

DEVELOPMENT OF MEANING IN WORDS AND SEMANTICS OF MEDICAL TERMS

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Abstract:

This article discusses the word and its semantic features, the smallest units of lexical meaning, as well as the semantics and etymology of some Uzbek medical terms.

In this regard, the authors purposefully used scientific sources in Uzbek and Russian, as well as various dictionaries and research works, turned to examples and evidence that distinguished these concepts and phenomena, and made appropriate scientific conclusions on the topic.

In particular, based on the method of historical-simultaneous analysis, the semantics and etymology of Uzbek medical terms are convincingly revealed. For example, when analyzing the term "temiratki" (lichen) on the relevant facts, its gradual changes from the appearance of Mahmud Koshgari on the sofa to the present day are emphasized.

Keywords: lexeme, sememe, seme, component, term, parameter, layer, morphology, conversion, polysemy, structure.

Introduction

SO‘Z VA TERMIN SEMANTIKASI MASALASI

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Annotatsiya:

Mazkur maqolada so‘z va uning semantik xususiyatlari, leksik ma‘noning eng kichik birliklari, shuningdek ayrim o‘zbekcha tibbiy terminlarning semantikasi va etimologiyasi masalalari haqida fikr-mulohaza yuritilgan.

Bu borada mualliflar o‘zbek va rus tilidagi ilmiy manbalar hamda turli xildagi lug‘atlar va ilmiy tadqiqot ishlaridan maqsadli foydalanib, o‘rni bilan mazkur tushuncha va hodisalarni o‘zaro farqlovchi misollar va dalillarga murojaat qilgan, mavzu yuzasidan tegishli ilmiy xulosalar chiqargan.

Ayniqsa, maqolada o‘zbekcha tibbiy terminlarning semantikasi va etimologiyasi tarixiy va sinxronik tahlil metodi asosida har tomonlama ishonarli qilib ochib berilgan. Masalan, “temiratki” (lishay) termini tahlil qilinar ekan, uning Mahmud Koshg‘ariy devonida



berilishidan tortib, toki bugungi kungacha bosib o'tgan tadrijiy o'zgarishlari tegishli dalillar orqali yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: leksema, semema, sema, komponent, termin, parametr, yarus, morfologiya, konversiya, polisemiya, struktura.

РАЗВИТИЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ В СЛОВАХ И СЕМАНТИКИ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ

Аннотация:

В данной статье рассматриваются слово и его семантические особенности, мельчайшие единицы лексического значения, а также семантика и этимология некоторых узбекских медицинских терминов.

В связи с этим авторы целенаправленно использовали научные источники на узбекском и русском языках, а также различные словари и научно-исследовательские работы, обратились к примерам и доказательствам, разграничивающим данные понятия и явления, и сделали соответствующие научные выводы по теме.

В частности, на основе метода историко-синхронного анализа убедительно раскрываются семантика и этимология узбекских медицинских терминов. Например, при анализе термина «темиртки» (лишай) на соответствующих фактах подчеркиваются его постепенные изменения от появления на диване Махмуда Кошгари до наших дней.

Ключевые слова: лексема, семема, sema, компонент, термин, параметр, ярус, морфология, конверсия, полисемия, структура.

Relevance of the topic:

Today, the process of fundamental changes and renewals taking place in the socio-economic and scientific-technical spheres is naturally reflected, first of all, in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. This, at the same time, in connection with the development of society, creates new words, concepts and terms.

Therefore, a more in-depth study of the system of terms of the Uzbek language as a lexical unit, in particular, a deeper study of the theoretical and practical aspects of terminology on a scientific basis, has become one of the most important and serious issues.

When researching terms, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to its lexical-semantic features. Because the terms differ according to their meanings. Therefore, the lexical meaning of some purely Uzbek medical terms was studied in this research, lexically-semantically analyzed, and relevant conclusions were drawn, and at the same time, it determines its relevance.

Methodology: Systematic, historical and synchronic analysis, component analysis, logical and comparative-descriptive methods were used in the research process.



Main part:

Recently, special attention is being paid to the analysis of the lexical meaning of the word on the basis of semes. Because the analysis in this way allows to correctly determine the essence of many phenomena related to the semantics of words. Sememes make up the content of a sememe. For example, the sememe of the lexeme around is from the words all and side; the sememe of the lexeme sick is from the words organism, activity and to be disturbed; The seme of the lexeme to strengthen is composed of the semes of strong, degree, and verb.

We refer to the scientific views of some Russian linguists on the analysis of the semantic features of the word:

In Uzbek linguistics, meaning fragments that form a sememe are called sema:

"On the basis of the seme of one category, the seme of the category (object, sign, action, etc.) must be attached to the seme of these semes at the language stage in order to create another seme of the seme. Otherwise, the phenomenon of using a lexeme of one category as (in place of) a lexeme of another category occurs, in which neither a new sememe nor a new lexeme is created" (Sh. Rahmatullayev, 1984: 11-12).

Acquisition of a new meaning of a lexical unit occurs on the basis of certain internal or external capabilities and laws of the language. The development of social life, science, technology and thinking naturally develops the words and terms in the language and their meanings, leading to the emergence and addition of new meanings, as well as the emergence of new words and terms. will come.

First, a polysemic word has one lexical meaning, that is, one seme, and many semes, that is, components of meaning. The meaning of the word is also related to the issues of language, speech and understanding. Although it is something, a sign or an event, at the same time, it serves to create a certain image in a person's mind. The meaning is also closely related to the sound system of the word. Arbitrary or random placement of sounds in a language does not create meaning. So, the meaning of the word lives together with its sound system.

From the syntactic point of view, we observe the same situation in good and bad lexemes:

If we take the example of the Uzbek folk proverb "Approach the good, avoid the bad", in it the adjectives good and bad are used in the sense of people who have such qualities, i.e. instead of nouns. These adjective lexemes act as temporary nouns in speech. From the point of view of linguistic categories, they did not completely become nouns (objects), but morphologically, adjectives became nouns. In order for these words to be nouns, their object meaning had to be present in the lexeme as a category symbol. At the same time, good and bad adjectives were used instead of nouns according to the speech situation, but no new lexeme or sememe appeared. When another series of sememes is formed on the basis of one series of sememes, usually the main and derivative sememes and their specific development are observed. A serious change in the composition of sememes - separate lexical circles are formed. Such or the opposite situations occur in language.

Therefore, through various transfers of meaning (metonymy, metaphor, simile, synecdoche, irony, simile, metaphor, qualification, simile, revitalization, etc.), as well as the syntactic



function of the word, the text (speech) situation according to which the meaning of the words may change or be used in other senses. But such situations do not always lead to the appearance of a word with a new meaning in the language. It often creates polysemy, meaning types of one word. They should not be confused with the emergence of a lexeme with a new meaning.

Secondly, phenomena such as the transfer of word meanings - conversion, as well as expansion or narrowing of meaning in words, polysemy, homonymy, antonymy, paronymy in words are different aspects of lexical meaning. The development of form and meaning in words is a continuous process, which from time to time realizes various linguistic phenomena.

Each field has its own concepts. The sum of these concepts constitutes the system of concepts of this field (R. Rasulov, B. Suyunov, Q. Mo'yidinov, 2010: 45). The issue of distinguishing the lexical meaning of a word from other types of meaning is decisive. The emergence of a word with a new meaning is a phenomenon related to this lexical meaning.

Below we will consider some of the Uzbek medical terms from the terminological system in terms of their meaning, lexical-semantic and etymological features:

Temiratki (Lishay) – a term that describes many skin diseases with different appearance, course, and causes. All kinds of itchy and scaly rashes have long been called temiratki. Red flat iron, pink iron, ordinary iron on the face, psoriasis - scaly iron, trichophytia - crushed iron, hairy iron and others are distinguished (Encyclopedia of Health, 1983: 406).

Temiratki – appearing reddened blisters on the skin (A. Usmanhodjayev, 2013: 249).

TEMIRATKI – "scaly or scaly skin disease." Goat's milk is supposed to be a medicine for iron deficiency (Sayyed Ahmed). This word is in the form of temrāk̄y in the dictionary of Mahmud Koshgari (M. Koshgari, 1960, I, 453), in the form of temrāḡy in another dictionary (Drevnetyurksky slovar, 1969: 551), in most Turkic languages this word is temreḡy, in the form of temirāt̄k̄y (E. Sevortyan, 1974, III, 190), it is noted that it is used in the Uzbek language in the form of temiratki. The part -ki at the end of this word is a suffix forming a noun, the vowel -i in the second syllable was added later, -t is a suffix forming the accusative form of the verb. So, the verb temrā existed in the ancient Turkic language, but its meaning is unclear. The original word temrā is not a root word, but this verb can be formed with the suffix -rā. In it, the part tem appears to be a noun or an adjective, but this word is not mentioned in the sources (it may be a noun meaning salt sickness). Another dictionary gives the form temirōtk̄y of this word (K. Yudakhin, 1965: 723), but it is noted that the main form is temiretki.

So, what is the medical term temiratki? formed by adding a suffix: temrā + t → temrāt + ki → temrātki. Later, sound changes occurred in the syllables: temrātki → temirātki → temiratki.

LISHAY – HERPES – poyavlenie slegka krasnykh puzyrkov na koje (A. Usmanhodjayev, 2013: 249).

Vesicular lichen (HERPES SIMPLEX) - acute profuse eruption (in the area of the nose, in the area of the nose, in the genital organs, etc.) with large bubbles with a bulbous head, usually transparent, and sometimes with cloudy or bloody contents. Puzyrki raspolagayutsya bychno



gruppami na giperemirovannom osnovanii. After 2-3 dnya, they will be exposed, soderjimoe ix ssyxaetsya and obrazuyutsya krasnovato-korichnevye korochki, kotorye cherez 8-10 dney otpadayut. Sub'ektivno na meste vysypaniya otmechaetsya jzhenie i nebolshoy zud (Meditinsky spravochnik, 1957: 554-555).

In the interpretation in the Russian language, about ten types of temiratki disease are distinguished from each other, and at the same time, different characteristics are shown. For example, 1) lichen ruber planus, 2) ringworm (herpes zoster), 3) variegated lichen (pityriasis, versicolor), 4) pink lichen (pityriasis rosea) and others (Meditinsky spravochnik, 1957: 554-555).

Also, in the Uzbek language, 5-6 types of this disease are mutually differentiated.

Shilpiq (trachoma) – 1). Tib. An infectious disease in which the skin of the eye is always red and watery; trachoma. Someone is crippled, someone is paralyzed, someone is flip flopped. K. Yashin, Hamza. 2). Due to this disease, purulent tears flow continuously from the eyes. After wiping her eyes with her sleeve, Aunt Mastona took a couple of glances at the owner's sister. Uygun, Tursunoy. 3). S.t. A person suffering from such a disease and a word added to his name (Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language, 2006: 571). Momin Shilpik is getting married to the daughter of a widow in Kurgoncha. P. Tursun, Teacher.

Stylus is an infectious chronic eye disease; deep infiltration, hypertrophy of the nipples, follicles, pannus, and scars in the last period (A. Usmanhodjayev, 2013: 470-471).

Traxoma (Greek: trachus - gurgling) is an infectious disease characterized by chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye. Trachoma is caused by chlamydia trachomatis. The patient is the main source of the disease. Dirt in a healthy eye is transmitted from hands or household items (many people use the same pillow, towel, blanket, etc.). Children can be harmed by toys in kindergartens and kindergartens.

Trachoma begins without symptoms and gradually worsens. At first, it seems as if something is stuck in the eye, and the lids feel heavy. Swelling and follicles (granules) appear on the mucous membrane of the upper eyelid, the eye becomes red and the eyelids become narrow.

SHILPIQ - "infectious disease in which the skin of the eye is always red and watery", "tarchoma". Treatment of ringworm is very difficult. Comparing this noun with the Uzbek word shilvira - it is clear that the part of shil performed the basic function for them, but such a noun did not find its reflection in the dictionaries. In fact, this name exists in the ancient Turkic language and means "glue-like substance". The word Shilpik is formed from the verb formed by adding the -pi form of the suffix -ba to this noun with the suffix -q. In the Uzbek language, the sign of hardness of vowel i has disappeared: shil + pi → shilpi + q → shilpiq → shilpiq (Sh. Rahmatullayev, 2000: 454)

TRACHOMA, -y, j. Contagious chronic inflammation of the connective tissue of the eye. (S. Ojegov, 1953: 747). // prill. trachomatous, -aya, oe (special).



Trachoma – chronic infectious inflammation of the conjunctiva (trachoma, trachomatous conjunctivitis).

Infiltration con'junktivy, razvitie fosochkov i zeren (follikulov), kotorye zameshchayutsya rubtsovoy tkanyu. Trachoma dlitsya godami. Razlichayut chetyre stadii and eyo razviti. The first stage (trachoma I) is hypertrophy of the conjunctiva, large obrazovanie zeren, glavnym obrazom na verkhney perekhodnoy skladke i obyazatelno and conjunctival cartilage, hypertrophy of follicles. Second stage (trachoma II) - nachalo obrazovaniya rubtsov, kotorykh menshe, chem zeren. Glubokaya infiltration con'junktivy, follikuly derjatsya. The third stage (trachoma III) is a predominance of rubtsov, no zerna and deep infiltration. The fourth stage (trachoma IV) is normal rubtsevanie without priznakov infiltratsii i zeren.

In the language, the term shingles means one of the eye diseases, it belongs to the noun family, a kindred noun, a proper noun. The root of this medical term is the word shil, the ancient form of which was pronounced shil and meant a sticky substance. Later, the formative suffix -pi and the noun-forming suffixes -q were added to it, and finally a noun was formed from the noun. This name is no longer a "glue substance", but a name of a disease, which has acquired a new meaning.

The meaning of this word "purulent tears flowing from the eyes" is a metaphorical meaning and is an example of metonymic meaning migration based on interdependence. The third nickname meaning of this word represents an additional explanation, that is, a nominative meaning.

does not find

Scientific novelty of the study:

- In the study, the semantic features of the lexical units in the Uzbek language are divided into semes and sememes, and some Uzbek medical terms are analyzed for the first time from a lexical-semantic and etymological point of view;
- In the article, along with the etymology, morphology and national-cultural aspects (linguculturalology) of these medical terms, the development of lexical meaning in words is described through examples;
- By comparing the origin of some purely Uzbek medical terms with the Russian language, the unique ways of forming words of the Uzbek language - morphemics and the discovery of meaning elements.

Conclusion:

1. The lexical meaning of a word and the concept or reality it signifies are mutually different, that is, it is necessary to separate the lexical meaning from other types of derivative meanings.
2. In this study, the clarification of the medical terms that mean the name of a disease, at the same time, in other languages, by comparing their expressions and specific signs, serves to further reveal the scientific nature of this term.



3. In general, from the above analysis and research, we can see the development of the lexical meaning of the words, as well as the history of the origin and specific features of some Uzbek medical terms in the terminological system.

The gradual continuation of the study:

It is known that in the vocabulary of the modern Uzbek literary language, together with the layer of Turkish words, there is also a layer of words borrowed from other languages, that is, foreign words and terms, and the share of Arabic words in this layer quite a bit.

Some medical terms borrowed from the Arabic language can be conditionally divided into 2 in terms of meaning:

The first is the names of the parts of the human body;

The second is the names of diseases related to the human body (organism).

In the next stages of our scientific research, it is planned to study such medical terms from a lexical-semantic point of view.

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