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Formal Structure Of Uzbekistan Medical Terms

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Abstract: In modern society, scientific and technological progress contributes to the constant development and activation of information exchange on an international scale. This leads to the strengthening of relations through languages. The development of interlingual relations directly depends on the level of communication between speakers of these languages. These processes, especially for types of science and technology that are common throughout the world, cause a specific feature in the development of the languages of these fields: the terminology of the field is not genetically and structurally completely characteristic of the national language, but develops, reflecting its elements. As a clear proof of this idea, what we are studying is that the formal and structural features of medical terminology have a linguistic specificity that requires separate study.

Keywords: Term, formal structure, simple term, compound term, pair term, repeated term, artificial term, root term.

Introduction: The formation of medical terminology, which has a very long history of development, is associated with the incomparable importance of the civilizations of ancient Greece and ancient Rome, in particular, these two centers of development in the development of European civilization. This development is also directly related to the development of Latin and ancient Greek. The study of each field is directly related to the level of knowledge of its terminology. Therefore, it is mandatory for future medical workers to study Latin during their studies. This is done in medical educational institutions (even vocational colleges) to train terminologically literate medical workers. Any communication related to medicine: official, scientific, professional - requires knowledge of the features of the Latin language associated with the naming of medical concepts, and the structural aspects of this language related to the formation of medical terminology. From this perspective, it is of urgent importance to study the structural features of the Latin language that serve to enrich medical terminology.

A detailed study of terms is also important for the regulation and stabilization of terminology.

The nature of the national language in the formation and development of medical terminology, as well as the possibility of its lexical enrichment, are also reflected in the results of structural analysis.

First of all, it can be observed that the periodic comparative analysis of medical terminology differs in its relationship with the development of the field. That is, the terms existing in ancient medicine were much narrower than those of today within the framework of human medical knowledge, for example, terms related to anatomy, the science of the structure of the human body, were general. In-depth research, innovations in medicine discovered as advantages of the age of technology, undoubtedly enriched today's terminology.

Today, the following requirements and characteristics are actively used for a term:

– it is a word or combination of words that represents empirical or abstract objects and its content is scientifically and theoretically determined;

– it represents a certain concept in some field of science, engineering, technology and culture that has been officially accepted and formalized;

– it is an informative, carrier, expressive unit of natural language;

– belonging to a specific scientific field.

Also, the requirements for a term are mainly accuracy,

brevity, nominativeness, universal recognition, contextual stability, systematicity, methodological neutrality, compatibility with other terms within a system, and compliance with the modern state and requirements of the field to which it belongs. However, no language in the world has a terminological system that meets all of these requirements.

The structural nature of a term is one of the controversial issues, and scholars have expressed different opinions about how many elements the term should consist of. In addition, there are opinions about whether the structural structure of terms, in the form of structural simplicity or complex combinations, is a positive or negative phenomenon. One of the requirements for a term, conciseness, is a property that cannot always be fulfilled or achieved. It can even be observed that in the initial definitions of a term, the term was interpreted as a single word belonging to the noun class. Based on the conclusions of research conducted in recent years, it can be seen that a term is considered a word or a combination of words expressing a concept related to a specific field of science, technology, or culture. When considering the units of the Uzbek language terminological systems in general, it can be observed that, along with structurally two- and three-membered terms, there are also terms with up to nine members. In particular, in our object of research - medical terminology, terminological units with up to eight members are also found. Paying attention to the structural features of terms, V.P. Danilenko notes as a positive phenomenon that terms in the form of word combinations can express the concept more fully, show the necessary signs of the concept in more detail, and also evaluates as a negative phenomenon that the increase in the size of the term causes inconvenience in the process of application, and in some cases the term itself becomes equivalent to the definition.[1.12]

In this scientific work, in order to describe the structural aspects of the terms existing in medical terminology, they were analyzed according to the traditional classification of words, namely simple, compound, pair, and repetition. In this case, units are grouped according to the number of roots into types such as simple, compound, pair, repetition, and complex. Given the fact that the terms belong to the noun category, these types also include terms in abbreviated form. Terms in this form are also found in medical terminology (for example, ALW phenotype of the hand, HCV infection, COVID-19, HIV).

In the process of formal classification, it is possible to distinguish between simple and compound terms. In linguistics, the word “complex” is also used as a synonym for the word “complex” in the classification. However, when a complex term is called not only form, but also content complexity can be understood. In fact, when it comes to complex, the number of components is meant. If any term consisting of more than one component is called complex, then compound terms also fall within the concept of a complex term. However, a compound term is the lexical combination of more than one word and, as a result, the formation of a single lexical unit. For this reason, it is appropriate to apply the term “complex term” to terms formed using syntactic connections.

In general, when studying the structural features of the medical terms presented in our object, they can be divided into the following groups:

1) simple;

2) compound;

3) hybrid;

4) compound.

Among the medical terms included in the two-volume and five-volume explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, units that belong to the above-mentioned group of compound terms according to their formal characteristics are found both in the case of national terms and in the case of foreign languages. Although this may cause some confusion, we considered it appropriate to analyze both types of terms as compound terms.

Below we will explain each of the above-mentioned structural types of medical terms in the O‘TIL.

Simple terms. Single-base units, which have a unified formal and semantic structure.

Simple medical terms in the Uzbek terminological system can be divided into the following two groups according to their structure: simple root terms; simple constructed word-form terms. This structural feature should be analyzed separately for native and adopted layer units, in fact. However, this analysis requires knowledge of the linguistic features of Latin and Greek, which are considered medical languages. This aspect must be taken into account when compiling a special explanatory dictionary of medical terms. We will present some analyses of the terms presented in the O‘TIL, which is the object of our research, based on the information provided in the dictionary article on the formation of each term.

Below, the units of the own layer presented in both explanatory dictionaries were divided into types and analyzed according to their formal characteristics.

Simple root terms presented in the 5-volume O‘TIL: own layer: vomiting, wound, needle, eye, murtak, tang‘ish, tremor, seizure, bite, order, flower, yelikish.

Simple artificial terms presented in the 5-volume O‘TIL: wheezing, trembling, tumor, variability, anemia, liqildok, manqalan, manqalik, muteness, sweating, sweating, kick, interval, flow, stage, inanimate, heat, shilpik, bund‘lov, mustard.

Simple root terms presented in the 2-volume O‘TIL: buqaq, adhesion, eye, whooping cough, murtak, stone, seizure, shilpik.

Simple made-up terms given in the 2-part O‘TIL: joint, bump, tumor, tremor, anemia.

Simple coined word forms can also be analyzed by dividing them into groups according to whether the basis of formation is native or borrowed. The terms given in O‘TIL that are borrowed from borrowed layers are as follows:

In volume 5: tolerance (formed by adding the Uzbek word-forming suffix -lik to a Greek word), hushsizlik (the Uzbek suffixes siz and lik to the Arabic word hush), shirincha (by adding the suffix -cha to the Persian word shir/shirin), bepushtlik (by adding the negative suffix be- and the suffix -lik to the Persian word pusht).

In volume 2, only the word gipslamoq (the verb-forming suffix -la to the Greek word gips) is presented as such a term.

The units of their own stratum, the basis of formation, were cited above as simple compound words.

Terminological word formation, as well as the phenomenon of word formation in medical terminology, is a particularly noteworthy phenomenon. One of the features of voluntary terminology is manifested in its word formation. [2.6] Reformatsky also argues about this: “The easiest way to demonstrate the uniqueness of terminology is word formation,” [3.122]. Gorkov’s research first of all describes the paradigm of word formation of root and derived words. According to Yu.V. Gorkov, the analysis of word formation cells in medical terminology is studied as a generalization for the paradigm of word formation. The basis of this methodology is one idea: the paradigms of word formation in the cells (co-cell units) that control the word are related to one thematic or lexical-semantic word group. Such units have the same structure and belong to the same type of paradigm. The work fully describes the paradigmatic construction and word-class structure of the word-formation cell of nouns in medical terminology. [4.12]

Except for the above-mentioned medical terminological units with a root, all borrowed terms were considered simple terms if the origin was not stated in the dictionary article.

Compound terms. Terms formed as a result of the addition of two or more bases and having one lexical meaning.

Medical terms of this structural type formed on the basis of this formation rule were analyzed based on their own layer.

Compound terms given in the 5-volume O‘TIL: whooping cough, chickenpox, chickenpox.

Compound terms given in the 2-volume O‘TIL: whooping cough, tetanus.

Hybrid terms. Medical terms formed using term elements.

In O‘TIL, these terms are given by the stylistic sign yun+lot, lot+yun.

The terms given in the 5-volume O‘TIL: units such as osteomyelitis, parametritis, paraproctitis, paratitis, pyelitis, pyelonephritis, pleurisy, proctitis, encephalitis, encephalogram are medical terms in the Greek+Latin structure, while the units fibroma, lethargy, peritonitis are terms in the Latin+Greek form. are given as.

The terms given in the 2-volume O‘TIL (unlike the 5-volume explanatory dictionary, they are given in the Greek form, not Greek): Greek+Latin: avitaminosis; Latin+Greek: dyspepsia.

The terms that are formed using a term element or an adjunct are given in the dictionary article. Units made using the term element: arteriosclerosis, barotherapy, barotrauma, bronchography, bronchoscopy, hematology, hypervitaminosis, hyperemia, hyperthermia, hypertension, hypertrophy, hypothermia, hypotonia, hypotrophy, cachexia, leukemia, leukopenia, lethargy. logopathy, neuralgia, neurasthenia, neurology, osteomalyatsia, osteochondrosis, otophon, pandemic, paratyphoid, pathogenesis, pathological, pathology, pyoderma, pneumococci, polydactyly, polyuria, rheumatology, rhinology, rhinoscopy, sarcoma, scleroderma, angina, toxicomania, tonometer, transplant, transplantation, pharmacologist, fibroma, phototherapy, cytodiagnostics, schizophrenia, euthanasia, exhumation, electrotherapy, endocrinology, endoscopy, encephalitis, encephalogram, epicrisis, echinococcus.

Units formed using affixes: avitaminosis, agnosia, blepharitis, bronchitis, gingivitis, dermetitis, detritus, dysentery, dislocation, dyspepsia, dysplasia, dystrophy, colitis, laryngitis, mastitis, meningitis, myocarditis, neurodermatitis, nephritis, osteoma, osteomyelitis, ostitis, pancreatitis, parametritis, paraproctitis, paratitis, peritonitis, pyelitis, pyelonephritis, pleurisy, polyarthritis, polyneuritis, poliomyelitis, proctitis, radiculitis, rehabilitation, reaction, resuscitation, respiratory, stomatitis, tonsillitis, thrombosis, pharyngitis, cholecystitis, cystitis.

In all terminological systems, compound terms are quantitatively more numerous than terms with a different structural structure. This also applies to the medical terminology system.

Compound terms, like other complex lexical units, are formed from the syntactic combination of two or more lexical units. Compound medical terms are not included in the O‘TIL. As a widespread structural type in medical terminology, such terms can be seen in special explanatory dictionaries of medical terms. We consider it appropriate to include such medical terms in the dictionary article of a certain headword in subsequent editions of the O‘TIL. It should be noted that the medical terminological system also includes abbreviated medical terms consisting of the initial letters of multi-member compound terms. However, abbreviated medical terms are not included in the O‘TIL. In addition, surname terms are also found in medical terminology, which has a long history of development. Medical terminological units of this form were also not included in the dictionary, since they were not included in the dictionary.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the units of medical terminology belonging to simple, compound, and hybrid types, which are diverse in terms of form and structure, are presented in the O‘TIL, and information on their structural properties serves as the basis for our analysis. However, it should be noted that there is no uniformity in the presentation of such information. The information provided on the formal composition of words formed using only the addition of the suffix -it proves our point. In some words, formation using the affix -it is presented, and in some, it is not. The same situation can be observed in the presentation of information on formation through term elements. We consider it appropriate to take these points into account in future editions of the O‘TIL.

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