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Word Formation And Lexical-Grammatical Features In Medical Terminology

Shakhnoza Esonovna Abraeva

Tashkent State Medical University, Department of Uzbek and Foreign
Languages No. 1, Senior Teacher, Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article analyzes the sources of medical terminology, their word formation process, main formation models such as affixation, composition and abbreviation from a scientific point of view. It also shows the lexical and grammatical characteristics of medical terms, their place in the language system and their functional possibilities in the scientific style.

Keywords: Medical terminology, word formation, affixation, composition, lexical-grammatical features, medical terms.

Introduction: Medical terminology is an important part of the modern scientific system, which includes a set of terms related to anatomy, physiology, pathology, therapy, surgery and biology. The main task of medical terminology is to accurately express scientific processes, ensure clear and prompt communication between specialists, and name diseases and medical conditions. Medical terms are widely used internationally, so their word formation is also universal. The development of linguistics has been developing with significant results in recent years. Interest in linguistic research on terminology issues is growing. In medical terminology, this is explained by the increased convergence in various fields of knowledge. In addition, the development of a single definition and understanding of the essence and processes of the world, increasing the effective efficiency of human activity in various fields of science and production, as well as the unification and harmonization of terminology in the field are important factors. The process of developing scientific activity and technology largely depends on overcoming the linguistic barrier in the field of professional knowledge. Research aimed at overcoming language barriers is of great importance in various fields of linguistics. Linguists and

terminologists are moving towards a broader and deeper study of the terminological process, the term, and the basic mechanisms of terminology. A number of works are being carried out at the national and international levels to introduce terminological dictionaries and establish interlingual harmony in translation studies.

The science of Latin and medical terminology deeply studies the terms of the fundamental sciences of anatomy, physiology, clinic and pharmacy, and includes several basic nomenclature systems for the fields of medical and biological knowledge. The basis of our article is that the novel is determined precisely by the fact that the French language has a complex and diverse system of word-formation means. New lexical units are created using means of all levels of the language - phonetic, morphemic, lexical-semantic and syntactic means. Sometimes several different methods are used at the same time. Depending on the level of the language to which the word-formation means belong, there are three main types of word-formation: phonetic, morphological, semantic. Morphological and semantic word-formation are the most important means of new word-formation.

Analysis of the literature on the topic. The first sources that studied the history of medical terminology date back to the Greek and Latin medical schools of antiquity. Medical terms created by physicians such as Hippocrates and Galen were later standardized in the European scientific tradition. These ancient sources laid the foundation for the formation of the main construction models of terms - composition, prefixes-suffixes, anatomical naming system. Due to the fact that medicine was written in Latin in subsequent centuries, Latin terminology remained almost unchanged.

Terminology in Uzbek linguistics has been formed as a separate direction since the second half of the 20th century. Scientists such as A. Hojiyev, N. Mahmudov, B. Yuldoshev, G. Jahongirova, Sh. Rahmatullayev, O. Usmanov studied the general linguistic characteristics of terms. These studies highlighted the following:

- the fact that terms in the Uzbek language are formed more through calculus, assimilation units and complex words;
- phonetic and morphological regularities of adapting international medical terms to the Uzbek language;
- the fact that the medical language, as a professional language, is constantly under global influence.

Medical terminology consists of words with a complex structure - roots and word-forming elements, and word-forming structures occupy an important place in

science. They are especially rich in clinical terminology, and medical and biological terms related to a diseased organism serve the development of the field of knowledge. This field is usually called pathology. Pathology studies the clinic of the disease, that is, its symptoms and manifestations, violations of physiological functions, structural changes in organs and tissues. Therefore, the term systems of anatomy and physiology serve as the basis of clinical terminology. In fact, clinical terminology refers to various topics, processes, and phenomena related to the prevention, diagnosis, and differentiation of diseases by special nosological (Greek *nosos* disease) names, methods of examination and treatment of patients.

Word formation is the main, most important method of developing the vocabulary of a language, since in the field of word formation the laws of language development are especially clearly manifested. The vocabulary of a language and the word formation mechanism serving it are the richest material for observations, reflections and generalizations. As a system, the dictionary is in constant motion. Word formation is expressed in the thorough study of root words derived from Latin or Greek. The main methods of term formation are affix and non-affix. Affix methods include methods of forming derivatives by adding word-forming affixes (prefixes, suffixes) to the bases that form them. Affix-free methods are mainly used to form compound words using term elements.

A term element is a minimal meaningful part of a word (morpheme from the Greek *morphe*) that is regularly repeated in its present form in terms and retains the meaning given to it. At the same time, the Greek-Latin origin of the term is of great importance. For example: *therapia*, *pediatrics*, *anatomy*, etc.

METHODOLOGY

The aim of the study is to analyze the methods of word formation and identify existing and new trends in the formation of new words, as well as to consider the features of the conversion process in the material of adjectives and nouns in modern French, since the conversion of verbs and suffixes is less typical for the modern language:

- to get acquainted with the basic concepts of word formation;
- to consider morphological methods of word formation;
- to study all models and types of educational conversion;
- to study conversion as an active method of replenishing vocabulary and phraseology;
- to identify the process of transition of words from one lexical-grammatical category to another and to the

general language as one of the ways to enrich the vocabulary.

The study of word formation, that is, in this case, conversion, is very important, since the replenishment and development of the language is one of the least studied problems of romance. This process is directly related to the problem of word formation in the language system and the emergence of new words. There is no reason to say that the problem of word formation is not sufficiently studied, but when considering issues related to this area, the aspect that interests us does not always affect - replenishment of the vocabulary of the modern French language. The issues of word formation occupy an increasingly important place in linguistic literature. As can be seen from the data of the scientific literature on word formation, the attention of linguists attracted not only by the description of the ways of forming new words, but also by the development of a general theory of word formation. The results achieved in this direction are significant and have led to a change in the position of word formation in a number of linguistic disciplines. Thus, some scientists attribute it entirely to morphology, i.e. to grammar, other researchers to lexicology, and a third group of scientists allocates word formation an intermediate place between these two branches of linguistics.

CONCLUSION

Medical terminology is complex, multi-source and international in nature. Such methods of word formation as affixation, composition, abbreviation and calculus ensure the richness and accuracy of medical terms. Lexico-grammatically, they are units characteristic of the scientific style, unambiguous, often belonging to the noun class and having international unity.

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