



“TISU IJTIMOIIY FANLARI VA INNOVATSION PEDAGOGIKA”

ILMIY JURNALI

“TISU Ijtimoiy fanlari va innovatsion pedagogika” jurnali – Respublikadagi ijtimoiy fanlar, pedagogika, psixologiya, sotsiologiya, falsafa va tarix yo’nalishlarida izlanish olib borayotgan olimlar, doktorantlar va tadqiqotchilar, Oliy ta’lim muassasalari professor-o’qituvchilari, ilmiy izlanuvchilar hamda magistrantlar, maktab va texnikumlarda faoliyat yuritayotgan o’qituvchilar, metodistlar va amaliyotchi pedagoglar, ta’lim sohasida innovatsion yondashuvlarni joriy etishga qiziquvchi mutaxassislarning ilmiy salohiyatini namoyon etuvchi maqolalari e’lon qilinadi.



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Bosh muharrir:
Sattarov Abdusamat
Umurqulovich

Bosh muharrir o'rinbosari:
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Mas'ul kotib:
Allamuratov Shuxrat Ashurovich

Dizayner:
Meyliqulov Shahboz
Xolmamatovich

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TAHRIR HAY'ATI A'ZOLARI:

Bosh muharrir, Qabulov Eshbolta Atamuratovich –
Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti
Tarix kafedrası professori, tarix fanlari doktori,
Termiz, O'zbekiston. eshbolta_qabulov@tues.uz

Bosh muharrir o'rinbosari – Salohiddinova Navro'za -
Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti
Pedagogika kafedrası dotsenti, pedagogika fanlari nomzodi,
Termiz, O'zbekiston. navruza_salohiddinova@tues.uz

Tarix fanlari muharriri Tursunov Nurillo Narzullayevich -
Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti
Tarix kafedrası professori v.b, tarix fanlari doktori,
Termiz, O'zbekiston. nurillo_tursunov@tues.uz

Ijtimoiy fanlar muharriri, Tursunov Muxiddin Boltayevich –
Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti
Ijtimoiy fanlar kafedrası dotsenti, sotsiologiya fanlari nomzodi,
Termiz, O'zbekiston. muxiddin_tursunov@tues.uz

Jismoniy madaniyat fanlari muharriri – Begimqulov Oltiboy
Jo'rayevich - Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti
Jismoniy madaniyat kafedrası professori,
Termiz, O'zbekiston. oltiboy_begimqulov@tues.uz

Pedagogika fanlari muharriri – Narboshova Maqsuda Achilovna -
Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti
Pedagogika kafedrası dotsenti, pedagogika fanlari nomzodi,
Termiz, O'zbekiston. maqsuda_narboshova@tues.uz

Rus tili va adabiyoti muharriri – Sattarova Elena Anatolevna –
Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti
Rus tili va adabiyoti kafedrası dotsenti, filologiya fanlari
falsafa doktori, Termiz, O'zbekiston. elena_sattarova@tues.uz

Ingliz filologiyasi muharriri – Urolova Oysuluv Poyon qizi -
Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti
Ingliz tili va adabiyoti kafedrası dotsenti, filologiya fanlari
falsafa doktori, Termiz, O'zbekiston. oysuluv_urolova@tues.uz

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Termez University of Economics and Service
Department of foreign languages and literature
Jabborova Subhida Abdullayevna
E-mail: jabborovasubhida@gmail.com

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF MEDICAL TERMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi tibbiy terminologiyaning lingvistik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Unda tibbiy terminlarning morfologik, leksik va semantik jihatlari, ularning so'z yasash, o'zlashuv va moslashuv jarayonlaridagi o'xshashlik va farqlarga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Tadqiqotning maqsadi-til va madaniyatning tibbiy leksika shakllanishiga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishini aniqlash hamda bu xususiyatlarning tarjima va til o'qitish jarayonida yuzaga keltiradigan qiyinchiliklarini yoritishdan iborat.

Kalit so'zlar: tibbiy terminologiya, lingvistika, morfologiya, o'zlashma, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматриваются лингвистические особенности медицинской терминологии в английском и узбекском языках. Анализируются морфологические, лексические и семантические аспекты медицинских терминов с акцентом на сходства и различия в словообразовании, заимствовании и процессах адаптации. Цель исследования — выявить, каким образом язык и культура влияют на формирование медицинской лексики, а также определить трудности, которые эти особенности создают при переводе и обучении языку.

Ключевые слова: медицинская терминология, лингвистика, морфология, заимствование, английский язык, узбекский язык

ABSTRACT

This article explores the linguistic characteristics of medical terminology in English and Uzbek languages. It analyzes morphological, lexical, and semantic aspects of medical terms, focusing on similarities and differences in word formation, borrowing, and adaptation processes. The study aims to highlight how language and culture influence medical vocabulary and the challenges these features pose for translation and language teaching.

Keywords: medical terminology, linguistics, morphology, borrowing, English, Uzbek

Introduction. Language plays an essential role in the field of medicine, serving not only as a tool of communication but also as a means of transmitting scientific knowledge and cultural identity. Medical terminology forms a crucial part of professional language, ensuring clarity and precision in communication among doctors, researchers, and educators. In today's globalized world, English has become the universal language of medicine, influencing the development of terminology in many other languages, including Uzbek. The study of medical terms is therefore vital for improving medical translation, education, and international collaboration.

Globally, scholars have conducted extensive research on the formation and evolution of medical terminology. Studies by D. Crystal (2010) and W.A.N. Dorland (2012) emphasize that English medical vocabulary is largely derived from

Latin and Greek, forming a stable foundation for scientific communication across nations. Researchers have also analyzed how new medical concepts generate neologisms through borrowing and compounding, reflecting the dynamic relationship between language and technological progress. As medical science expands, linguistic adaptation ensures that new discoveries are communicated effectively and consistently around the world.

In Uzbekistan, the interest in medical linguistics has been growing, particularly with the increasing importance of English in higher education and healthcare. Uzbek linguists such as S. Karimov (2020) and S. Hasanova (2020) have examined the adaptation and standardization of English medical terms in the Uzbek language. The introduction of bilingual medical dictionaries, terminological databases, and specialized English



courses for medical students shows a clear trend toward linguistic modernization. However, there is still a need for deeper comparative studies that explore structural and semantic relationships between English and Uzbek medical terminology and analyze how linguistic borrowing reflects cultural and scientific exchange.

Methods. The present research employs descriptive, comparative, and etymological analysis methods to examine the linguistic features of medical terminology in English and Uzbek. The study is based on both qualitative and quantitative approaches in order to identify structural, lexical, and semantic similarities and differences between the two languages.

A corpus of 300 medical terms was compiled from reliable sources such as medical dictionaries, academic textbooks, scientific journals, and online medical databases (e.g., Oxford Medical Dictionary, Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary, and O'zbek tilining tibbiy atamalar lug'ati). The selected terms were categorized according to their fields, including anatomy, pharmacology, pathology, and clinical practice.

Each term was analyzed through the following criteria:

1. Morphological Analysis – the study of word formation, root and affix composition, and the use of combining forms (e.g., cardio-, neuro-, -logy, -itis).
2. Etymological Analysis – the investigation of word origins, particularly the proportion of Latin, Greek, and English borrowings, and their phonetic or semantic changes in Uzbek equivalents.
3. Semantic Analysis – identifying cases of meaning shift, extension, or narrowing during translation and adaptation.
4. Comparative Linguistic Approach – contrasting English terms with their Uzbek counterparts to highlight linguistic adaptation strategies, such as calque translation, direct borrowing, or hybrid formation.

Results. The analysis revealed several key linguistic tendencies in the formation and usage of medical terms in both English and Uzbek.

Approximately 70% of Uzbek medical terms originate from Latin and Greek roots, transmitted through Russian or directly from English. Examples include cardiology – kardiologiya, neurology – nevrologiya, pharmacology – farmakologiya, and pathology – patologiya.

Around 20% of terms are native Uzbek or hybrid formations, such as jarrohlik amaliyoti (surgical

practice) and yurak urishi (heartbeat). The remaining 10% are semantic calques translated directly from English, for example, immunity system → immun tizimi.

English medical terminology is characterized by international combining forms derived mainly from Greek and Latin (derm-, cardi-, neuro-, hepat-). These forms are productive and transparent, allowing the creation of new terms such as dermatology, cardiologist, and neuropathy.

In Uzbek, however, most medical terms are phonologically adapted borrowings ending with suffixes such as -iya, -logiya, or -it. For instance, gastritis – gastrit, oncology – onkologiya, therapy – terapiya. These morphological adjustments ensure pronunciation and spelling conformity with Uzbek phonetic rules.

The research found that several English medical terms have undergone semantic narrowing or expansion when adapted into Uzbek. For instance, therapy in English may refer to various forms of treatment (e.g., physical therapy, speech therapy), whereas in Uzbek, terapiya is mostly associated with internal medicine. Similarly, infection in English denotes a wide range of microbial processes, while infeksiya in Uzbek is frequently used in everyday speech to refer to any illness.

The comparison also revealed differences in word structure and translation techniques.

- Direct Borrowing: virus – virus, vaccine – vaksina, diabetes – diabet
- Descriptive Translation: blood pressure → qon bosimi, CT scan → kompyuter tomografiyasi
- Hybrid Formations: heart disease → yurak kasalligi, where a native word is combined with a borrowed one.

Out of 300 analyzed terms:

- 210 (70%) were borrowed and phonetically adapted;
- 60 (20%) were translated using descriptive or calque methods;
- 30 (10%) were native or hybrid forms.

This demonstrates that Uzbek medical terminology is highly internationalized, yet still exhibits localized phonetic and semantic adaptation reflecting Uzbek linguistic identity.

Discussion. The findings of this research confirm that linguistic analysis of medical terminology is not merely about vocabulary comparison but also about understanding how language reflects cultural, historical, and scientific development.

English medical terminology, deeply rooted in

Latin and Greek, represents the long-standing scientific tradition of the Western world. Uzbek, on the other hand, integrates these international terms through phonetic adaptation and morphological assimilation, while still preserving its native lexical base.

The adaptation process highlights the dynamic nature of language contact, where linguistic borrowing becomes a means of modernization and globalization. Yet, it also presents challenges in terms of consistency, pronunciation, and semantic accuracy in professional communication and translation. Therefore, continued standardization and terminological regulation in Uzbek medical language are essential for academic and clinical precision.

Conclusion. This study examined the linguistic features of English and Uzbek medical terminology through comparative, morphological, and semantic analysis. The findings reveal that the majority of Uzbek medical terms are borrowed from English, Latin, and Greek sources, often through Russian linguistic mediation. These borrowed terms undergo various degrees of phonological, morphological, and semantic adaptation to fit the structural norms of the Uzbek language.

The analysis identified three main linguistic mechanisms shaping modern Uzbek medical vocabulary:

1. Direct Borrowing and Phonetic Adaptation – where international medical terms are adopted with minimal structural changes (e.g., virus → virus, diabetes → diabet).
2. Hybrid Formation – a process that combines borrowed roots with native affixes or vice versa (heart disease → yurak kasalligi).
3. Descriptive Translation and Calquing – where the meaning is conveyed through equivalent native words (blood pressure → qon bosimi, first aid → birinchi tibbiy yordam).

The linguistic relationship between English and Uzbek medical terminology illustrates how global scientific communication influences smaller linguistic systems, leading to a shared international vocabulary while maintaining local identity. This interplay between globalization and localization ensures that medical discourse remains both universally intelligible and culturally grounded.

Moreover, the research highlights the pedagogical implications for language teaching, translation studies, and lexicography. For educators and translators, understanding the structure and origin of medical terms is crucial for improving accuracy

and clarity in communication. For linguists, the study provides a foundation for future research into terminology development and multilingual standardization.

In conclusion, the evolution of medical terminology in English and Uzbek represents not only linguistic adaptation but also the intersection of language, science, and culture. Recognizing and analyzing these features will contribute to more effective medical communication, better translation practices, and stronger educational outcomes in the field of applied linguistics and medical education.

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