

ETYMOLOGY OF UZBEK MEDICAL TERMS

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ABSTRACT:

In this article, we have tried to explain with examples the origin, etymology of medical terms of Uzbek linguistics, some units with a long history, which are now specialized in medicine, have become a term and are actively used in everyday life.

Keywords: lexical-semantic, historical-etymological, metaphor, semantic method, thin fabric, term, lexical resources.

INTRODUCTION:

Much work has been done in Uzbek linguistics to study the terms. Many scientific books, pamphlets, dictionaries, scientific and popular articles were written and a lot of dissertations were defended. The publication of more than 200 dictionaries in this area is a great achievement of our science. Granting Uzbek language with the status of the state language, the adoption of the Law "On the transition of Uzbek alphabet to the Latin script", the large-scale work of the Committee on Terminology under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan raised the field of terminology. The formation of terms is as old as the history of the nation. In the inscriptions, such as Tonyukuk, Kultegin, Bilga Khagan, we come across terms related to the trades of our people. They were also present in folk legends and heroic songs.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Scientific works on medicine were written in Arabic, partly in Persian-Tajik, from the time of Abu Bakr al-Razi and Avicenna till the twentieth century, and later translated into Turkish, Uzbek, Tatar and other languages.

Many of these translations are kept in manuscript form at several scientific institutions. The medical works of Razi, Ibn Sina, Zaynuddin Jurjani, Nasriddin Tusi and others have been translated into Turkish at various times.

MAIN PART:

Many words, like the terms of some sciences with a long history, have come down to us through our living language: head, hands, feet, paws, shoulders, heels, ears, as they are now specialized in medicine and have been actively used in people's daily lives. Terms such as nose, lung, liver, kidney, and spleen are among them. The main part of medical terms came from various written sources, scientific, historical and artistic works, as well as dictionaries compiled at different times. As in all lexical resources of the Uzbek language, terms have their own ways of enrichment and they correspond to the general laws of development of our language. There is no language in the world that has not learned a foreign word. In all languages, either a ready-made term from another language is adopted to express a new concept, or a word or term that already exists in that language is used, or a new term is created. In particular, the medical terminology we are talking about has come a long way. In formulating medical terms, people relied on their own observations and worldviews. It is known that in modern Uzbek language the change of the meaning of the word, the shift of the meaning, the loss of connection between some meanings of the polysemantic word, the formation of a new word through the specialization of some is called semantic or lexical-semantic method. A

historical-etymological examination of medical terms shows that many of the terms are purely semantic. For example: head means the beginning of the body; foot- means the ending and completion of something, and later came to be used as the name of the human body. Also, terms in Uzbek such as *qovurg'a-qovoq, qopqoq (bosh qopqog'i), qop (o't qopi)* (rib-pumpkin, lid (head cover), and bladder (gallbladder), which are now completely different words, are all derived from the verb *qoplamoq* (to cover). It has been suggested that the words *Tomoq, tomir* (throat and vein) are derived from the verb "tomchi holatida tush""dream in the form of a drop", while the words *soqol-saqoq* ("iyak" in fictions)"beard" ("chin" in fiction) mean "sak" - "to go down". The internal connection between the meanings of these words, which are originally polysemantic, is lost. From these examples, it is clear that semantic word formation has a diachronic nature. It should be noted that semantic terminology is more widely used in medicine than in other fields. The main reason for this is that medical terms originated in the vernacular in the past and developed in close connection with the spoken language. Therefore, they contain many metaphorical usages typical of the vernacular. For example, *kosa, jom, quti* (bowl, goblet, box) units in combinations such as *bosh kosasi, ko'z kosasi, buyrak jomi, kalla qutisi* (the head bowl, the eyeball, the kidney pelvis, and the head box) are used in the vernacular to mean the container in which something is placed. In medicine, there are organs or parts of them that resemble the shape of these vessels, which in turn gave rise to the following terms based on metaphorical analogies. A room in a bowl. In the Old Turkic language, a wooden bowl of salt and similar utensils, bowls. 'nosi occurred. The meaning of the eyeball appeared before the above meaning. Metaphor is a form of meaning-based migration. Metaphors have been used in medicine to describe terms such as smallpox,

blindness, tooth decay, earwax, eyelashes, eyelids, Turkish saddle, and lump. They played an important role in the formation of the term, shifting their meanings on the basis of external and formal similarities. As for the word *chechak* (chicken-pox), the term is also found in the form of "chekek" in Mahmud Kashgari's "Devoni lug'otit turk". In medicine, the term refers to an acute infectious disease of humans and animals. In the Middle Ages, Razi wrote a book on smallpox and measles, describing the disease for the first time in medical history. The disease is characterized by various rashes, which gave rise to the name.

Caecum is located in the beginning of the colon of humans and mammals, in the right flank with a crescent-shaped fold at the junction with the flank. If we pay attention to the term, it is called by this name because one side is closed. Not only the similarity of some common words, but also their function (on the basis of function) can be the basis for the creation of a new term. This can be seen in most semantic-syntactic terms. A *xalta* (bag, bladder or lid) is a small bag, a bag is an item used to store something. In medicine, a human organ that performs the same function is called a sac. For example: *ko'z yoshi xaltasi, o't qopi xaltasi, bo'g'im xaltasi (eyelid, gallbladder knuckle)*. The word *parda* (curtain) in Uzbek means "cloth, cloth, which is attached to windows, doors, etc. to block or decorate a room from sunlight, wind, etc." In medicine, it is used to mean "a thin tissue that covers, wraps, or separates certain organs in the body": the peritoneum, the pleura of the lungs, the fetal membrane, the diaphragm, the periosteal, and the cornea. The word *yugan* (saddle) literally means "a device made of leather, reins, and straps that are put on the heads of pets such as horses and donkeys. In medicine, the term is used in conjunction with the suffix *-cha*: *til yuganchasi, lab yuganchasi* (tongue wash, lip wash). A cage is a specially

designed room for keeping birds or animals. In medicine, we use the same word for the part of the body surrounded by ribs: *ko'krak qafasi* (the thorax). A sack is a small household item larger than a large bag made of cloth, tickets, etc. In medicine, especially in anatomy, "the organ that collects bile in humans and most animals is the o't qopi (gallbladder). Another lexical unit related to clothing, as well as medical terminology, is the *kamar* (belt). Its original meaning is "a cave-like place, a road, formed by a landslide on the bank of a river, on the edge of a cliff, or on the side of a mountain. In medicine, it refers to a hemispherical groove in the joints of a person, one of the two interconnected bones: *yelka kamari*, *oyoq kamari* the shoulder girdle, the foot girdle. A gate is, in our native language, "a large two-story gate, a gate, which leads to a city and a fortress, a castle, and so on." The same word can be found in medicine in the context of compounds such as *jigar darvozasi*, *o'pka darvozasi* (the liver gate and the lung gate).

CONCLUSION:

Compound terms based on different patterns also play an important role in the expression of medical concepts. We have been partially acquainted with the compound terms above. In short, in the medical terminological system of the Uzbek language, many terms can be created by the semantic method, that is, by copying the meaning of lexical units. The

principle of metaphor plays an important role in this process.

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