

The Formation Features Of Disease Names

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Abstract: This article examines the significant activity of term formation by morphological means in the medical terminology system of the modern Uzbek language and the widespread use of various affixes or affixoids in this process.

Keywords: Lexical-semantic, lexical-syntactic, morphological-syntactic and morphological, conversion, headache, back pain, abdominal pain, heart pain, shortness of breath, blood cancer, color blindness, dry liver, facial paralysis, bone loss, diabetes, ulcerative colitis, progressive pain, diarrhea, muscle inflammation, food poisoning, two-component, three-component.

Introduction: The term “Word formation” can primarily be understood as a branch of linguistics that studies:

- the formation of words based on existing models in the language, especially monomorphemic roots;
- the creation, structure, and classification of derived and compound words.

As a branch of linguistics, word formation emerged relatively late, forming mainly in the 1960s–1970s. Previously, word formation was considered either a part of lexicology or a subdivision of morphology; in foreign linguistics, it is still often treated as a component of lexicology.

It should be noted that the main way of enriching the terminological systems in the Uzbek language is through word formation.

Word formation can be approached from synchronic and diachronic perspectives:

- Diachronic word formation deals with the historical changes in the system of word formation, examining how words have developed over time.
- Synchronous analysis focuses on the relationships between cognate words that exist at a given moment, without taking their historical connections into account.

Word formation is one of the important sources for enriching the vocabulary of a language and a key way in which terminology arises.

In Uzbek, there are several types of word formation:

- Lexical-semantic
- Lexical-syntactic
- Morphological-syntactic
- Morphological

It is well known that lexical-semantic word formation governs the existence of words that have arisen as a result of meaning development, often in the form of homonyms (mainly metaphorical meanings). For example:

- mihr — “sun” and mihr — “love, friendship”;
- zamin — “planet” and zamin — “field for cultivation, cotton field”; and others. These show how one word form can carry multiple related meanings.

Lexical-semantic word formation is characterized by the process in which an already existing word in the language acquires a new meaning, resulting in homonyms—words that exist together but have different meanings. Semantic derivation is clearly observed in polysemous words through regular shifts in meaning, and this process leads to the creation of secondary nominations. Lexical-syntactic word formation is expressed in the integration of an entire word combination into a single lexical unit. For example:

- tomning orqasi → tomorqa (“the back of the roof”)
- gulning tuvaki → gultuvak (“flower bud”)

This demonstrates how multi-word expressions can become single lexical items in the language.

Morphological-syntactic word formation refers to the transition of a word from one part of speech to another. A word can change to a different part of speech in one or all of its forms.

In Uzbek, this process is especially evident in examples such as:

- birdaniga, birga (derived from numerals),
- kechasi, kunduzi (derived from nouns),
- ichuvchi, boshlovchi (where the participle form of a verb transitions into a noun).

This phenomenon, known as conversion, is particularly important. As sources note, conversion occurs based on the paradigmatic relationship of words: a word belonging to a certain paradigm changes lexically and semantically and begins to function in another paradigm. It is important to note that this method of word formation has been defined in various ways. Some scholars emphasize the lexicalization of grammatical forms, meaning that one of the modifiable forms of a word becomes fixed, and they point out the semantic and grammatical transformation of words in the process.

In Uzbek linguistics, the change of word meaning, meaning shift, or the specialization of certain senses in polysemantic words to form new words is considered semantic or lexical-semantic word formation, as we briefly mentioned earlier. We can now illustrate this idea using names of diseases.

Changes in word semantics mainly occur through semantic transformations such as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and functional association. Examples include:

- o't tosh (gallstone), ho'l yara (wet sore), ko'k yo'tal (whooping cough), aqli zaiflik (mental deficiency),
- tugunli bo'qoq (nodular goiter), baliq teri (ichthyosis), nafas qisishi (shortness of breath), sariq kasal (jaundice),
- sigir quturishi (rabies), yotoq yara (bed sore), ko'rpa yarasi (pressure sore), chechak (smallpox), og'iz suti (oral thrush), rishta (ascariasis), yurak o'ynogi (palpitation), bosh og'rig'i (headache), etc.

By analyzing examples collected from Uzbek medical textbooks, teaching manuals, terminological and explanatory dictionaries, and other sources, we see that lexical units from different layers of Uzbek vocabulary have been adapted as medical terms. In these cases, the meaning of words has shifted or they are used figuratively, for instance:

- bosh og'rig'i (headache), bel og'rig'i (back pain), qorindagi og'riq (abdominal pain), yurak og'rigi (heart pain), etc.

It is well known that lexemes whose meanings are transferred from general usage or a specific terminological system become the "property" of another field. Individually or within word combinations, they can convey concepts relevant to that field, such as:

- bosh aylanishi (dizziness), qon bosimining ko'tarilishi (high blood pressure), tana haroratining tushib ketishi (hypothermia), and others.

This demonstrates how semantic shifts and specialization in words allow the creation of precise medical terminology in Uzbek.

At the present stage, the number of primary (native) terms used in the field of medicine exceeds one hundred. These include:

- Native Uzbek terms (some of which are common Turkic in origin), and
- Loanwords that, regardless of whether they were originally derived or compound in their source language, are considered primary terms in Uzbek because they cannot be morphologically segmented into meaningful parts in Uzbek. Examples of such primary, non-derived medical terms include:

soqov, chilla, pes, kar, angina, saraton, vabo, bod, sil, bo'qoq, zardob, g'arb, shol, falaj, zabh, chechak, xasba, rishta, sak, and others. As these examples show, at the current stage, primary terms — simple in structure and considered as whole root forms — occupy a significant place in the Uzbek medical terminological system.

In Uzbek disease nomenclature, as in other terminological systems, there is a distinctive way of expressing medical concepts through word combinations. This practice has led to the emergence of hundreds of medical terms in Uzbek. In terminology in general, compound terms with two or more components are widely used, and in this field, two-component terms are particularly numerous. In medical sources, many terms related to diseases, their symptoms, and treatment methods consist of two-component combinations, for example:

- nafas qisishi (shortness of breath)
- qon raki (leukemia)
- rang ko'rliqi (color blindness)
- jigar qurishi (liver atrophy)
- yuz falaji (facial paralysis)
- suyakning erishi (bone resorption)
- qandli diabet (diabetes mellitus)
- yarali kolit (ulcerative colitis)
- progressiv og'riq (progressive pain)
- ich surish (diarrhea)

- mushaklarning yallig'lanishi (myositis)
- ovqatdan zaharlanish (food poisoning), and others.

This shows that two-component compounds form the backbone of Uzbek medical terminology, providing a clear and precise way to express complex medical concepts.

At the same time, there are three-component terms such as:

- erta soch oqarishi (premature graying of hair)
- qon bosimining oshishi (increase in blood pressure)
- qon bosimining pasayishi (decrease in blood pressure)
- ko'zga parda tushishi (clouding of the eye lens)
- miyaga qon quyilishi (cerebral hemorrhage)

as well as four or more component terms, for example:

- ko'z ichi bosimining oshishi (increase in intraocular pressure)
- qon bosimining keskin ko'tarilishi (sharp rise in blood pressure), and others.

Since most medical terms are formed by two-component combinations, it is necessary to examine the grammatical composition of these two-component compounds. The formation of three- and multi-component terms is based on the same principles, so they do not require separate detailed analysis.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be emphasized that by observing and analyzing the examples above, we see that medical units of this structure are very common in Uzbek. At the same time, it is evident that these terms are named based on a specific feature or symptom that distinguishes the disease from others. By examining some medical literature, it becomes clear that these units are sometimes used to denote a symptom rather than the disease itself. However, in everyday speech and in the language of non-medical speakers, these terms are often used as the name of the disease itself, rather than just a symptom.

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