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# SEMANTIC RELATIONS IN THE MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF DERMATOVENEROLOGICAL TERMS)

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**ABSTRACT**

***The article is devoted to the analysis of types of semantic relations of medical terms in the English and Uzbek languages. The phenomena of synonymy, antonymy, polysemy and homonymy of terms of human diseases in the studied languages serve as the subject matter of analysis.***

**KEY WORDS:** ***term, term system, medical terminology, types of semantic relations, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, homonymy.***

## INTRODUCTION

The terminology of any language is not only a collection of terms and phrases. Scientists believe that "terms included in one system have semantic consistency." Semantic consistency is also a characteristic feature of medical terminology, since it is a systemic organization, which is the result of the interaction of extralinguistic systemicity, that is, the consistency of realities and concepts, on the one hand, and linguistic consistency itself, which reveals expression in a certain relation to semantic processes and features of terminological models ... The question of the systematicity of vocabulary worries many linguists, including O.S. Akhmanova, A.A. Reformatsky, V. Leichik and others.[4] Since the most controversial for terminology is the question of whether basic lexical and semantic processes such as polysemy, homonymy, synonymy and antonymy are possible in it, the same question can be considered relevant for medical terminology.

## METHODOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The subject of analysis is the terms and terms-phrases selected from mono- and bilingual dictionaries, medical encyclopedias of the English and Uzbek languages. During the study, 1,320 medical terms for the names of diseases in the dermatovenerological field in English and Uzbek were analyzed (348 nominations in Uzbek, 972 nominations in English). Analysis of theoretical and supporting evidence includes the use of techniques such as continuous sampling (sampling of evidence); inductive-deductive method (understanding and integration of theoretical information and observation); comparative method (identification of similarities and distinctive features of the terminology of two languages); lexicographic analysis (determination of the semantic features of terms by studying dictionary definitions); method of statistical analysis (statistical calculations).

## RESEARCH RESULTS

The question of synonymy both in the general literary language and in terminology has long attracted the attention of researchers. In the appendix to the "Encyclopedic Dictionary of Medical Terms" M.N. Chernyavsky distinguishes two types of synonymous terms: equivalent and interpretive.[2] The scientist classifies synonyms with the same motive in sound complexes to the first type, which is fixed by different root or derivational elements with the same or similar meanings. The scientist refers to the second type as synonyms with another motivating attribute. The analysis shows that both Uzbek and English are characterized by the presence of medical terms denoting the names of human diseases, which are pairs of alternatives consisting of elements of terminology of Greek-Latin origin. For example:
distrophia – дистрофия, от греч. 'dys' – hard, bad, ill + 'trophia' – food, nourishment;
allergy – аллергия, от греч. 'allos' – other, different, strange;

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athrophy – атрофия, от греч. ‘athrophos’ – ‘ill-fed, un-nourished’; from Greek prefix with negative meaning ‘a’ – not, without + ‘trophe’ – nourishment (OED).

Terms of Greek origin can be found more often in the nomenclature of diseases:

gonorrhea – гонорея, от греч. ‘gonos’ – seed + ‘rhoe’ – ‘flow’ (OED)

leprosy – проказа, лепра, от греч. ‘lepra’ which means a disease that causes scaly skin. leukemia – лейкемия, от греч. ‘leukos’ – clear, white (OED).

Among the synonyms of the first type (equivalent), there are full and short versions of the same sound complex, which have the same meaning. The abbreviated version of the term is formed in different ways:

1) creating an abbreviated word from the components of a term-phrase:

adenoid tumor – adenoma,
alveolitis – alveolar osteitis,
rheumatic arthritis – rheumarthritis,
herpetic angina – herp-angina и др .;

2) creating abbreviations:

BCC (Basal Cell Carcinoma)
HSV (Herpes Simplex Virus)
AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)
OMM (Oral melanotic macule)
ALS (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis) и другие.
In Uzbek language:
BHK (bazal hujayrali karsinoma)
OVG (oddiy virusli gerpes)
OITS (orttirilgan immunitet tanqisligi sindromi)
OBMM (Og'iz bo'shlig'idagi melanotik makula)

This series of synonym terms can be continued: Henoch's angina – necrotic tonsillitis, Cooley's anemia – thalassemia, Pfeiffer's disease – infectious mononucleosis; Rus. bolezn' Fagge – kretinizm; bolezn' Bryusa – brucellez; bolezn' Kerlya-Urbaha – ksantoz; opuhol' Vil'msa – nefroma, etc.

The phenomenon of synonymy was found in 120 terms in the English language, which is 18% from the total number of analyzed terms and 54% from the number of terms involved in different types of semantic relationships. In Uzbek the phenomenon of synonymy was revealed in 106 terms, which is 16% from the total number of analyzed terms and 56% from the number of terms involved in different types of semantic relationships. The total number of terms involved in different types of semantic relations amounted to 189 terms in Uzbek, 219 in English. In English and Uzbek the average length of a synonymic series is 2-4 terms.

When a new classification appears, interpretive synonyms may also arise: allergy to pollen – nasal allergy, monocytic tonsillitis – glandular fever – infectious mononucleosis, parenchymatous tonsillitis – follicular tonsillitis, Bamie disease – Bomholm disease – epidemic myalgia.

Eponymous terms can be considered as a special group of synonyms in medical terminology. The term-eponomy is, on the one hand, a kind of term, and on the other hand, it is a certain class of names, a distinctive feature of which is the indication of the author's name. For example, - the disease of Bermann, named after a French physician, has a synonym in medical terminology "sporotrichosis" - "chronic mycosis caused by the parasitic fungi Sporotrichum." This series of synonyms can be continued: Henoch's angina - necrotic tonsillitis, Cooley's anemia - thalassemia, Pfeiffer's disease - infectious mononucleosis; The phenomenon of synonymy was found in 120 terms of the English language, which is 18% of the total number of analyzed terms and 54% of the number of terms involved in various types of semantic relations. In the Uzbek language, the phenomenon of synonymy is revealed in 106 terms, which is 16% of the total number of analyzed terms and 56% of the number of terms involved in various types of semantic relations. The total number of terms involved in various types of semantic relations was 89 terms in Uzbek, 219 in English. In the English and Uzbek languages, the average length of the synonymous row is 2-4 terms.

An analysis of the terminology of the English and Uzbek languages on the basis of terms denoting human diseases showed that antonymic relations are not so numerous in comparison, for example, with synonymy. In the medical terminology of the English and Uzbek languages, antonyms can be distinguished, obtained using antonymic morphemes and terminological elements. Among the antonymous pairs of prefixes, the following can be distinguished: hypo- (hyper-), oligo- (poly-), macro- (micro-). Thanks to these antonymic prefixes, antonymic terms are also formed. For instance: hypotonia - gipotoniya (decreased muscle tone or muscle layer of a hollow organ) and hypertonia - gipertoniya (increased muscle tone or muscle layer of a hollow organ); Hyperglycaemia - giperglikemiya (high blood glucose) and hypoglycemia - gipoglikemiya (low blood glucose); hypoxia - gipoksiya (oxygen deficiency) and hyperoxia - giperoksiya (increased oxygen content in body tissues), etc.[7]

The phenomenon of antonymy is characteristic of both the English terminology and the Uzbek language, in almost the same proportion: 68 terms in English, which is 10% of the total number of analyzed terms and 32% of the number of terms involved. in different types of semantic relations. In the Uzbek language, the phenomenon of antonymy is revealed in 63 terms, which is 10% of the total number of analyzed terms. 105-110 and 33% of the number of terms involved in various types of semantic relations. The phenomenon of polysemy in

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the field of human diseases is unproductive, but the analysis shows that in some cases polysemy is observed in both languages studied. As an example of polysemy, one can cite the coincidence of the meaning of an organ or its part and a disease of this organ.

In the Uzbek language, the term "neuritis" is also used in two ways:

1) the process of a nerve cell, through which nerve impulses are transmitted from a nerve cell to other cells or muscles;

2) nerve inflammation.

The term "hypotrophy" in English is ambiguous and has the following meanings:

1. deterioration of the functioning of the organ due to the loss of cells;

2. a condition in which growth occurs more intensively on the underside of a branch or other organ.

"Gipotrofiya": 1. Complex of degenerative processes in tissues. 2.microplasia, weight loss.

A word expressing a generic concept has an excellent opportunity to turn into an ambiguous term. The polysemy of the word "fever" is indicative in this respect.[5] This term is both a generic word and a medical term-hyperonym. In modern scientific medicine, the term "fever" is a hyperonym for a group of diseases and is used in a number of polylexemic medical terms for the names of diseases. In the Uzbek terminology of the names of diseases, the phenomenon of polysemy occurs more often than in English. As a result, 12 terms were identified that have more than one meaning, which is 2% of the total number of analyzed Uzbek terms; in English - 19 terms - 3% of the total number of terms. This accounted for 7% of the number of terms involved in various types of semantic relations in Uzbek and 9% in English. The question of the presence of homonymous terms is also relevant for the medical terminology of diseases. The presence of relations of homonymy in terminology is recognized by many scientists.

Interscientific homonyms include the following terms: erosion / eroziya, anthrax / karbunkul. Their peculiarity is that they work in different fields of science. erosion in medicine means a defect in the mucous membrane or epidermis, and in mining it is defined as the process of destruction of the surface of metal products. Anthrax / karbunkul in medical terminology means a rapidly developing purulent inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, and in jewelry - the name of a red stone. In Uzbek, the terms "nephrite" and "keratitis" also refer to inter-scientific homonyms. In English, the term "keratitis" corresponds to the term "keratitis", which has no homonyms, and "nephrite" is translated as "nephritis" in the meaning of "inflammation of the kidneys" and "green stone" in the meaning of "green mineral". ".

## CONCLUSION

Speaking about semantic processes, we can conclude that the phenomenon of polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy in terminology differs from similar processes in general literary vocabulary. The difference is that these processes do not affect the characteristic lexical and semantic features of the terminology. They continue within those limits that do not violate the semantic clarity of the term. The full scope of a concept (term) is determined only taking into account the awareness of its place in the system of concepts of the corresponding branch of knowledge, that is, a bank of terms, their definitions and specifics of use.

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