

FUNDAMENTALS OF MEDICAL TERMSFORMATION IN UZBEK LANGUAGE.

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Abstract: *The article discusses the origin of medical terms, the terms used in the speech of the branch professionals. In medical terminology, the concept, meaning of terms is considered as one of the most comprehensive and complex systems. Medical lexicon includes several hundred thousand words and phrases along with other field terms used in medical science. This is due to the emergence of many new terms through the constant increase in the volume of medical information in different languages. It is well known that the lexical layer is the most variable part of language, and it experiences regular historical influences. As a result, different terms come into circulation in the lexical system of modern language. Studying them is one of the important tasks before linguists.*

Key words: *Term, medicine, lexicon, dominant, telef, pneumonia, migraine, Avicenna, impotence, apoplexy.*

I. Introduction

In today's society, with the development of science, culture and information technology, huge changes are taking place in every language resource. Indeed, innovation in all areas is initially expressed in terms, in the lexical system of the language. As the medical field, along with other fields, develops rapidly, the need for medical terms will increase. Medicine is a system of scientific knowledge on the treatment of patients, prevention of diseases and practical activities to achieve longevity while maintaining the ability of a person to work healthy in society, and the maintenance and strengthening of human health. The existence of many "integrated" fields of other disciplines that are now intertwined with medical science is constantly enriching medical terminology with hundreds of new concepts.

II. Literature review.

The first research in Uzbek linguistics on medical terminology began in the 1960s. From this period, the first dictionaries of medical terms were published. In particular, YolkinTurakulov was one of the first scientists to compile a dictionary in this field. His two-volume "Russian-Uzbek medical dictionary" contains many terms used in all branches of medicine. It should be noted that many other lexicographical works in this area have been carried out, including "Russian-Latin-Uzbek medical dictionary" (S. Yakubova, F. Tulaganov. - T., 1978), "Small medical dictionary: Russian-Uzbek dictionary of medical terms." (Usmonkhodjaev A., Najmiddinov O., Murodova M. –T., 1992) and others. It should be noted that the availability and abundance of dictionaries in this field in Uzbekistan is a great achievement in the field of lexicography. We can also say that the availability of articles and collections in this area has greatly contributed to the formation of our national terminological system. However, in Uzbek linguistics, the study of medical terms as an object of study comprises minority. In particular, such as: A. Khusanov's "Name of the disease and its symptoms in the Uzbek language (names of diseases and symptoms in the Uzbek language)", A. Kasimov's "Pharmaceutical terminology in the modern Uzbek language (Pharmaceutical terminology in the modern Uzbek language)" and D.A. and a Comparative Study of Medical Terms in English. ” can be listed as the dissertations on this field.

III. Main part.

As medicine is one of the oldest branches of human activity, medical terminology is a long-established lexicon, but at the same time it is a constantly evolving terminology. The number of specialized medical terms is growing due to the rapid development of medical-biological, medical-chemical, medical-technical knowledge. It is also considered in modern medical terminology as one of the most comprehensive and complex systems of understanding and content of terms. Medical lexicon includes several hundred thousand words and phrases along with other field terms used in medical science. This is due to the emergence of many new terms through the constant increase in the volume of medical information in different languages. It is well known that the lexical layer is the most variable part of language, and it experiences regular historical influences. As a result, different terms come into circulation in the lexical system of modern language. Studying them is one of the important tasks before linguists.

It should be noted that in medicine, in terms of quantity, terms derived from Latin are dominant. Medical news, diseases, and medicines have been named in Latin-Greek for centuries and will remain so in the future. Latin is recognized as the language of "international medicine". This will further help medical scientists work together. In ancient times, there was a province called Lazia on the Apennine Peninsula that is now in Italy, where a Latin tribe lived. This tribe passed its dominance to the tribes living throughout Europe, northern Africa, and the Mediterranean during wars of conquest. They forced the tribes living in the occupied territories to adopt their own language, i.e. Latin, as the state language. The first collection of medical terms was written by a medical scholar named Hippocrates, who lived in the fifth century BC. Many scholars have defended their degrees by writing their scientific papers in Latin.

Although Latin is a dead language today, it is a very important necessity for all doctors to learn and master this language. After all, Latin is the language of medicine all over the world. The fact that most of the medical terms are in this language, and that they form an international system, serves as a means for all representatives of medical science in the world to easily understand each other. Although the influence of Latin on the world of medicine was enormous, the contribution of Eastern medical scholars to the science is also significant. In a sense, we can say that the terms used in the scientific works of Eastern doctors and physicians were the basis for the formation of Uzbek folk medicine terms, modern medical terminology. For example, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, the founder of oriental medicine, known throughout the world under the pseudonym "Avicenna", discovered many medical terms in his work "The Canone of Medicine" in the X century. As evidence of our opinion, we can cite the following examples: shaqiqa (migraine), ibrida (impotence), sarsom (meningitis), xilfa (diarrhea), sakta (apoplexy), sharo (urticaria) and others. We can call the terms a mirror of history. After all, all events in human history are sealed in science through them. Ibn Sina, in his "The Canone of Medicine", states that naming diseases comes from different angles. For example, medical terms are derived from an organ in which it is. Inflammation of the lining of the lungs (zotiljam) and inflammation of the lungs (zotirriya), the name of the disease is derived from its appearance, such as epilepsy, or from the patient's causes, such as commercial disease. The name is also derived by analogy, such as lion disease and elephant disease. Or it is given to a person who says, "I have this disease for the first time." For example, the name Telef refers to the name Telef ulcer, or the city where the disease itself is most prevalent. Like Balkh wounds, for example, they refer to the name of the person who successfully treated the disease. Like the ulcer, the name of the disease is derived from its essence and breed. In

particular, past invasions and the process of globalization have had a profound effect on science, culture, especially terminology. For this reason, medical terms learned from different languages are now in circulation. Terminologist G.O. Vinokur writes that terms do not "appear" but are "invented" and "created" when they are needed. Indeed, with the development of society, time, and the field of medicine, there was a need for terms to describe these changes, and they were "created." This process is still going on today. With the discovery of new diseases, claims against them are being sought. These changes are reflected not only in medicine, but also in the fields of onomasiology and lexicography of linguistics. Linguist R. Doniyorov notes: "Neither a specific science, nor technology in general, and therefore their terms are not the product of a particular nation. They are a set of objective beings that all the peoples of the world have gathered, know and study." The formation of medical science is also the result of the efforts of medical scientists around the world. Indeed, with the development of society, time, and the field of medicine, there was a need for terms to describe these changes, and they were "created." This process is still going on today. With the discovery of new diseases, claims against them are being sought. These changes are reflected not only in medicine, but also in the fields of onomasiology and lexicography of linguistics. Linguist R. Doniyorov notes: "Neither a specific science, nor technology in general, and therefore their terms are not the product of a particular nation. They are a set of objective beings that all the peoples of the world have gathered, know and study." The formation of medical science is also the result of the efforts of medical scientists around the world.

Conclusion

To sum up, medicine has long been rooted in our country, and many of our ancestors worked hard for its development. Several invasions in history have severely damaged our national terminology system. During the years of independence, the orders and decrees approved in our country call for greater attention to this area. In the history of Uzbek linguistics, significant works have been done on medical terminology, especially on the creation of dictionaries of medical terms. However, as medicine develops, the demand for terms that reflect the changes in it is constantly increasing. As a result, the field of medical terminology should go hand in hand with medicine. In the future, one of the most important tasks is the in-depth study of medical terms, scientific substantiation, their unification and development of relevant recommendations, the formation of the "Uzbek medical terminology system".

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