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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



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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



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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.

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*.

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*.

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



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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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