

# Termin, Terminology and Syntax-Structural Analysis of Medical Terms

Turakulova Oysulton Normurodovna

Denau entrepreneurship and pedagogy institute  
the Foreign Languages chair, teacher

**Abstract**— This article gives a general description of the concepts of terminology and terminology and the history of their origin, as well as the main idea of this article is to find an alternative to the Russian medical terms used in medicine today and to focus on the nature of their construction. Some of the problems that arise during the translation process are highlighted, and some examples are given as examples.

**Keywords**— terminology, term, medical, suffix, affix, lexeme, expression, professionalism.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The term is derived from the Latin word terminus, which means limit, boundary. A term is a word or phrase that is a clear and stable expression of a particular concept specific to a field of science, technology, or profession. We can sometimes see the use of terms instead of words. But this is not true. Because the term has a narrower meaning than the term, and the term is an Arabic word. This small difference is not the norm and many are unaware of it. Thus, when we use the word "term" in the sense of the term "term", we do not refer to it as a general object, the name of an event, but as a unit that represents a specific scientific concept and belongs to a particular field of science. we need to understand. As terms move from scientific communication to live speech, they become words that are understandable to the public over time. It is difficult to imagine the scientific and normative picture of the universe without terms. Because the terms serve as the basic units that make up the scientific text.

Linguists have different approaches to terminology, with different definitions of the word 'term'. As an example, A. Reformatsky contributes to this area and defines the term as follows: "Terms are special words." A.V. Kalinin calls certain terms "special vocabulary" and divides them into two groups:<sup>1</sup>

- 1) Special vocabulary includes, first of all, terms.
- 2) In addition to terms, special vocabulary includes professionalisms.

In addition, A.V. Kalinin distinguishes between terms and professionalism: "The difference between a term and professionalism is that a term is an expression or name of a concept that is completely formal, accepted, and legitimized in a particular science, industry, agriculture, or technique. Professionalism, on the other hand, is a semi-formal word for a profession, a specialty, often spoken in a living language, in fact, without a firm, scientific definition of the concept."<sup>2</sup>

Objecting to this, R. Doniyorov said: "We are not mistaken in saying that such a strong claim is a continuation of the views of some scholars who consider language to be class."

Commenting on the term, H. Jamolkhanov writes: "Terms are nominative units that represent specialized concepts in science, technology, literature, art and other fields, the use of which is limited to a particular field.

For example: clinic, medicine, syndrome, symptom, toxin (in medicine); gulkosa, shona (in botany); rectangle, square (in geometry); possessive, cut (in linguistics); such as rhyme, rhyme, weight (in literature) ”.

Determination is the complete assimilation of a word in a terminological system into a literary language. Terminology, from the Latin terminus, meaning border, and logos, science, doctrine, is usually used in two different senses. The first is a set of terms related to a system of concepts in a particular science, technology, industry, or field of art, social activity. Examples include: Military terminology; Jewelry terminology; Technical terminology. The second meaning is inextricably linked with linguistics, which is the field of linguistics that deals with the study and regulation of terms.

It is no exaggeration to say that Azimjon Kasimov's "Explanatory Dictionary of Medical Terms" plays an important role in the field of medical terminology in Uzbek linguistics. The dictionary focuses on the use of alternative versions of terms from the Russian language and their structural construction, lexical units. He is also very adept at translating medical terms from the Russian language.

<sup>1</sup> 4 В.А Татаринов, Теория терминоведения. Теория термина: история и современное состояние, Москва, 1996.

В.А Татаринов, Теория терминоведения. Теория термина: история и современное состояние, Москва, 1996. 2 Н.Номидий, Sh.Abdullayeva, S.Ibrohimova, "Adabiyotshunoslik terminlari lug'ati", Toshkent, O'qituvchi, 1979.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Н.Номидий, Sh.Abdullayeva, S.Ibrohimova, "Adabiyotshunoslik terminlari lug'ati", Toshkent, O'qituvchi, 1979.

There is only one alternative term in Uzbek for two or more Russian terms. For example: Russian-investigation, Obsledovanie-investigation, etc.

There are unique ways and means of expressing adjectives in Uzbek, which are made with Russian suffixes, but their bases are international. Here we are talking about how adjectives with suffixes such as -ск-, -онн-, -енн-, -озн-, -арн-, -ярн- should be expressed in Uzbek. It should be noted that under the influence of some foreign languages, such as Azerbaijani and Turkish, the Uzbek language has also "invented" a unique way of calculating lexemes with the above-mentioned suffixes. For example, in Uzbek the Russian -ск-(-ическ-.-ческ-), -ик(клинический- клиник) шаклига, -онн-(-енн-) суффикси -он (традиционный-традицион) шаклига, -озн-суффикси -оз (анабиозный-анабиоз)

If we look at the medical literature which was translated into Uzbek, we see that the defining components of a number of compound terms are formed by such forms as above. As evidence, we give the following examples: antibacterial (антибактериальный) substances, physiological (физиологический) function, radioactive (радиоактив) rays, catarrhal (катарал) injury, vestibular (вестибулярный) analyzer, vibration (вибрационный) injury, and others.

The suffixes of the Russian compound terms are replaced by the suffixes of our native language, while the bases of the above-mentioned adjectives are preserved. The Uzbek affix "took the lead" in this case. For example: serozli limfadenit- limfadenitda seroz suyuqlik yuzaga kelgan; follikulali angina – anginada follikulalar yallig'lanishga uchragan; fibrinli angina – anginada fibrin hosil bo'lgan; vezikulali stomatit – stomatitda vezikulalar paydo bo'lgan; flegmonali pankreatit – pankreatitda flegmona yuzaga kelgan ; kazeozli zotiljam- zotiljamda kazeoz hosil bo'lgan; bulliyozli saramas – saramas bulyoz paydo bo'lishi bilan kechmoqda ; stafilokokkli angina – anginaning stafilokokk mikrobi. and others.<sup>3</sup>

In terms of meaning, the affix -li indicates that the concept of the lexeme to which it is added belongs to the definite. For example: shinali (шинный), bog'lam, gazli (газовая) gangrena, pustulali (пустулезный) saramas, virusli (вирусный) kasallik, streptokokkli (стрептококковый) stomatit, gipertrofiyalı (гипертрофический) rinit, kollagenli (коллагенозная) retinopatiya, preinvazivli (преинвазивный) rak, segmentli (сегментарная) rezektsiya, rekombinatsiyali (рекомбинационный) indeks, papillali (папиллярный) rak and so on .

However, the affix -li (as above) cannot be used in all cases to express a concept clearly. For example, the Russian compound «бинокулярная повязка» can not be called a binocular ligament, the concept is completely different. Therefore, it can be called a "binokulyar bog'lam". Then you can see the "bunch" between the two eyes.

A number of compounds consisting of Russian suffixes with a definite component are re-formed in a different way than the above. The difference is that in the Uzbek language, the definite article is "revived" in the form of a noun, not an adjective, and the definite article takes the possessive suffix (-i, -si). The compound takes the form of the second type of Turkish izopha. For example: эндометриальная саркома- endometriya sarkomasi, ампуционный ретактор- amputatsiya retraktori, бронхиальная артерия – Bronx arteriyasi, аденолиновый диабет –adrenalin diabeti, бруцеллезный менингит – brutsellyoz meningeti and others.

### Conclusion.

In short, to understand the meaning of medical terms, you need to have knowledge of medicine. For example, a therapist may not understand the terms of psychiatry, a radiologist may not understand the terms of dermatology, but linguists-terminologists must have a great deal of responsibility. Because they play the most important role to carry a word in linguistics.

## 2. REFERENCES

- [1] . В.А Татаринov, Теория терминоведения. Теория термина: история и современное состояние, Москва, 1996.
- [2] Н.Номидий, Sh.Abdullayeva, S.Ibrohimova, "Adabiyotshunoslik terminlari lug'ati", Toshkent, O'qituvchi, 1979.
- [3] Terminologiya. Jamolxonov ,Toshkent 2008
- [4] A. Qosimov "Tibbiy terminlar izohli lug'ati" Toshkent 2008 yil Mehridaryo nashriyoti

<sup>3</sup> A. Qosimov "Tibbiy terminlar izohli lug'ati" Toshkent 2008 yil Mehridaryo nashriyoti