

Lexical Units Of Medical Sphere: Phrases And Its Types

S.A.Nazarova,

*Associate Professor, Candidate of Philological Sciences, Bukhara State
University, Department of Uzbek Linguistics.*

Abstract:*The article discusses medical terms and terms in the form of phrases that complement their content. In the Uzbek system of medical terminology, it is argued that nouns in the form of phrases serve as expressions of medical terminology and professional concepts as derivatives of certain linguistic syntactic patterns.*

Key words: *medical vocabulary, medical term, medical term, phrase, phrase syntactic syntactic pattern.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The issues of medical terminology in Uzbek linguistics are at the center of many researches and discussions. Although there have been differing views on medicine, the system of terms in the field, and its nature, science has not diminished the need to study this problem. In particular, according to the researcher F.Akbarkhodjayeva: "Medicine, medicine, medicine is a set of knowledge and practical measures in this field to protect and strengthen people's health, prolong their life, prevent and treat diseases, and medical terminology is a specialty (doctors), is defined as a terminology that is accepted as a language, reflects the essence of an event that is understandable to all, and expresses the semantic meaning of an event in medicine". [1,115]

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Researcher F.Akbarkhojayeva in her article "Medical terminology as a complex terminology" said that in recent years in modern linguistics and terminology a new approach to the study of the terminological system and its components has emerged. Linguists dealing with terminology and special lexicons have been debating for decades the status of medical terminology and special units in the existing scientific literature, and their function and place in the lexicon in general. The research of A.V. Osipov, E.N. Maligina, S.A. Agadjanyan, A.N. Kudryasheva, G.A. Abramova, E.V. Pikalova covers various aspects of medical vocabulary". [1, 115]

Y.Shirinova's dissertation on the study of lexicon in the field of banking and financial terminology of the Uzbek language is noteworthy: "In world linguistics, expressing the concepts of specific fields, which make up a large part of the human linguistic reserve, the interest and need to study the terminological units that serve as the basis for the dialogue of experts increased in the middle of the twentieth century. One of the most important issues in linguistics today, which is demanded by the social environment, is the study of the lexicon of these fields". [9, 4] Indeed, as noted by the researcher, it is true that "the study of terminology

is of universal importance" and that "advanced terminological systems are one of the essential features of advanced literary languages."

3. ANALYSIS

The growing interest in the field of terminology in Uzbek linguistics can be confirmed by the fact that the issue of trends in the development of medical terminology has come to the attention of researchers. Indeed, the history of medicine provides ample information about the terms and terms created in medical science on the basis of many sources of Oriental medicine. F. Kasimova draws attention to an important aspect of this issue. "In the East, there was a strong interest in medicine, or rather, folk medicine," he said. We can say that the "Dorush-shifo" medical center, built by the sultan of verbal science A.Navoi, also played a significant role in this. They (doctors, medical scientists - ours) have created thousands of terms under the influence of the language of their time. As a result, medical terms based on Greek, Latin, Arabic, Persian-Tajik, and Russian are now predominant. It should be noted that in terms of quantity, Latin terms are dominant in medicine". [7, 411]

Along with medical terms, the problem of studying medical terms has a special place in the study of the lexicon of the field. The analysis of the lexical, semantic, structural, methodological features of medical terms, in turn, requires extensive research.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language" states that "... in all spheres of social life of the country, including public administration, modern and innovative technologies, industry It is no coincidence that the "full and correct use of the potential of the state language in the banking and financial system, law, diplomacy, military affairs, medicine and other areas" is an important task. [8]

At present, the medical field is developing rapidly. As a result, medical terms are being formed and updated. Researcher Y.Shirinova quotes the Russian linguist V.M.Leychik on the same issue: "If in the first half of the XX century linguists considered the term as a long periphery of the dictionary, today, after the scientific and technological revolution, attitudes changed dramatically. Some experts estimate that 80-90% of the new vocabulary in developing languages is made up of terms and other specialized lexical units, since the linguistic recognition recognized by many scholars is to some extent a specific lexicon in the language, is widely used". [9, 12-13].

As noted by Y.Shirinova and V.M.Leychik, the Uzbek language is one of the developing languages as a result of the development of various social and scientific spheres. Uzbekistan is moving from a national revival to a national upsurge, with the integration of science, education and industry, raising the status of the Uzbek language as a state language as a matter of public policy and reforms in this area are strengthening the process of intellectualization of our national language. This confirms that, among other things, the medical language is enriched by replenishing the lexical stock, the formation of medical terminology and the introduction of new terms.

When talking about the richness of medical terminology at the expense of industry terms, it is first necessary to determine what terms are meant. Because in linguistics there are different views on terms and terminology, as well as different approaches to this issue.

For example, "the term is a multifaceted unit, which can be the object of several disciplines at the same time, and each discipline adds its own characteristics to the concept of the term" (Y. Shirinova); "A term is a word or a fixed phrase that has a definite meaning outside the sentence" (S. Usmanov); "Term - a word with a special function" (G.O. Vinokur); Definitions

such as “noun function is one of the main features of a term, but noun function is not the main difference between a term and a word” (H. Jamolkhanov) [9,14] support our opinion. Indeed, the term has a special place among other lexical units, which is due to the function of naming.

“The term is a separate word or noun phrase that expresses a professional concept and meets the needs of sectoral communication in a particular profession (science, technology, production, management)” (B.N. Golovin); “A term is a lexical unit of a particular language that expresses a general, concrete, abstract concept of a particular science, social sphere, or production aimed at specific purposes” (V.M. Leichik). [9,15]

It is impossible not to agree with A.A.Reformatsky's opinion that "a term always belongs to a certain terminological field, and within this field it has only one meaning." [2, 10] The term is a basic dictionary of science, industry, as an aviary unit, it serves to name the concepts, i.e., object, thing, event, character, feature, and process, which belong to the field of science or industry to which it belongs. Thus, terms that describe a subject or concept in a particular field form a terminological system that is inextricably linked to each other in terms of meaning, lexical and grammatical structure, and other features. [2, 10]

4. DISCUSSION

A term is a word or phrase that specializes in expressing a concept in a field that is understandable to the field in which it is used and its representatives.

Medical terms are words and phrases that make up the medical nomenclature. In other words, they are tools that represent all aspects of the medical world. The lexicon of this field is the richest and most complex of terminological systems in the field of science and technology. We can add hundreds of thousands of words and phrases to it.

In addition to the medical sciences, the dictionary includes terms used in the fields of biology, chemistry, microbiology, botany, zoology, anatomy, anthropology, paleopathology, paleobiology, genetics, takes. As a result, the linguistic study and unification (regulation) of these terms in any language, including Uzbek linguistics, remains a topical issue. [7, 413]

As noted by Shirinova, “The sectoral system of language, along with its development and progress, becomes an integral part of the general language system. Scientific concepts seek to find expression in words, phrases, and syntactic constructions, resulting in terms”. [9, 12]

The term, like all lexical units, serves as a noun. However, this task is no different from other lexemes (words), even if they include the term. However, the terms have a specific feature that distinguishes them from common lexical units. This is explained by the fact that the language belongs to a special lexical system and forms the same system, which performs the function of specialization, which is manifested in the use of a particular field and the adaptation of speech of representatives of this field. The function of a term must be evaluated in addition to the function of other lexical units; otherwise it is no different from a simple word.

However, the term is interpreted as a function of lexical units. In this case, the term is not a special word, but a special function of the word. G.O. Vinokur called the term "a word of special purpose", and later this idea was developed in the research of B.G. Gak, V.M. Leichik, A.I. Moiseyev, B.N. Golovin. In addition, "any word can be a term, and conversely, any term can lose its terminological character and become a common word." [9, 14]

Vocabulary has a special place among the lexical units that express professional concepts and meet the needs of communication in the field. Consistent with the view that terms are made up of phrases, we recognize that there are noun units in the form of phrases among the terms

and terms used to express professional concepts in the field of medicine. Because phrases are part of the paradigm of nominative units in the linguistic system due to the function of nouns. [3; 5] The nature of the formation of noun units [5] allows word combinations in the language system to name professional concepts in any field, to form terms and terms specific to a particular field. Accordingly, it is legitimate for medical terms and terms to be in the form of phrases and to form a large part of medical terms.

A study of medical texts and observation of medical speech materials revealed the existence of more than a hundred medical terms in the form of phrases. However, these units are sorted by syntactic structure.

Analyses show that most of the compounds inherent in medical speech arise from the speech occurrence of [I ~ O] = SBLSQi (a linguistic syntactic pattern of a phrase).

For example, oilaviy shifokor, yuqumli kasalliklar, ichki kasalliklar, yashirin kasalliklar, irsiy kasallik, surunkali kasallik, tibbiy bilim, tibbiy gigiyena, tibbiy varaqa, tibbiy yordam, tibbiy ko'rik, tibbiy xatlov, tibbiy niqob, tibbiy psixolog, tibbiy faoliyat, tibbiy xizmat, tibbiy qarash, tibbiy bilim, tez yordam, buyuk tabib, tajribali shifokor, kichik bemor, kasal bola, xasta inson, dardmand ayol, «yomon» xolesterin, o'ta nozik hujayralar, shifobaxsh suvlar, fizioterapevtik muolaja, sog'lom odam, sog'lom avlod, sog'lom turmush, sog'lom hayot, jismoniy faollik, funksional diagnostika, oilaviy poliklinika, klimakterik davr, neyrofiziologik mashq, kardiologik xizmat, ortiqcha vazn, ruhiy zarba, ruhiy holat, tuzsiz parhez, jinsiy a'zolar, jinsiy zaiflik, jinsiy gormonlar, tug'ma nuqson, tug'ma nogironlik, ichki bo'qoq, chin chechak, shifobaxsh omil, chuchuk ovqatlar, dorivor modda, dorivoq o'simliklar, oq xalat, bepusht ayol, bepusht erkak, o'ng chov, epileptik xuruj, shilliq parda, doimiy tishlar, musbat natija, manfiy natija, tojdor virus, tojli virus (family doctor, infectious diseases, internal diseases, hidden diseases, hereditary diseases, chronic diseases, medical knowledge, medical hygiene, medical leaflets, medical care, medical examinations, medical records, medical masks, medical psychologists, medical activities, medical service, medical care, medical knowledge, ambulance, great doctor, experienced doctor, little patient, sick child, sick person, sick woman, "bad" cholesterol, ultra-thin cells, healing waters, physiotherapy, healthy man , healthy generation, healthy lifestyle, healthy life, physical activity, functional diagnostics, family clinic, climacteric period, neurophysiological exercise, cardiology service, overweight, stress, mood swings, salt-free diet, genitals, sexual weakness, sex hormones, birth defect, congenital disability, endocarditis, smallpox, healing factor, fresh foods, medicinal substances, medicinal plants, white gown, infertile woman, infertile man, epileptic seizures, mucous membranes , medical terms such as permanent teeth, positive result, negative result, coronary virus, coronary virus) are **derivatives of [I ~ O] = SBLSQ**.

The [I ~ O] = SB pattern combines the nature of the combination of subordinate nouns with dominant nouns and the product of the combination. This template is used to create meaningful phrases in Uzbek. Accordingly, this pattern has the status of a linguistic syntactic unit at the syntactic level. [3; 4]

The linguistic structure of [meaning-subject] phrases formed from the combination of nouns and nouns is embodied in [I ~ O] = SBLSQ. [3; 6] Therefore, at the syntactic level [I ~ O] = SBLSQi generalizes lexically and morphologically differentiated specific patterns (variants) of subordinate and dominant members. In medical discourse, the terms separated as derivatives of [I ~ O] = SBLSQ actually arise from the [Sf ~ O] = SB variant of this LSQ. If we pay attention to the lexical and morphological features of the terms in the form of this phrase, it becomes clear that the subordinate clause consists of adjectives, and the dominant clause consists of nouns.

Hence, the interdependence of words belonging to the adjective and noun categories in the speech process due to communicative need and purpose activates the special pattern [Sf ~ O] = SB belonging to the general [I ~ O] = SBLSQi paradigm. As a result, there are phrases that represent the subject of the subordinate clause and the subject of the ruling clause. If the product of this process is a medical term or term, then evaluating them as general [I ~ O] = SBLSQi derivatives is scientifically sound.

Medical discourse or physician-patient dialogue, in general, is a term used by experts in the field to describe the structural diversity of medical terms in the form of phrases composed of subordinate and dominant members from horses. Personal names play an important role in their formation. More precisely, according to the morphological features of the horse lexemes that form such compounds, the person belonging to the lexeme-semantic group of the word family belongs to the lexical-semantic group, and the phrases describing the person form the spiritual type.

However, in our language [O_{sh} ~ O_{sh}] = SBLSQi [3; 4] There is ample evidence to suggest that medical terms that are actively used in the medical field are “creative”. The following Uzbek phrases are [O_{sh} ~ O_{sh}] = **speech derivatives** of SBLSQ:

urolog jarroh, olim shifokor, rus doktor, psixonevrolog mutaxassis, qozoq tabib, shifokor ayol, hamshira qiz, feldsher yigit, tadbirkor shifokorlar, aritmolog jarroh, akusher ginekolog, dermatolog shifokor, terapevt shifokor, o‘zbekistonlik shifokorlar, qashqarlik tabib, qiz chaqaloq, o‘smir farzand, o‘g‘il bola, qiz bola...

(urologist surgeon, scientist doctor, Russian doctor, psychoneurologist specialist, Kazakh doctor, female doctor, nurse girl, paramedic boy, entrepreneur doctors, arrhythmologist surgeon, obstetrician gynecologist, dermatologist, therapist doctor, Uzbek doctors, Kashgar doctor, girl baby, teenager, boy, girl...)

Information or understanding of the internal networks covered by the medical field is understood from the product [O_{sh} ~ O_{sh}] = SBLSQi. After all, in such medical devices, the majority of the person (health worker) describes the field of medicine or the specialization of the representative of the field.

This is often the case with a person who has become a subordinate member (dermatolog shifokor, psixonevrolog mutaxassis, kardiolog shifokor, allergolog shifokor, feldsher yigit, hamshira ayol (dermatologist, psychoneurologist, cardiologist, allergist, paramedic, nurse), and in some cases, a person who has formed both subordinate and dominant members. Although, lexemes (urologist surgeon, obstetrician-gynecologist, arrhythmologist surgeon, etc.). In general, [O_{sh} ~ O_{sh}] = SBLSQi embodies the names of medical professions as well as other actively used speech products. These are Russian doctor, Kazakh doctor, female doctor, entrepreneurial doctors, Uzbek doctor, Kashgar doctor, baby girl, teenager, boy, girl, and they are medical speech, (or communication) are valuable as medical speech-specific adjectives used in conjunction with industry terms.

In addition, Uzbek medical terms include tibbiyot nazariyasi, tibbiyot xodimi, patronaj hamshirasi, vrachlik punkti, tibbiyot fani, tibbiyot ilmi, tibbiyot markazi, tibbiyot muassasasi, asab tizimi, asab to‘qimalari, prostata bezi, stress gormoni, yurak xastaliklari, sariq kasalligi, Sharq tabobati, kasallik varaqasi, xalq tabobati, oshqozon yarasi, oshqozon shirasi, bel og‘rig‘i, mushaklar tonusi, yurak xuruji, o‘zbek tibbiyotchilari, yunon hakimi, qishloq shifokori, lor shifokori, tibbiyot imkoniyatlari (medical theory, nurse, community nurse, physician, medical science, medical science, medical center, medical institution, nervous system, nervous tissue, prostate gland, stress hormone, heart disease, jaundice). Oriental medicine, disease list, folk medicine, ulcers, gastric juice, back pain, muscle tone, heart attack, Uzbek doctors, Greek judge, village doctor, ENT doctor, medical options there

is. These compounds are medical terms that are formed based on the occurrence of $[I^{k.k.} \sim I^{e.k.}] = \text{SBLSQ}$ in medical speech (text). The reason for their separation as $[I^{k.k.} \sim I^{e.k.}] = \text{SBLSQi}$ derivatives is that the features characteristic of the linguistic syntactic structure of these units $[I^{k.k.} \sim I^{e.k.}] = \text{Are}$ generalized in the essence of SBLSQi [3; 4].

The following Uzbek combinations as: tibbiyot nazariyasi, tibbiyot xodimi, patronaj hamshirasi, vrachlik punkti, tibbiyot fani, tibbiyot ilmi, tibbiyot markazi, tibbiyot muassasasi, asab tizimi, asab to'qimalari, prostata bezi, stress gormoni, yurak xastaliklari, sariq kasalligi, Sharq tabobati, kasallik varaqasi, xalq tabobati, o'zbek tibbiyotchilari, yunon hakimi, qishloq shifokori, lor shifokori (Medical terminology, medical theory, patronage nurse, doctor's office, medical science, medical science, medical center, medical institution, nervous system, nervous tissue, prostate gland, stress hormone, heart disease, jaundice disease, Oriental medicine, disease sheet, folk medicine, Uzbek physicians, Greek ruler, village doctor, ENT doctor) $[I^{b.k.} \sim I^{e.k.}] = \text{are}$ derivatives of SBLSQ . The subordinate clause of such compounds is composed of nouns in the general agreement, and the ruling clause is composed of nouns in the possessive form, proving that [species-gender] phrases form terms that are actively used in the field.

However, the type of medical terms in the form of oshqozon yarasi, oshqozon shirasi, bel og'rig'i, mushaklar tonusi, yurak xuruji, tibbiyot imkoniyatlari (ulcers, gastric juice, back pain, muscle tone, heart attack, medical possibilities) described above $[I^{b.k.} \sim I^{e.k.}] = \text{SBLSQi}$ derivatives $[I^{q.k.} \sim I^{e.k.}] = \text{Differs}$ in that it occurs on the basis of SBLSQi .

This is because the accusative case and possessive pronouns that make up the next type determine the way the nouns are combined and the product of its meaning. The subordinate clause demonstrates the semantic and syntactic possibilities specific to the category of agreement as it forms two types of medical terms. The general similarity in the linguistic construction properties of the derivatives of both types, i.e. $[I^{b.k.} \sim I^{e.k.}] = \text{SBLSQi}$ and $[I^{q.k.} \sim I^{e.k.}] = \text{SBLSQi}$, is based on the medical terms and terms $[I^{k.k.} \sim I^{e.k.}] = \text{Confirms}$ that it was formed on the basis of SBLSQi . Hence, a large proportion of medical terms and terms are a product of $[I^{k.k.} \sim I^{e.k.}] = \text{SBLSQ}$.

The results of the analysis show that the field of medicine differs from the terminological system of other fields by the richness and variety of terms and content. Just as the function of nouns combines words and phrases in the paradigm of nominative units, so in the field of medicine, phrases can perform the same function as words used to express terminological meaning.

Terms actively used in the field Uzbek lexicon - oilaviy shifokor, yuqumli kasalliklar, irsiy kasallik, tibbiy bilim, tibbiy gigiyena, fizioterapevtik muolaja, tibbiy ko'rik, tibbiy xatlov, tibbiy niqob, tibbiy psixolog, tez yordam; urolog jarroh, aritmolog jarroh, akusher ginekolog, dermatolog shifokor; tibbiyot xodimi, patronaj hamshirasi, tibbiyot fani, tibbiyot muassasasi, asab tizimi, prostata bezi, stress gormoni, sariq kasalligi, kasallik varaqasi, oshqozon yarasi, bel og'rig'i, mushaklar tonusi (family doctor, infectious diseases, hereditary diseases, medical knowledge, medical hygiene, physiotherapy, medical examination, medical records, medical masks, medical psychologists, emergency care; urologist surgeon, arrhythmologist surgeon, obstetrician gynecologist, dermatologist; nurse, community nurse, medical science, medical institution, nervous system, prostate gland, stress hormone, jaundice, sick leave, ulcer, back pain, muscle tone) (etc.) phrase in medical speech. There is no doubt that Even Uzbek doctors used in professional speech or communication, o'zbek tibbiyotchilari, qishloq shifokori, Sharq tabobati, xalq tabobati, lor shifokori, yunon hakimi, tibbiyot imkoniyatlari, o'g'il bola, ortiqcha vazn, ruhiy zarba, tuzsiz parhez, tug'ma nuqson, shifobaxsh omil, bepusht erkak, manfiy natija, tojdor virus (rural doctor, Oriental medicine, folk medicine, otolaryngologist,

Greek physician, medical options, boy, overweight, trauma, salt-free diet, birth defect , medical terms such as the healing factor, infertile male, negative outcome, coronavirus) also indicate that the phrase has the ability to express concepts related to the field. In general, due to the diversity of linguistic structures and meanings of phrases in the Uzbek language, the formation of medical terms and their adaptation to a specific function should be studied in detail. It is inevitable that this future research will be on the agenda as a problem to be solved in relation to the substantive [6] and structural analysis of the terminology of the medical field terminology.

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