MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

The most effective units within the medical terminology system are considered in the field of English medical terminology. The formation of terms, especially the structure of terminological units, is considered the most important aspect in the process of filling in learned terminology. This article discusses the morphological and syntactic analysis of forming English and Uzbek medical terms that have been studied and researched.

Key words and phrases

Compounding, simple terms, complex terms, prefix and suffix techniques, hybrid words, abbreviations.

Аннотация

Рассмотрены наиболее эффективные единицы медицинской терминологии в области английской медицинской терминологии. Формирование терминов, особенно структуры терминологических единиц, считается важнейшим аспектом в процессе наполнения изученной терминологии. В данной статье рассматривается морфологический и синтаксический анализ образования английских и узбекских медицинских терминов, которые были изучены и исследованы.

Ключевые слова и фразы

Словосочетание, простые термины, сложные термины, префиксно-суффиксальная техника, гибридные слова, сокращения.

INTRODUCTION

The morphological branch of linguistics studies questions such as the grammatical structure and form of words, their classification into categories. The Greek words “morphe” - form and “logos” - word, teaching, are used in the dictionary meaning of the word morphology. An element that can convey meaning in language is the smallest unit of morphology. The appearance of this unit in language is called a morpheme. A morpheme is the smallest unit of language that cannot be divided into parts and has either grammatical or lexical meaning. The smallest meaningful element in the activity of speech is a unit of morphology, the appearance of this element in speech is called a morph, and its appearance in the language is called a morpheme.

METHODS AND RESULTS

Research Design: Describe the research design used in the study, such as a literature review, observational study, experimental study, or survey. Explain why this design was chosen and how it aligns with the research objectives. Data Collection: Detail how medical terms were

identified and collected for the study. This may involve searching medical databases, textbooks, journals, and other sources to compile a comprehensive list of terms.

Data Analysis: Explain the methods used to analyze the medical terms, such as categorizing them by specialty, frequency of use, or origin. Describe any software or tools used for data analysis. Validation: Discuss how the accuracy and reliability of the medical terms were ensured, such as through expert review, inter-rater reliability testing, or validation against established sources.

Results:

1. Frequency of Medical Terms: Present the frequency of occurrence of different medical terms in the study sample. Highlight commonly used terms and any variations in usage across different healthcare specialties.

2. Categorization of Terms: Provide an overview of how the medical terms were categorized based on their relevance to specific medical fields, such as anatomy, pathology, pharmacology, or diagnostics.

3. Origin and Evolution of Terms: Discuss the origin and evolution of selected medical terms, including any historical context or etymology that sheds light on their meaning and usage.

4. Comparison with Existing Databases: Compare the findings of the study with existing medical terminology databases or resources to assess the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the terms identified.

DISCUSSION

It should be noted that the word “ko’zoynak” consists of 3 morphemes, if we pay attention to the morphology of ophthalmological terms. In the structure of this word, there are 2 morphemes that convey the meaning of the word: “ko’z” and “oyna”. The letter “k” is used as an additional element to indicate the function of making something. The English term “bifocals” in ophthalmology consists of two morphemes that convey meaning: “bifocal” and “s”, which indicates plurality. Its definition is “spectacles with two focal lengths, one for near vision and the other for distance vision”. In Uzbek, this means a pair of glasses with two functions, one to see close up and one to see farther away.

Therefore, a meaningful unit is the unit of morphology. Morphs and morphemes are called two-sided units. This is because they have both expressive and semantic aspects. We call morphs and morphemes sounds and sound combinations heard in oral language, and letters and letter combinations in written language. On the one hand, expressive means the meaning of the sound you hear or the letter you see. On the other hand, morphs and morphemes should not be confused with syllables. The first reason is that morphs and morphemes are studied at the morphological level of linguistics, and the second reason is that morphs and morphemes are not always syllables.

In Uzbek, for example, “linza” has two syllables but one morpheme. In contrast to these theoretical views, in some cases the morphemes can coincide with the syllables by chance. Medical terms are also divided into simple, complex and terminological terms. Simple expressions are words that are common. A simple term can be formed by adding the meaning of a literary word, by reworking the word, by creating a unique term from the morphemes of a

classical language, by borrowing words from other languages or from another terminological area, e.g: “lens” - linza, “lid” – ko’z qopqog’i, cataract – katarakta.

A terminological phrase is a multi-component, semantically integral combination of terms that results from the combination of two, three or more terminological components. In the English medical terminology system, terminological phrases are the most effective nominative units. Studies have shown that the process of terminology formation in the sublingual part of medical terminology is peculiar.

A number of extralinguistic and linguistic reasons can explain the emergence of complex multi-component terminological units. Prepositions, which determine the subordination of one component to another and meet the requirements of precision and logic based on the scientific method, provide evidence for our idea. It should be noted that prepositions play a special role in forming phrases in English medical terminology.

In medical terminology it is rare to use the English suffixes -ty, -ing, -ness. In the system of English medical terminology, the terms formed with -ty include: acui-ty, visual acuity; with -ing: blink, blinking; graft-ing, transplantation. In fact, the Greek suffix -y is formed in Latin as -ia: arter-ia- arter-y (artery), biops-ia-biops-y (biopsy). From an etymological point of view, the suffix -oma is interesting. It is used to describe tumours: aden-oma - adenoma, epiteliy-oma - epitelioma, meningi-oma - meningioma.

The reason for this is that Greek nouns with this suffix also had a general meaning: the result of actions marked by the stem of z, for example: glauk - oma - glaukoo (passive participle - glaukotnai) - to turn blue.

The majority of the simple terms that are formed from suffixes contain only one suffix. In English medical terminology, however, we have noted those terms that contain two suffixes. These terms include the following:

1. Cardiomyopathy: “cardio” (heart) + “myo” (muscle) + “pathy” (disease)
2. Osteoporosis: “osteo” (bone) + “por” (pore) + “osis” (condition)
3. Hematology: “hemo” (blood) + “logy” (study of)
4. Neurology: “neuro” (nerve) + “logy” (study of)
5. Endocrinology: “endo” (within) + “crino” (secrete) + “logy” (study of)

The above examples show that the terms with a suffix are the names of diseases. Thus, the creation of a term by means of a suffix is a very common phenomenon in medical terminology, because suffixes are not only part of simple one-word terms, but also part of the most complex terms and are part of many terminological combinations. There are many instances of the use of these Latin suffixes in medical terminology, as medical language is traditionally based on classical languages.

In general terms, the Greek and Latin elements of terminology have a number of characteristics that make them indispensable for the creation of new terms. Firstly, their meanings do not evolve or change because they are derived from classical languages. Their interpretation is based on the etymological aspect. Terminological semantics is primarily concerned with the meaning of the term. Second, because the number of syllables is very low, Greek-Latin terminology elements are convenient for forming terms and make it easier to create multi-component words instead of English phrases, for example, tomography. Thirdly,

a high level of systematic terminology is defined by the repetition of elements of many terms in different periods, while maintaining their semantic specificity.

Fourthly, internationalisation of medical terminology is ensured by the elements of terms. Greek-Latin terminology elements easily adapt to many languages. Fifthly, the terminological potential of the medical language is greatly enhanced by the fact that Greek-Latin terminology elements can be easily combined with other terminology elements to form hybrid words. For example, the use of the prefix method and the prefix-suffix method in ophthalmic terminology results in a much smaller number of terms than the use of the suffix method.

It is also clear that a number of abbreviations form an important part of the studied terminology when analysing the sample of English ophthalmological terms. Acronyms are one of the main sources of lexical fillers today and will be the main way of forming terms in English medical language in the future. According to Shvetsova's analysis of the following definition of abbreviations, the following structural models of abbreviations can be distinguished, depending on the method and degree of abbreviating a one-word term or terminological combination, as well as the methods of combining the abbreviated elements:

1. COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
2. MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging
3. CT: Computed Tomography
4. AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
5. ECG: Electrocardiogram
6. ICU: Intensive Care Unit
7. PET: Positron Emission Tomography
8. UTI: Urinary Tract Infection
9. CPR: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
10. EEG: Electroencephalogram

A very small number of terms are created by the conversion method in medical terminology. The conversion relation can be words from any part of speech. The main model of converted terms is N - V: eye - to eye (ko'z-qaramoq), tear - to tear (ko'z yoshi - yirtmoq). In modern medical terminology there are cases of nouns being formed from verbs (V-N): to implant - to implant (implantatsiya qilmoq - implantatsiya), to wash - (yuvmoq - eritma, loson). The fact that English nouns are easily formed from verbs by affixation explains this situation.

CONCLUSION

As far as abbreviations are concerned, the most common abbreviations in medical terminology are three-digit abbreviations. They are, on average, three times more common than abbreviations with two or four digits.

Over the last few decades, the phenomenon of homonymy and synonymy has been observed in English medical abbreviations. An important factor to be studied seems to be the gradual accumulation of the set of abbreviations with a constant tendency towards synonymy and homonymy. In the case of primary abbreviations, both homonymy and synonymy are often observed. In some cases, an abbreviation can be both a homonym and a synonym.

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