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GENETIC ANALYSIS OF MEDICAL TERMS IN THE EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

the study research of the terminology which is considered the alphabet of all Sciences, is equally relevant both for the specialist who occupies this discipline, and for the owners of the language, and, moreover, for the specialists responsible for the development of this language. Medical terminology, on the other hand, is calculated from the largest of the terminological systems of the Uzbek language, from its lexical-terminological base jiahti, from its systems with large volumes and complex structures and aspects. This article analyzes the genetic analysis of medical terms in the Uzbek language on the basis of an Explanatory Dictionary.

KEYWORDS

Dictionary, lexicology, terminology, genetic analysis, etymology, acquisition word, own layer.

INTRODUCTION

The role of Latin and ancient Greek in the formation of international medical terminology is explained by historical events-phenomena, in particular, the

incomparable role of ancient Greece and ancient Roman civilization in the development of European civilization. As one of the significant aspects, Latin

experts say that many Latin Proverbs, proverbs and sayings are associated with life and death, human health, the activities of a doctor. But despite the fact that the dead language has been felt for several centuries, Latin and ancient Greek together contribute to the development of these fields as the scientific language of Medicine and biology, experts associate with certain processes in the history of Latin .

It should be noted that even in the medical terminology itself (purely medical terminological system), phenomena that undermine the specificity of some linguistic terminology occur, depending on the etymological basis. For example, the even application of the variant of terminological system units in both Latin and Greek:

water: aqua (lot.)- hydor (yun.);

female: femina (lot.)- gynae (yun.);

medicine: medicament (lot.)- pharmac (yun.);

eye: oculus (lot.)- ophthalm (yun.);

nose: pump (lot.)- rhin (wool.);

rectum: rectum (lot.)- proct (yun.).

The above examples are synonymous (actually lexical Doublet) variants in Latin and Greek of words that are common in the vernacular or active in consumption that all human beings may encounter in medical institutions or medical processes. Similar to the fact

that a person who is not very aware of medicine (medical terminology), which is instructed to go to the presence of an oculist, is obsessed for quite some time without the knowledge of an oculist sitting in a room with the inscription “ophthalmologist”, is that such medical terms occur as a result of synonymy with high

Very large-scale medical terminology is studied in three large groups: terms related to anatomy (terminology of morphological Sciences); terms related to treatment (terminology of the complex of pathological anatomy and Clinical Sciences); terms of dorishunos (together with drug nomenclature) . Latin is active in anatomical and pharmaceutical terms, and Greek is active in clinical terms. Based on the Explanatory Dictionary, reflections on the grouping of medical terms and the principles of thematic division are detailed in the following seasons.

One of the three areas of medical terminology – anatomical terms-is considered as an important part of medical education. In this, it is very important to know the features of the Latin language. In clinical terms, however, the process of making complex words based on terminelements representing emergent phenomena is mature in clinical practice. For example, steno – narrow, narrowing; entero – intestinal; Nephro – renal; pexia (pexis-strengthening) – surgery to strengthen the internal organ. The peculiarities of making such a medical terminology are not given by the fact that their relevance to Latin and Greek is

followed by some strict order in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language. That is, information about which language each morphemic part in a complex unit made by the affixation method or formed by terminement is present in some words, and in some it is not given. For example: in the word bronchography, the etymology of the Broncho part is not given, it is given that grapho means I write in Greek. If it is taken as a rule that all parts in the formation of a complex medical unit are taken from the same language (suppose that both the first part and the second part are taken from Greek) before the first part is given through the sign of the same language, then in the word bronchography before Broncho yun. it was supposed to be given by quoting the sign.

In addition, the same situation is observed in words with hypo -, hyper - prefix, lymph -, osteo -, nerve -, steno - terminement.

It is worth mentioning that in many words in units like this, the recurring prefix or suffixes were previously annotated in the dictionary.

Despite the fact that the words encephalitis and esnephalogram are successively given, and they are made of the same terminement, the structural etymological information of these words is given in full in each word.

Encephalitis [yun. enkephalos-brain + lot. itis-an additive that indicates inflammation] tib. Inflammation of the brain .

ENCEPHALOGRAM [yun. enkephalos-brain + lot. grapho-I write] tib. Method of radiographic examination of the brain .

In addition, the gram in the term encephalogram is not a Latin word grapho, but rather a terminement, used to mean "X-ray image, Image, result of registration", meaning the Greek dictionary meaning "written, image". In addition, the etymology of the suffix-graf(iya) is not Latin, but Greek .

As a rule, it is appropriate to mention that-graph is a suffix that means a medical examination process and a tool or device for examination, and-gramma is a suffix that means the result of the examination.

In the case of an analysis of gema, Hemo, gemato in the explanation and assignment of the words that begin with, confusion or misunderstanding may occur by the Dictionary user. Because the word gem is given the Greek meaning of haima-blood, but in this it is not stated that the absorption comes in the composition of baynamilal words. According to the regulation, this word was followed by hematite, followed by the medical term Hematology.

Hematology [gemato.. + wool. logos-doctrine] tib. A science that studies blood composition and related diseases .

So, until the same dictionary article, etymologically, there was no information about what gemato means, the meaning is currently abstract to the user. A single dictionary article (geminata) was followed by a gemo- (gemato-) dictionary article, which details the part of the gemato that refers to the unit we have subjected to analysis, but this is also the case after the initial word “gemo”, in which the form gemato with lowercase letters is cited as the unit that agitates this very meaning. Such a submission will cause inconvenience to the user, in our opinion.

The Latin affix-itis, which denotes inflammation, should not be based on saying the word is completely Latin. Moreover, why exactly the related words with laryngitis were given in series did not allow enough lexicographic characters or dictionary articles used in these units to form a clear idea of which criterion was selected for the dictionary from among so many such related medical terms.

It seems that in the process of providing etymological information, morphemes such as-in, toxikon are brought, which do not exist in the unit. And the reason is clear to the developers. This situation was also exactly repeated in the 2020 edition. It is advisable that situations that cause such misunderstanding are taken

into account for correction in later editions of the dictionary.

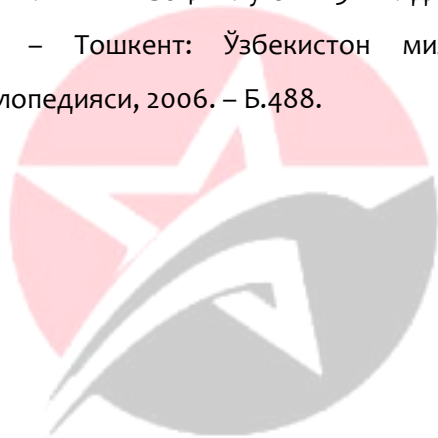
As a conclusion, it can be said that the issuance of genetic information is important in obtaining a more complete picture of the term and generating understanding. One of the requirements for terms in medicine is to attach importance to its etymological information. In the process of forming a word (derived from Latin, Greek) as a medical term, it is emphasized that its fundamental etymological meaning should not change.

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