 'immune' + *-o-* gr. + *therapeíā* gr. 'treatment'; docum in English since 1910; see also → **-therapy**) [English. ***immunotherapy***]
Sanitize	Semantic copy of the Anglicism sanitize
Funisitis	Funis +itis. inflammation of the umbilical cord as a result of an infectious process.
Mascaritis	mask + itis) Irritation or dermatological problems caused by the continued use of masks.
~~Trigger~~	gatell+ada) refers to Dr. López Gatell who was in charge of the management of the pandemic in Mexico
M-Health	M+Health is known as mobile-assisted health
Epi-aging:	Epi+aging Epigenetics of aging
Novo	No+vo new
Chemtrail	Abbreviation for Chemical + Trails: phenomenon, noticeable to the naked eye from the earth's surface is called a contrail.
MLPA	Multiplex Ligation-dependent Probe Amplifi- cation
NF1	neurofibromatosis-1 (NF1) Tumors in nerve tissues are the result of a disorder called neurofibromatosis-1
NF2	Neurofibromatosis 2 (NF2) disorder Neurofibromatosis 2 (NF2) causes tumors in the nerves of the brain and spine.
P53	A gene that gives rise to a protein in the nucleus of cells and plays a crucial role in controlling the division and destruction of cells.
PAP	Apr. Pap test.

Source: Authors.

Numerous affixes are mentioned: Ten prefixes and ten suffixes were discovered, as well as three categories of composition: of two or more nouns, adjective and adjective and verb and noun, 29 elements; three acronyms and six elements of Anglicism. The lexicogenic scheme that was most observed was lexical crossing, which results in almost a third of the words analyzed.

PRODUCTIVE THEMATIC AREAS

It is essential in an onomasiological analysis to understand in detail the concepts to be named and their main characteristics, in order to determine which processes of word formation are more similar and which share more similarities with the concepts in the naming process. More than half of the neologisms are concentrated in five thematic areas.

Reviewing the meaning of the words, it was possible to determine that 35 terms were found in the dictionary of medical terms of the RAE and in the dictionary of neologisms NEOMA, of the 65 terms not found, it was found that 5 are acronyms and 6 terms are anglicisms

Of the 65 terms that were not found in the medical or neologism dictionaries, they were distributed in the specialties that were searched, observing that the COVID group corresponded to 36.9%

STUDENT CORPUS

Continuing with the analysis, the absolute frequency was calculated that allowed us to identify the most used words in the medical consultation; The units were analyzed in terms of agreement that provided us with the information at the conceptual lexical level, which allowed us to justify their frequency and the time of communication in the consultation. One hundred words were discovered that were most frequently manifested in the patient corpus. Of the 100 terms or phrases used in the medical consultation, 57 came from the patient and 43 from the physicians (Tables 3 and 4), and these were frequently used in gynecology and internal medicine medical consultations, which presented some problem during the consultation. They were grouped by disease, history, symptoms, and clinical diagnosis.

Table 3 Patient-Doctor Communication

Word	Frequency	Type of training	Word	Frequency	Type of training
1. Heat	2	Heat + on	30. Lots of Flow	1	Double phrase
2. Dry	1	Re+seca	31. Ball with pus	1	Multiple Phrase
3. Kidney stones	9	Compound	32. Disconnect	1	Dis+connect
4. Marble	3	Ball + ita	33. Short of breath	12	Multiple Phrase
5. Itch	11	Pica+zon	34. Cut Down There	1	Multiple Phrase
6. Lumpy foam	1	Double phrase	35. Dough	10	*Massa*
7. On the other hand	8	Multiple Phrase	36. No liquid leaks	1	Multiple Phrase
8. Bags	12	Bor+sa	37. Yellow	12	Adjective

9. Sagging vagina	1	Double phrase	38. Back pain	15	Multiple Phrase
10. Hairy tumor	1	Multiple Phrase	39. Pain when urinating	15	Multiple Phrase
11. Too much discharge	6	Double phrase	40. Pee Stick	1	Multiple Phrase
12. Period pain	4	Multiple Phrase	41. Pee Cover	3	Multiple Phrase
13. Urinating all the time	8	Multiple Phrase	42. Prostate Swelling	8	Multiple Phrase
14. Pain in the pit of the stomach	16	Multiple Phrase	43. Dry	1	Adjective
15. Headache	19	Multiple Phrase	44. Chest Plunge	4	Multiple Phrase
16. Covered	12	verb	45. With Your Eye Open	2	Multiple Phrase
17. Removing Scraps	1	Double phrase	46. Salt in urine	1	Multiple Phrase
18. Pain down	4	Double phrase	47. Leg swelling	10	Multiple Phrase
19. High sugar	18	Double phrase	48. Double Vision	7	Double phrase
20. Swelling	20	Swell+zon	49. Insufficient Heart	1	Double phrase
21. Huaraca	1	S. whip	50. Swollen legs	12	Double phrase
22. Feeling of warmth	4	Multiple Phrase	51. Unable to breathe	1	Multiple Phrase
23. Irregular blood	1	Double phrase	52. Tiredness lying down	1	Double phrase
24. Skewer a piece of meat	1	Multiple Phrase	53. Headache	18	Multiple Phrase
25. Ball in intimate part	2	Multiple Phrase	54. Pee at Night	1	Multiple Phrase
26. No appetite	2	Double Word	55. Dog Cough	2	Multiple Phrase
27. Leg sore	1	Multiple Phrase	56. Not Breathing Well	3	Multiple Phrase
28. Crunching of conjunctures	1	Multiple Phrase	57. No Encouragement	2	Double phrase
29. Food Tube	4	Multiple Phrase			

Source: Authors. 2024

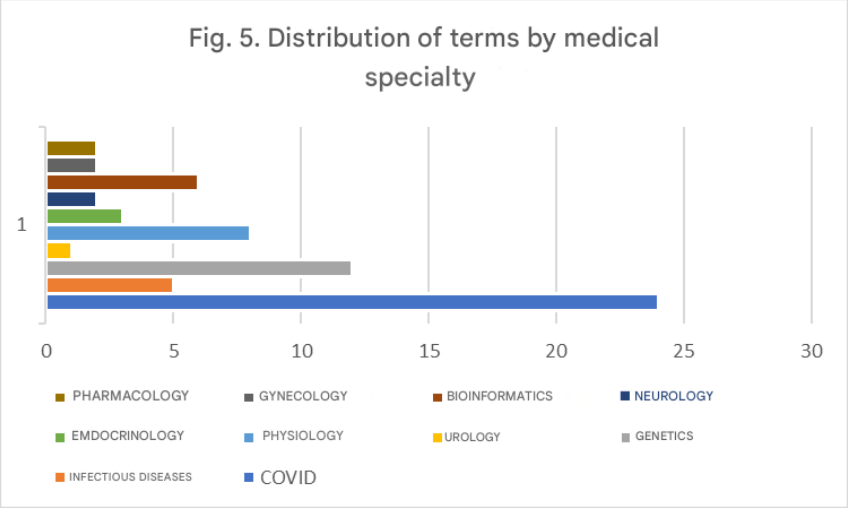
Table 4 Doctor-Patient Communication

Word	Frequency	Type of training	Word	Frequency	Type of training
58. Clogged milk duct	1	Multiple Phrase	80. Presyncope	4	Prefix
59. Little Bird	2	Suffix	81. Feeling like going to the bathroom	2	Multiple Phrase
60. She started to be a young lady	4	Multiple Phrase	82. Head to Bubble Length	6	Multiple Phrase
61. Swollen cervix	1	Multiple Phrase	83. No Eating	6	Double phrase
63. Breast tumor removal	1	Multiple Phrase	84. Low Protein	3	Multiple Phrase
64. Semen Examination	6	Multiple Phrase	85. Peep	7	Ac. To urinate

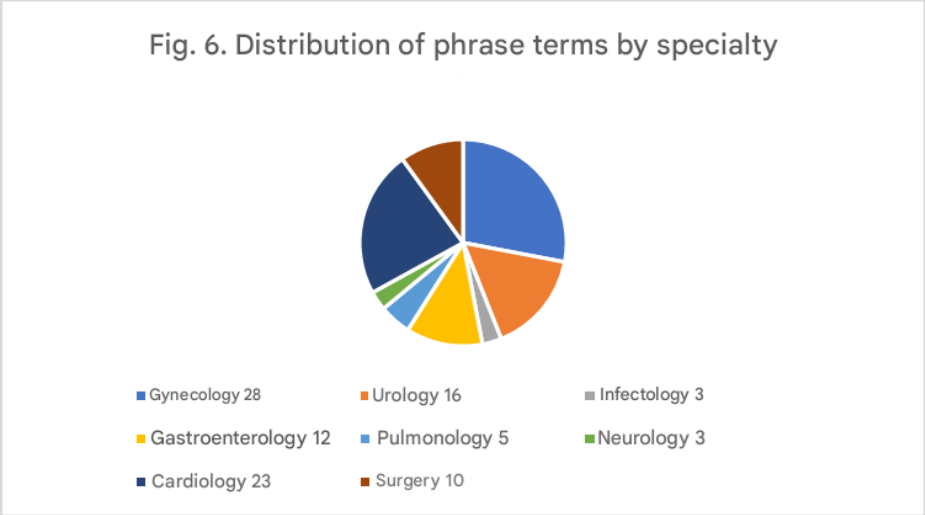
65. Inner Neck	2	Multiple Phrase	86. Stent	4	Anglicism
66. Lower Right Abdomen	3	Multiple Phrase	87. Removal of part of the cervix	6	Multiple Phrase
67. Red Zones	8	Double phrase	88. Red Urine	8	Double phrase
68. Have intimacy	2	Double phrase	89. Blood Output from the Heart	2	Multiple Phrase
69. Dyssynchrony	4	Prefix	90. Endothelialization	8	Prefix
70. Antiplatelet	10	Prefix	91. Reinfarction	4	Prefix
71. Ecogenicity	12	Prefix	92. Embolization	6	Suffix
72. Reintervention	2	Prefix	93. Antiplatelet	7	Prefix
73. Cryoablation	4	Prefix	94. Cardioresonance	6	Compound
74. Electrocatheter	6	Compound	95. Antibiotic therapy	12	Compound
75. Inflation	10	Verb	96. Serotype	6	Compustic word
76. Radiolucency	12	Compound	97. Overdetection	6	Prefix
77. Bolting	3	prefix	98. Morbidity and mortality	12	Compound
78. Cytoreduction	3	prefix	99. Coronary angiography	2	Compound
79. Reoperation	6	prefix	100. Endofugation	2	Prefix

Source: Authors. 2024

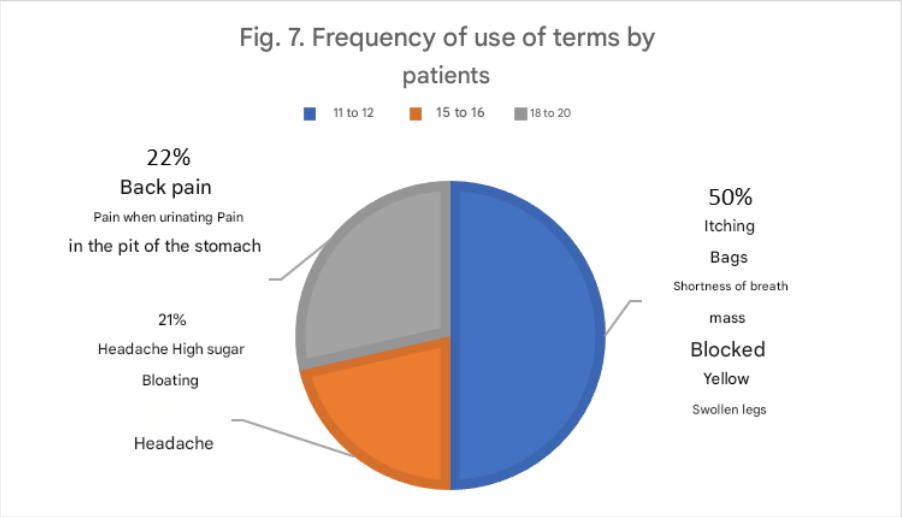
We took advantage of the opportunity to investigate the time spent in each consultation, the terms by medical specialty that on average was 20 minutes, in certain cases they were extended up to 30 minutes in the process of preparing clinical history administrative processes and the difficulty of understanding the clinical picture by the terms or phrases used by the doctor or the patient in some cases the time of the consultation was 3 to 5.4 minutes per term. (Fig. 5 - 6). The terms and phrases included the correct meaning of each phrase, the type of formation of the term or phrase and the frequency of its use. (Table 5) Fig. 7).



Source: Placencia (2024)



Source: Placencia (2024)



Source: Source: Placencia (2024)

Table 5. Meaning of the terms or words investigated

Term or Phrase	Meaning
Heat	It is an Americanism that means excessive or very intense heat. *Gu*, *Go.* Feeling very hot and hot in the body. It refers to the climacteric.
Dry	The Dictionary does not contain the word parched. The entries below may be related to vaginal dryness.
Kidney stones	The word **kidney stones** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to kidney stones
Marble	Ball that is used in the game of the balls, in this case it refers to the Mammary Nodule
Itch	The Dictionary does not include the word itching. The entry below could be related to vulvar pruritus.
Lumpy foam	The word **lumpy foam** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to vaginal discharge
On the other hand	The word **Por el otro lado** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to anal sex
Bags	The Dictionary does not contain the word Bags. The entries below are related to the testicles.
Sagging vagina	The word **Vagina Drooping** is not in the Dictionary, but it refers to vaginal prolapse
Hairy tumor	The word **Hairy Tumor** is not in the Dictionary, but it refers to teratoma

A lot of flow	The word **Mucho flux** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to the Leukorrhea
Ball with pus	The word **Ball with pus** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to the Pyogenic Abscess
Disconnect	The Dictionary does not contain the word "disconnect." The entry below refers to Fainting.
Shortness of breath	The word **Lack of Air** is not in the Dictionary, but it is related to Dyspnea
Cut down there	The word **Corte allá abajo** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to the Episiotomy
Mass	Tumor mass is a small sweet made with a sandy consistency made of egg, flour and sugar
No liquid leakage	The word **No Liquid Is** Not in the Dictionary, It Refers to an Anejaculation
Yellow	adj. *Nor. Referring to a person*, pale due to illness or fright, in our research reference is made to Jaundiced
Back pain	The word **Back Pain** is not in the Dictionary, but it refers to Low Back Pain
Pain when urinating	The word **Pain when urinating** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Dysuria
Too much discharge	The word **Too Much Secretion** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Leukorrhea
Period pain	The word **Period Pain** is not in the Dictionary; it refers to Dysmenorrhea
Urinating all the time	The word **Urinating all the time** is not in the Dictionary refers to Frequency
Pain in the pit of the stomach	The word **Pain in the pit of the stomach** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Dyspepsia
Migraine	The word **Headache** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Headache
Covered	*Gu.* Rude or shameless fact or saying, in research it refers to Constipation
Removing Scraps	The word **Removing Leftovers** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Curettage
Pain down	The word **Pain below** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Pelvic Pain
High sugar	The word **High Sugar** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Hyperglycemia
Swelling	Swelling is not found in the Dictionary. The following entry may be related to Edema.
Huaraca	*NO.* guaraca, whip. Rur, in our research refers to the Coup
Feeling of warmth	The word **Sensation of heat** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to the Climacteric
Irregular blood	The word **Irregular Blood** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Metrorrhagia
Skewer a piece of meat	The word **Pinchar piece of meat** is not in the Dictionary, but it refers to Biopsy
Ball in intimate part	The word **Bola in intimate part** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to the Cystocele
Pee stick	The word **Pie Stick** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to the Bladder catheter
Pee Cover	The word **Pipi Cover** is not in the Dictionary. Refers to the Urine Collection Sleeve
Prostate swelling	The word **Prostate Swelling** is not in the Dictionary it refers to Prostatic Hyperplasia
Dry	Refers to the person who does not urinate or with Anuria
Chest Plunge	The word **Kneeling in the chest** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Chest pain
With an open eye	The word **Con el ojo abierto** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Insomnia
Salt in urine	The word **Salt in urine** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Sodium in urine

Leg swelling	The word **Leg Swelling** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Edema of the extremities
Double vision	The word **Double Vision** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Diplopia
Insufficient heart	The word **Insufficient Heart** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Heart Failure
Swollen legs	The word **Swollen Legs** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Edema
Unable to breathe	The word **Unable to breathe** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Dyspnea
Tiredness lying down	The word **Tiredness lying** down is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Orthopnea
Headache******	The word **Headache** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Headache
Pee at night	The word **Pee at Night** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to the Nocturia
Dog cough	The word **Dog Cough** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to croup or dog cough
Not breathing well	The word **Without Breathing Well** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Dyspnea
No encouragement	The word **Sin ánimo** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Asthenia
No appetite	The word **No appetite** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Hyporexia
Leg sore	The word **Sores in legs** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to the Eschar
Crunching of conjunctures	The word **Creaking of joints** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to joint crepitus
Food Tube	The word **Food Tube** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to the Nasogastric Tube
Clogged milk duct	The word **Plugged Milk Duct** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Mammary Ductal Ectasia
Birdie	Any insect, in our research, refers to the penis
She began to be a young lady	The word **Comenza a ser señorita** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Menarche
Swollen cervix	The word **Swollen cervix** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Cervicitis
Breast tumor removal	The word **Breast Tumor Removal** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Lumpectomy or corrective breast surgery
Semen examination	The word **Semen Examination** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to the Spermatogram
Inner neck	The word **Inner part of the neck** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to the Endocervix
Right lower abdomen	The word **Right part of the lower abdomen** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to the right iliac fossa
Red zones	The word **Red Zones** is not in the Dictionary. Refers to Erythema
Have intimacy	The word **Tener intimidad** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to having sexual relations
Feeling like going to the bathroom	The word **Sensation of going to the bathroom** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Tenesmus
Head to butt length	The word **Long from Head to Bubbles** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to the Caudal Cephalus Longitude
Without eating	The word **Without Eating** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Fasting
Low protein	The word **Low Protein** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Hypoalbuminemia
Pipi	Refers to Urine
Decreased oxygen	The word **Oxygen Decrease** is not in the Dictionary, but it refers to Hypoxia
PAP	Acronym that refers to the Pap smear
Red urine	The word **Red Urine** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to Hematuria
Blood Leakage from the Heart	The word **Blood Output from the Heart** is not in the Dictionary, it refers to the left ventricular ejection fraction or LVEF
Dyssynchrony	In cardiology, it is used to refer to the asynchronous and form units of several words: ~ intraventricular ~, ~ mechanical, ~ radial,

	~ atrioventricular ~, ~ cardiac, ~ longitudinal, ~ systolic and ~ ventricular ~. The word has been used since the age of four, which shows its persistence. area.): Lack of synchronicity is defined as the absence of "temporal coincidence of events or phenomena" (DRAE).
Antiplatelet	Depending on the context, this term is mainly used in cardiology and consists of the pluriverbal words "" and "triflusal antiplatelet aggregation" (substance that prevents platelet aggregation, ticagrelor, etc.) " or "effect" is formed with the adjective function. This term has been used in several state samples and is defined as constant use.
Ecogenicity	(noun): As a result, echogenicity is a characteristic that produces electromagnetic wave reflections. The pluriverbal units that make up the term in the corpus are the following: curves of ~, ~ of plates, ~ by layers, ~ homogeneous and ~ superficial.
Reoperation	The performance of a second surgery or a new treatment on a patient who has already received a surgical intervention or a specific treatment in the medical field is known as "reoperation".
Cryoablation	Cryoablation is the use of extreme cold to "remove a body part." In cardiology texts, "cryoablation catheters" is used as a univerbal or pluriverbal unit.
Electrocatheter	The term refers to a catheter, probe, or "tube-like surgical instrument to remove fluids from a cavity or dilate a passage or canal" which is an electrical instrument in its components. In cardiology, the terms ~conductive, ~monoprobe, ~unipolar, ~bipolar and ~tetrapolar have been used...
Inflated	The results of the contextual analysis show that the concept is related to the field of cardiology and forms the unit "balloon inflation". However, according to Cabré's (2006) classification, it is a formal neologism created during lexicalization, because it is derived from the past tense of the verb swell. Over time, the term used became complete.
Radiolucency	Radiolucidity is a uni-verb unit of several words (peripheral radiolucidity, progressive radiolucidity and radiolucidity lines). In the corpus it refers to traumatology and orthopedic surgery.
Screwed	This term was used in orthopedic surgery and traumatology to create the multi-word unit "transarticular screwing," but it was also used in dentistry ("palatal screwing"). It is a persistent term that has been used constantly for four years and, according to chronological fragmentation, in several departments.
Deworming	In the period that concerns us, the expression is common and is related to the field of body surgery. In addition, it forms units of several words such as "complete debulking" and "radical debulking."
Reoperation	A repeat operation for the same condition in the same patient
Anticoagulation	During the period under consideration, the term is persistent and was used primarily in sources related to cardiology and angiology. It is part of the multiword units of oral, chronic, systemic, isolated or persistent.
Presyncope	A sudden, temporary cessation of heart activity is the cause of sudden loss of consciousness and sensation. The term refers to the state prior to fainting, and in that context presyncope is defined as something close to fainting, but without complete loss of consciousness. Its appearance in texts from the age of four is continuous in the corpus.
Endothelialization	The term in the corpus refers to the process of lining the endothelium of the surface of bridges, prostheses, and implantable devices. This is due to the time the device is kept out of the blood. It is used in cardiology. The term has been used frequently and has left a mark across the range examined in texts from different disciplines.

Reinfarction	It is used in texts related to cardiology in the corpus. The use of this term is maintained in the corpus for four years.
Embolization	This is the creation of a sealing piston or sealing (plug). This term was mainly used in articles related to cardiology, but also in angiology. The words "percutaneous," "apparatus," "distal," "valve," "artery," "retrograde artery," "portal," "septal," and "antenna" are similarly constructed polyglot elements. We consider their work in progress because it exists both in the texts we study each year and in various disciplines.
Antiplatelet therapy	In this context, the term "antiplatelet" is mainly used in cardiology-related texts (sometimes in angiology, surgery, and urology) and consists of multi-word units such as "(double) antiplatelet" or "prolonged (double) antiplatelet." It is a term preserved in the period under consideration, which appeared in the texts of several departments.
Cardioresonance	Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging is an imaging technique that allows the non-invasive evaluation of the structure and function of the heart for the study of cardiovascular disease. In the corpus, it occurs in texts related to the field of cardiology and in the following linguistic settings: ~magnetic and ~basic magnetic. It was fulfilled within the deadlines.
Antibiotic therapy	Antibiotic therapy refers to the use of antibiotics to treat an infection or a specific organism. The term is persistent and has been used in the corpus of cardiology, otolaryngology, surgery, and orthopedics and traumatology. Multiverbal units such as intravenous (IV), intravenous, prophylactic, oral, oral, or outpatient are also formed.
Serotype	The term "serotype" refers to "the classification of microbes or viruses according to their response to the presence of specific antibodies in the serum." It belongs to the "vaccine serotype", a multilingual entity that is found in the corpus mainly in the field of otorhinolaryngology.
shock	It is a physiological condition in which tissue perfusion is insufficient to cover the initial oxygen demand...
Morbidity and mortality	This word is divided into two parts: the first is "morbi", which comes from the word "morbidity" and refers to the number of people who get sick in a population in a given period of time, for example, a year. However, we have the "mortality" section, which indicates the number of deaths or deaths recorded in a population and during a given period of time.
Angiography	Coronary angiography is a radiological procedure designed to show the two coronary arteries and their extensions after the injection of radioactive contrast material into Valsalvan. The expression was used in the following linguistic contexts of the corpus: invasive, non-invasive, conventional, diagnostic, systematic and simultaneous. In the time period analyzed, the term is constant and seems to be increasing.
Endofugation	In angiology, the term is used to refer to "an uncoupling of a stent."

The terms that patients used most frequently in the outpatient clinic, by medical specialty and by the time spent in the consultation were the terms that entailed the longest time in the consultation due to the communication provided by the professional (Tables 6 and 7).

Table 6. Distribution of terms according to medical specialty

Gynaecology 28	Heat, Dry, Lumpy, Itching, Lumpy foam, On the other hand, Sagging vagina, Hairy tumor, Heavy discharge, Cut down there, Mass, Too much discharge, Period pain, Pulling out debris, Pain below, Swelling, Hot feeling, Irregular blood, Ball in intimate part, Blocked milk duct, Started to be miss, Swollen cervix, Breast tumor removal, Inner Neck, Lower Right Abdomen, Intimacy, Head to Buttock Length, PAP
Urology 16	Kidney stones, Pouches, No liquid leakage, Back pain, Pain when urinating, Urinating all the time, Pipe, Pee sheath, Prostate swelling, Dry, Salt in urine, Pee at night, Little bird, Semen test, Pee, Red urine.
Infectology 3	Ball with pus, Antibiotic therapy, Serotype.
Gastroenterology 12	Disconnect, Yellow, Pain in the pit of the stomach, Stuffy, High sugar, No mood, No appetite, Tube of food, Feeling like going to the bathroom, No eating, Low protein,
Pneumology 5	Short of breath, Not being able to breathe, Tiredness lying down, Pee at night, Not breathing well
Neurology 3	Headache x 2, Eye open, Double vision,
Cardiology 23	Chest swelling, Leg swelling, Insufficient heart, Swollen legs, Decreased oxygen, Blood output from the heart, Dyssynchrony, Antiplatelet agent, Echogenicity, Cryoablation, Electrocatheter, Inflated, Radiolucency, Anticoagulation, Presyncope, Endothelialization, Reinfarction, Embolization, Antiplatelet therapy, Cardioresonance, Coronary angiography, Endofugal, shock
Surgery 10	Huaraca, Pinching piece of meat, Sore on leg, Crunching joints, Red light districts

Table 7. Frequency of term usage and length of time

Term	Meaning	Frequency	Time
Itch Bags Shortness of breath mass Covered Yellow Swollen legs	Pruritus	11	5.2’
	Testes	12	5.4’
	Dyspnea	12	5.4’
	Tumor	10	5.1’
	Constipation	12	5.4’
	Jaundiced	12	5.4’
	Oedema	12	5.4’
Back pain Pain when urinating Pain in the pit of the stomach	Lumbago	15	2.9’
	Dysuria	15	2.9’
	Dyspepsia	16	2.9’
Headache High sugar Swelling Headache	Headache	19	3.9’
	Hyperglycemia	18	3.7’
	Oedema	20	4.0’
	Headache	18	3.7’

Source: Authors. 2024

Terms marked in yellow took longer in the query despite the fact that the frequency observed in the queries was lower

The time spent in the consultation was greater than those in the gray area, probably because of a greater explanation of their symptoms.

CONCLUSIONS

This research allowed us to make a series of observations that are based on the specialized medical discourse in the outpatient clinic of the general hospitals Los Ceibos and Abel Gilbert Pontón, in the aforementioned specialties. In all areas of studies, it provided results that allowed relevant conclusions to be made, thus achieving the proposed objectives. The advantages of this research in the analysis of the linguistic corpus was the

interpretation of the lexical analysis material, which allowed experts in the field to carry out checks and ensured that objectivity, the neutrality of the technical distinction and its transfer were not impaired. separated from each other.

In the review of selected medical terms in medical journals, 35 terms were found in the dictionary of medical terms of the RAE and in the NEOMA dictionary of neologisms, of the 65 terms not found, it was found that 5 are acronyms and 6 terms are anglicisms. The description of the medical language mentioned in the medical consultation in the medical-patient and patient-medical fields, 23% of terms were observed in cardiology, 28% in gynecology, 12% in gastroenterology, 5% in pulmonology, 3% in infectology, 3% in neurology, 10% in surgery and 10% in urology, in the study period the purpose of investigating the trends of the lexicon of our corpus was fulfilled.

The terms itching, bags, shortness of breath, mass, stuffy, yellow, swollen legs, back pain, pain when urinating, pain in the pit of the stomach, headache, high sugar, bloating; which entailed an average of 4 to 5 minutes in explanation time per word used by the patient or the doctor, thus 26.23% nouns, 14.64% adjectives and 10.61% are verified. Verbs had no dominant grammatical elements in the body, such as prepositions, articles, conjunctions, etc. It is important to mention that the research was not focused on the verbal group and adjectives of the phraseological units due to the limits of the project and the analysis of the corpus, which is voluminous, so it is proposed for future projects. The 100 words with the highest absolute frequency were found throughout the corpus and English words such as shock were also found, confirming the presence of Anglicism as a trend in Spanish, which contributes to the neological process and abbreviations such as PAP in some patients.

From the results obtained according to the initial hypotheses, it can be stated that the professional vocabulary is reflected in the outpatient clinics of the departments studied in medical communication, several measures were combined and a corpus was introduced that contains a considerable number of units with neologisms in nominals, shortening and anglicisms.

In the nominal category, 200 units without lexicographic reflection were highlighted, divided into a subset of the 100 nominal neologisms with the highest absolute frequency, which were extracted and highlighted by a reference corpus. In texts and universal units, these names do not present a functional neological grade; On the other hand, half of the possible forms are pluriverbal units or phraseological expressions with a neological degree.

In addition, it is mentioned that the constant use of nouns should be increased, when almost half of the nouns defined as neologisms are found in special texts that leave traces,

which advanced in the analysis of chronological fragmentation, allowing lexical elements to be treated without lexicography. Reflectivity and absolute frequency values are considered indications for continuous use, a legal basis for possible lexicographic description and inclusion. It was explained how the units appeared with data that indicate an increasing, decreasing or constant appearance in the specialties studied. It was possible to enrich the results with material that stands out from the study of the neological degree of the lexical item, the irregular, accidental or casual use of new words, describing the elements that make up the corpus. In the second part, words of substantive class that appear irregularly are emphasized.

The entries that need further analysis are generated from our corpus (an open corpus that analyzes the chronological distribution of entries created in later years) and defines their permanent or occasional nature. Therefore, regardless of the specific results of the items, the same number of items were used in each question without lexicographic reflection, which led to the creation of a new lexical creation. In addition, it was shown that the cardiology service used more units without lexicographic reflection than the other departments, perhaps due to the need to name specific characteristics of language.

Research was carried out in other specialties, such as gynecology, gastroenterology, pulmonology, infectious diseases, neurology, surgery and urology, and it was found that, although at a lower level than in cardiology, there were neologisms. Finally, these steps made it possible to create files of nominal neologisms, which not only indicate whether the result is important for the description of the medical discourse specialized in ambulatory care, but also provide information on its etymology, chronological distribution and tendency to appear in the consultations in the study of emerging departments, the need to create multilingual units that integrate them, etc.

In specialized medical discourse, a series of shortenings with various specialists are emphasized in order to reduce the use of language used to create a variety of medical concepts and events. Specialized speech shortenings can be used in certain specialized concepts, terms, and phenomena to abbreviate any word, such as to reduce the size of tables, figures, etc. Uniliter shortenings are difficult to use in a consultation, they are usually used for enumerations, requiring a lot of time for research. For this reason, we focus on multiliter shortenings due to their degree of polysemy and synonymy; which contribute to the lack of unanimity, thus endangering the accuracy of the message, threatening its understanding, but in our research no acronyms were heard in the patients and the doctor.

It was possible to group the possible translational definitions of Anglicisms with a high neological load without lexicographic reflection. Problems related to the translation of

medical expressions into English include difficult aspects of Anglicism in medical discourse, such as polysemy or the lack of agreement between the words analyzed. Thus, some units in English that are presented in the corpus are crude or barbaric Anglicisms; it should be noted that the Anglicisms of this research also include syntactic or orthographic foreign words, which are left out of the research that would be the subject of another research highlighting Anglicisms in all forms of the Spanish language.

Gutierrez Rodilla. & Pascual Rodríguez, (2020) [12], explain that avoiding Anglicism is difficult when English is the international language of science. The analysis of universal lexicons helped determine if these are unnecessary Anglicisms, avoiding their alarming and offensive use as Spanish improves. The English-Spanish Critical Dictionary of Medical Suspects (Navarro Fernando A & Alegría Eduardo, 2000) offers a wide range of solutions to avoid the intrusion of English into Spanish, so the use of foreign words was not necessary in any case. The phenomenon of induced neology is translated using equivalent terms in English. He explains that avoiding Anglicism is difficult when English is an international language. It is evident that the existence of English does not justify the use of Anglicisms, but rather a way of creating or translating special texts in the hands of authors, which would allow Anglicisms to be avoided and to choose an equivalent in Spanish. In addition, it was surprising that some entries with high absolute frequencies lacked lexicographic representation, but the exclusion corpus had much lower frequencies. Díaz Rojo José A, (2001)

Characteristics of medical language, such as terminological precision, which would be in the hands of an expert in the subject; Whether they are experts in scientific neology, terminology or lexicography, they are threatened by words that are not reflected in the corpus of exclusion, and by the decision to define the true neological nature, discussions about the correct or incorrect use in a special consultation of our body In each of these stages a set of neologisms is created with their corresponding linguistic description, which is the basis for the subsequent lexicographical description.

A number of lexical elements of neologisms were collected to be analyzed by experts in the field and added to existing language databases or created in new ones. The objective of this study, considering the values of a set of units without lexicographic reflection, taken during medical consultations, allowed us to witness the dynamic development of medical language.

When we try to take a closer look at emerging neologisms, we find a great deal of polysemy and synonymy that could threaten the accuracy of information transmission and

[12] «There is a setback in Spanish in the face of progress in English»scientific

understanding. This study supports the claims of Hernández de la Rosa et al., (2010) [13]. Therefore, according to Cabré (2000), he says that it is not possible to discuss the scientific and technical progress of new concepts, but precision and standardization would be the names that are needed to ensure clear and unambiguous communication.

The findings confirm the presence of synonymous items, some of them copied or borrowed from English, which would cause confusion in the understanding of the special message and even in translation, when a decision must be made due to the lack of sufficient lexicography in the content of references.

The current situation calls for both a rapid harmonization of the terminology established in the discourse of specialized medicine and also the new names that appear too quickly. Some of the findings are also related to the methodology we chose to conduct our research, which is based on corpus usage methods. The linguistic update of the current research material allowed the processing of the actual samples collected in this study; But it must be remembered that corpus processing tools have many advantages that facilitate the different stages of the investigation, so adequate preparation must be carried out to ensure an error-free final result.

Lexical processing programs require an electronic format, so a paper format is available and a digital process must be implemented, which entails the difficult task of creating a large lexical corpus. This can be challenging. Therefore, when doing a detailed analysis of the context, the human factor cannot be neglected, so many people could process and analyze the results, which allows more reliable information to be obtained and errors to be avoided. Despite all the difficulties encountered in corpus-based research, this study allowed us to make an analysis with a large amount of data to be analyzed, which allowed us to carry out different studies.

The strategy used in this research consists of developing a corpus with data about traits, as well as fundamental linguistic elements for medical language. The limits made it possible to analyze the data contained in the corpus, which generated a large amount of analyzable data that was divided into subcorpora that could be the subject of future research. For example, the adjectives and verbs that are present in the corpus are of great interest for a lexical analysis in grammatical categories due to their relevance to establish pluriverbal units or failed expressions.

It is relevant to consider that in the research words with a significant were selected, which was interesting to analyze the units without lexicographic reflection that have a lower

[13] The loss of accuracy and clarity of the message results from linguistic phenomena that contaminate language, which hinders education and research in medicine.

frequency of relevance. It was discovered that the neologism that did not have a significant frequency was eliminated from the neologism process.

The lower frequency could have been due to the fact that they were new concepts, not established in the language, with a restrictive or novel character that could be considered neologisms. The incorrect use of words, solutions and synonyms is extremely attractive. Consequently, it is essential to include words that have been absent for some years, such as temporal neologisms, which, despite being used accidentally or temporarily, have left a mark on the actual samples. Because they lack lexicographic representation, these units make it difficult to understand or lead to incorrect interpretations.

The results of this study were related to the elements of various consultations that were related to various specialties. The findings revealed that queries with a greater number of new words were a fundamental element in the description of specialized medical discourse. It would be interesting to investigate the frequency of the use of foreign words and their equivalents in Spanish, which turn out to be sporadic, giving priority to the use of words in Spanish or the use of the most persistent Anglicism.

It is important to mention the limitations that were presented in the study:

The corpus of this research was extremely extensive for an analysis and description carried out by a single person. Word collection, corpus compilation, and morphological analysis took up most of the time of this research, which allowed little time for detailed lexical analysis.

Outputs: The tools used in the research were insufficient both in the initial phases of the corpus formation and in the later phases of the lexical analysis, so the inclusion of the human factor was required and the analysis was semi-automatic.

The use of specialists in the medical field. In the present study, the focus was on formal linguistic aspects, however, in order to develop the dictionary or a lexical database, the collaboration of specialists from the medical field was required, so that the lexicon is treated in an interdisciplinary way.

The methodology applied to the corpus, qualitative descriptive, in which I take real samples in medical consultations, applies the lexicographic criterion and is free of controversial issues. The extraction of formal neologisms or loans, as well as possible transfers, was limited. Therefore, the creation of the corpus, using diachronic, psychological or systematic instability criteria, served as the basis for future research of great interest. It is important to carry out more studies that arouse interest in the field of medical language, because it is necessary for specialists to have lexical support works that accumulate, analyze and describe novel lexical units that have not been unified or formalized

terminologically and that do not have a lexicographic reflection. Despite the difficulties and limitations present in this research, his contribution has contributed to the medical language.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the training of neologicals, it is important to keep in mind the following recommendations:

1. Neologisms are necessary, without any other word expressing or requiring a periphrasis
2. The neologism must be clear when it comes from classical languages or contiguous to other Spanish words or words
3. The phonetics must be appropriate to that of Spanish
4. It must be in accordance with the nature of the dialect and its constitution
5. Common mechanisms for the formation of neologisms include acronyms, acronyms, composition, derivation, borrowings from abroad, and imitations.

The formation of neologisms is like a puzzle, with the construction of a story about the new terms that appear in the medical lexicon, which is why this work of the study of the teaching of neologisms has the object of analysis, characterization and approach of specialized language; so you must have the strength and enthusiasm to obtain the final objective, which is effective communication in the doctor-patient relationship.

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