

**SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF
MEDICAL TERMS AND METHODS OF
TEACHING**

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METHODS OF TEACHING**

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu ilmiy tadqiqotimizda (Monografiya) tibbiy terminlarning semantik xususiyatlari va ularni o'qitish metodikasini tahlil qilganmiz. Tibbiyot terminologiyasi lug'atning o'ziga xos qatlamlaridan biri bo'lib, u o'zining semantik, morfologik va tarkibiy xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Ushbu lug'at qatlami muammolarining chuqurligi va ko'lami tilshunoslarni tilning ushbu quyi tizimining yangi fazilatlari va xususiyatlarini o'rganishga jalb qiladi.

Tibbiyot bilim va inson faoliyatining eng qadimgi sohalaridan biri bo'lishiga qaramay, uning terminologiyasi uzoq vaqtdan beri shakllangan degan xulosaga kelish mantiqan to'g'ri. Fanning tibbiy-biologik, tibbiy-kimyoviy, tibbiy-texnika sohalarining jadal rivojlanishi tufayli maxsus tibbiyot atamaları soni tobora ortib bormoqda. Tibbiyot tilini shakllantirish muammosini uning tizimliliği nuqtai nazaridan, shuningdek, ijtimoiy va lingvistik shartlilikni hisobga olgan holda o'rganish zarurati ushbu tadqiqotning dolzarbligini tushuntiradi.

Tillarning turli semantik tuzilmalari turli mantiqiy paradigmalar orqali o'rganilganligi va tibbiy tildagi so'zlar kengaytirilgan holda tadqiq qilinadi.

Shunday ekan zamonaviy tibbiyot terminologiyasining tarkibiy va semantik xususiyatlarini o'rganish, tahlil qilish va amalda qo'llash oldimizdagi muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

ANNOTATION

In this scientific study (Monograph), we analyzed the semantic features of medical terms and the methodology of their teaching. Medical terminology is one of the special layers of the dictionary, which is distinguished by its semantic, morphological and structural features. The depth and scope of the problems of this vocabulary layer attract linguists to study new strategies and characteristics of this subsystem of the language.

Despite the fact that medicine is one of the oldest fields of knowledge and human activity, it is logical to conclude that its terminology has been developed for a long time. Due to the rapid development of medical-biological, medical-chemical, medical-technical fields of science, the number of special medical terms are increasing. The problem of the development of medical language from the point of view of its systematicity, as well as taking into account social and linguistic conditionality, explains the relevance of this research.

The different semantic structures of languages are studied through different logical paradigms, and medical terms are explored by extension. Therefore, it is one of the important task to study, analyze and apply the structural and semantic features of modern medical terminology.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данном научном исследовании (монографии) мы проанализировали семантические особенности медицинских терминов и методику их преподавания. Медицинская терминология – одна из особых пластов словаря, отличающаяся своими семантическими, морфологическими и структурными особенностями. Глубина и масштаб проблем этого словарного пласта привлекают лингвистов к изучению новых качеств и особенностей этой подсистемы языка.

Несмотря на то, что медицина является одной из древнейших областей знаний и деятельности человека, логично заключить, что ее терминология сформировалась достаточно давно. В связи с бурным развитием медико-биологической, медико-химической и медико-технической областей науки увеличивается количество специальных медицинских терминов. Необходимость изучения проблемы формирования медицинского языка с точки зрения его системности, а также учета социальной и языковой обусловленности объясняет актуальность данного исследования.

Различные семантические структуры языков изучаются с помощью разных логических парадигм, а медицинские термины исследуются путем расширения. Поэтому перед нами стоит одна из важных задач — изучение, анализ и применение структурных и семантических особенностей современной медицинской терминологии.

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INTRODUCTION

Linguistic research in medical terminology, scientific works on interpretation of medical words, their meanings, concepts, translations, and their fields of application are one of the important tasks of the era. This field, the relationship between language and terminology, is very important for medical workers, students, teachers, and people working in the field of science. Terms used in the field of medicine, their specific meanings and various are closely related to each other with different forms. Learning these terms requires special knowledge and experience in the field of medicine. Medical terms differ from other words in terms of their meanings and forms of agreement. Semantic features of medical terms represent specific features of terminology and concepts in the field of medicine. It provides information about terms, special words used in the field of medicine, their meanings, forms of agreement and their mutual relations. The terminological metalanguage of medicine has gone through several stages in its development. Did not weaken the vocabulary, on the contrary, due to special conditions, the activity and development of the medical language updated more and more.

The structural and semantic features of modern medical terminology are intended for expressing the exact meaning of medical words, their analysis and their collaborative use in the field of medicine. Semantic features represent information about the meaning of medical words and how they are used together with related words and how they are interpreted in medicine.

Semantic features are very important in medical terminology, because they provide information about the meaning of medical words, their degree of interdependence, and how they are used in the medical field.

It helps to learn the semantic features of medical terms, their meanings and rules of use. These features include:

1. Structure: Regarding the structure of medical terms, their meanings and usage Important to understand the rules.

2. Meaning: The meaning of medical terms, the rules for their use important to understand. Meanings can be related to diseases and treatments.

3. Usage: Use of medical terms, their meanings and structure
It is important to understand the rules. Knowing the rules of use, helps to use the terms correctly.

4. Prefixes and Suffixes: Prefixes used in medical terms and to understand suffixes, their meanings, and the rules for their use is important.

5. Difference between words: Understanding the difference between medical terms, important to understand their meanings and rules of use.

6. Translation: Translation of medical terms, their meanings and usage
It is important to understand the rules. In translation, it is important that the terms are understood and used correctly.

Medical terms are used to express specific and meaningful concepts of medical words. It contains information about the meanings of terms, medical words, their characteristics, and how to use them. Medical terms, special words used in the field of medicine, their provides information about their meanings, different forms and their interrelationships.

Medical terms are interconnected. These connections depend on their meanings and different forms. The studied medical terms belong to different lexical and semantic groups. Most of the resulting medical terms contain noun phrases. As a result of the research, the theoretical foundations of medical terms were determined, and measures are currently being taken to put them into practice. According to him, medical terms are represented by all parts of speech as medical terminology. The semantic comparison of medical terms helped us to determine the interchangeability associated with the change and immutability of the meaning of the word. The semantic features of medical terms are related to their meanings and different forms. Modern medical terminology is literally a wide and complex system of terms, which includes several hundred thousand words and phrases. In order to work successfully in any field of science, technology, or production, a

specialist must correctly understand and use the special lexicon of that field, that is, the term.

Relevance of the study. It consists of widening the essence of the structural and semantic features of modern medical terminology, as well as practical clarification of the fact that the Latin language has a complex and diverse system of tools. It consists in substantively proving the creation of new lexical units using all levels of language tools - phonetic, morphemic, lexical-semantic and syntactic tools. It also involves teaching ways and methods of analyzing texts in a foreign language, different perspectives on text analysis and aspects that should be taken into account in text analysis, as well as acquiring skills and knowledge of phonetics, theoretical grammar is important in improving skills.

Research object and subject. Semantics of Latin terms. Word formation in the language is the main, most important method of developing the vocabulary of the language, because the laws of language development are especially evident in the field of word formation. The vocabulary of the language and the mechanism of word formation that serves it provide the richest material for observations, judgments and generalizations. As a system, the dictionary is in constant motion.

The purpose of the study. Analysis of the structural and semantic features of modern medical terminology, as well as the analysis of medical terms in the Latin language, their semantics and the identification of existing and new trends in the formation of new words. To teach students the written forms of the language within the framework of the professional direction, to develop their skills, in particular, to improve the functional forms and styles of the studied language, their practical and theoretical knowledge of the language, and to use the acquired knowledge, skills, and skills professionally and scientifically. Is to ensure that they can use it freely in their activities. In accordance with generally recognized international standards, it is necessary to teach students in an integrated way to master the language they are studying and to develop communication skills.

Tasks of research.

Clarification of the following concepts related to structural and semantic parts of medical terminology

- getting to know the basic concepts of word formation;
- review of morphological methods of word formation;
- study all models and types of educational conversion;
- to learn grammar, vocabulary and discourse analysis, to use them correctly in communication;
- development of skills and improvement of practical and theoretical knowledge of language aspects;
- to be able to freely apply acquired knowledge and skills in professional and scientific activities.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The study of word formation, the semantics of Latin terms and medical terminology are important requirements of the time, and the filling and development of the language is one of the least studied problems of medical terminology. This process is directly related to the problem of word formation in the language system and the emergence of new words. Linguistic research in medical terminology includes methods related to the linguistic study of medical words and phrases and their meaning. This includes explaining, translating, explaining the meaning of medical terms, creating dictionaries, developing electronic medical information systems, writing feedback, reforming international education programs, and scientific research in other medical fields important for implementation.

CHAPTER I

COMPOSITION OF MODERN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

§1.1. Structural features of medical terminology

The formation and development of various fields of science and technology is accompanied by an increase in the volume of specialized information in various fields of knowledge, which, in turn, is inevitably associated with the development and improvement of linguistic means and methods of transmitting this information. In the period of rapid development of science and technology in the modern world, linguistic studies of the specific features of the activity of language in the field of scientific and professional communication are of particular importance.

The structural features of medical terminology include the structure, meaning, relationships and indicators of their use in practice. These features play an important role in facilitating the sharing, learning and use of information in the medical field.

The development of each independent field of knowledge, the strict definition of the subject of research, the main categories of the studied subject or concept and the laws of development serve to actualize new knowledge about the essence of the studied object. The growing volume of knowledge about terms and terminological systems translates into qualitatively new ideas about the nature and functional status of these concepts. The system of concepts of any field of science is reflected in the system of terms corresponding to it.

As a language sign, the term continues to attract the attention of many researchers, and the terminology has acquired the right to an independent life as a linguistic network.

Allan, Keith 1986. *Linguistic Meaning*. 2 vols. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
Allan, Keith 2001. *Natural Language Semantics*. Oxford & Malden MA: Blackwell.
Allan, Keith 2007. The pragmatics of connotation. *Journal of Pragmatics* 39: 1047–57.
Allan, Keith 2010. *The Western Classical Tradition in Linguistics* (Second expanded edition). London: Equinox. [First edn 2007.]

Terminology is widely understood as a part of the modern lexical system of the literary language, which consists of the names of the system of concepts of science, technology, official working language and their reflection in production, social life in general or their specific branches. Terminology in accordance with modern research reflects objects, phenomena and concepts of science and technology that exist objectively in the language or are determined through scientific analysis. Thus, in our research, it appears not as a set of terminology, but as a system of signs of a special field of activity that meets its communicative needs.

We consider terminological systems to be a set of terms related to a certain field of human activity and are the names of scientific concepts. The term is an element of the system of terms, which is defined as a designation of the system of concepts of science or technology, that is, it distinguishes the professional concept from the system of concepts of any special field of activity. The terms of a specific field of knowledge are interconnected and reflect the concepts that represent a certain system, so there is a relationship between the terms that unite them into a system.

The study of terminological vocabulary and the creation of term theory founded in the 17th century. In the middle of the 19th century, scientists such as F. Greenoff, E. Katridge (England), E. Gilbert (France), and G. Eggeberx (Germany) studied the specific features of the term and terminology in detail. . In their works, terms are defined by mathematical formulas, symbolic signs of chemistry and mathematics, lexemes of special sciences. Historically, the study of terminology carried out in two main directions - normative and descriptive directions. As an object of linguistic research. Normative requirements for the term were first introduced by D.S., the founder of the Russian school of terminology. Lotte and O.S. more developed in his works. Akhmanova [9], A.A. Reformatsky [2] and others.

From the point of view of the normative direction, the term is considered as a special word or fixed combination that serves to define the concept specific to a

certain field of knowledge, production or culture. As we can see, representatives of the normative approach interpret the term as a word (or phrase) of a special field of application, which is the name of a special concept that requires a definition. Scientists who follow this direction set the following requirements for the term: independence of the term from the context, conciseness of the term, unambiguousness, simplicity, level of implementation of the term, systematic terminology.

In each separate system of terms and at a certain period in the development of a certain field of knowledge, the term must be characterized by the limited content of this or that concept. Representatives of the normative approach deny the context-changing meaning of the term and emphasize that the term has a constant meaning in a certain terminological system. The precision and limited meaning of the term is determined in advance by the existence of specific boundaries for a specific concept, which are established using the definition of the term, which reflects the necessary and sufficient properties of the concept. A term should directly or indirectly reflect the characteristics of the concept it represents, by which it can be distinguished from other concepts.

Composition of modern medical terminology the main part of medical terminology is terms and their meanings. These terms usually express themselves as special lectures of medical science and study their meanings. Medical terminology terms and their meanings are important to facilitate the exchange, learning, and use of information in the medical field.

We have considered different ways of morphological word formation that occur by changing existing verbal material according to certain word formation models. Modeling of lexical units obtained by morphological word formation can be compound lexical units (prefixes, suffixes, analytic and compound words) or complex shortened and truncated words.

Allan, Keith 2014. Referring to 'what counts as the referent': a view from linguistics. In Alessandro Capone, Franco Lo Piparo and Marco Carapezza (eds) *Perspectives on Pragmatics and Philosophy*. Berlin: Springer Verlag, 263–84.

Now we will consider a number of word formation methods in which the expression plan does not change, that is, semantic word formation.

Semantic word formation leads to the emergence of new words that act as homonyms of existing words, only the functional-semantic properties change.

The following types of semantic word formation are distinguished: conversion, phraseologisation, grammaticalization and formation of semantic homonyms. (garde-boue, porte-bagages, ouvre-botte, tail-racines, brise-pierres, perce-verre), toilettries, clothes, etc. (garde-robe, lave-vaisselle, cure-dent, porte-cigar). Compound nouns of this model are also used to designate people by occupation, profession (porte-drapeau, aide-comptable, garde-malade), animals, insects, plants (turne-per, perce-neige, perce-muraille) can serve. This model is very effective.

Word formation is the main, most important method of developing the vocabulary of the language, because the laws of language development are especially evident in the field of word formation. Therefore, we chose the conversion or false derivative as the aspect of study. The vocabulary of the language and the mechanism of word formation that serves it provide the richest material for observations, judgments and generalizations. As a system, the dictionary is in constant motion.

Morphological word formation is the most important, productive and diverse means of creating new lexical units. It is carried out using morphemes - roots and affixes, as well as words and sets according to certain word formation models.

A morphologically created new word contains a certain element of the original word and at the same time differs from it by a new element or a new arrangement of elements according to existing word formation models.

In the theory of word formation, the concept of the model of word formation is fundamental.

This term refers to the regular arrangement of word elements (morpheme or morpheme equivalents) that correspond to a generalized typical lexical meaning. A model is a "pattern", a "template", a "typical structure".

Synthetic word formation, known as affixation, is the most common and most studied. It consists of adding suffixes or prefixes to the word-forming stem, often represented by a stem morpheme, depending on which suffix and prefix are differentiated. Suffixes and prefixes differ only in their position in relation to the stem. The main difference between these derived morphemes is that the prefix does not change the lexical class of the original word; new, prefixed words remain in the same sentence. For example: dire-predire, utility-inutile, mettre-promettre, etc.

However, most of the adverbs made with the help of words related to other parts of the sentence, for example: from the verbs of rotation, subtraction, preparation, nouns of rotation, subtraction, preparation made; Adjectives such as culture! Formal, original made from the nouns culture, form, origin. A number of additions do not change the class of the original root words, for example: maison-maisonette (nouns) crier-criailler (verbs), etc. Prefixes and suffixes are derived from prefixes (a, avant, contre, etc.) and suffixes (bien, mal, etc.) used in the modern language. Some prefixes can be used as independent words (ultra-super, etc.).

Nouns with a root suffix can express an action or the result of an action. – tion suffixes are used (variants –ation, - (is) ation, - (ific) ation, (fac) tion, (i) tion, for example, derivation-derivation, conjugation-combination, etc.), - age, , issage (gathering gathering; alunir-alunissage), -ment (altering-changing), -ure (blessing blessing), -aide (glisser-glissade), -ance (esperer-esperance). The verbal noun -eur, -euse indicates the name of the figure (parler-parleur, taper-tapeur, deserter-deserteur, sculpter-sculpteur). Nouns formed from adjective stems are formed using the suffixes -eur (Blanc, blanche-blancheur), -ie (barbare-barbarie), -esse.

Apresjan, Juri D. 2000. *Systematic Lexicography*. Transl. by Kevin Windle. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Aristophanes of Byzantium 1986. *Aristophanis Byzantii Fragmenta*. Post A. Nauck collegit, testimoniis ornavit, brevi commentario instruxit William J. Slater. Berlin: De Gruyter.

Nouns formed based on substantive stems can mean the name of a profession (ferme-fermier, chapeau-chapelier), dishes, dishes (cendre-cendrier), and fruit trees (cerise-cerisier, poire-poirier).

Personal nouns are created using the suffix -aire (fonction-fonctionnaire), The suffix -iste forms derivative nouns that can also act as adjectives (greve-greviste).

Denominative nouns can have a common meaning: (colonne-colonnade), -aie (cerise-ceirsaie, rosier-roseraie).

With the help of suffixes such as -elie, -et, -etie, -elet, -elett, -lie, the denominative noun has a diminutive meaning (affiche-affichette, ruisseau-ruisselet, etc.). Subjective suffixes can be added to animate nouns, such as the diminutive suffix -ard (riche-richard).

In scientific terminology, they are widely used: nominal nouns formed using suffixes of Greek origin: -te (branchitis, laryngitis), -ose (neurosis), -ome (fibroma, hematoma), -ides, (candes, ovides) , etc. d.

Addition of adjectives.

Verbal adjectives are formed using the additions -eur (flatter-flatteur, charmer-charmeur), -abl -ible (manger-mangeable, laver-lavable, dividing-dividing).

From nominal adjectives (affaire-affaire), -u (barbe-barbu), -able (charite-charitable), -aire (banque-banquaire), -al (national-national), -el (culture-) is made. Cultured), -esque (roman-roman), -eux, -euse (courage-courage), -if, ive (crainte-craitife), -ien (terre-terrien), -in (Argentine), -i (route -routier), -ique (atome-atomique), -oire (illusion-illusoire)

Adjectives are formed from corresponding nouns with the help of suffixes -ais (Marseille-marsellais), -ain (Mtxique-mexicain), -een (Europe-europeen), -ien (Egypte-egyptien), -ite (Moscou-moscovite). Etc. Suffixes added to animated nouns: -al (patron-patronal), -esque (clown-clown), -ier (prince-princier) and others.

Formed using adjective suffixes: -ard (faible-faiblard), -asse (blond-blondasse), -atre (jaune-jaunatre), -aud (noir-noiraud), -et, -ette (propre-propret-propretai). Pauvre-pauvret-pauvrette) etc.

Different patterns of word formation may be productive or ineffective at different stages of language development, and productivity or ineffectiveness may depend on both intra- and extra-linguistic factors. For example, The productivity of the suffix -ier, which is added to substantive stems to form a noun meaning "fruit tree" (poirier, bananier, pommier, cerisier), is limited by the number of corresponding tree species, i.e. extralinguistic factor.

Suffixation is a very effective method of scientific and journalistic speech, which serves as the most important tool for creating neologisms. Models with suffixes -isme, -iste, -ique, -ation are especially effective. In folk language and slang, suffixes -ard and -o are useful. To form verbs, suffixes -er (film) are used, and with the help of varieties of this suffix, -asser, -oter etc. are used. . Formation of the suffix -ment using other methods. In today's language, there is little or no use of neuter suffixes, such as -age, to form common nouns.

In Old French, suffixation was very rich and effective. Due to the radical phonetic changes of French roots and derivatives in the modern language, suffixes based on folk roots have become ineffective.

Words. Old French relative adjectives like marbin

Fell into disuse and were replaced by analytical adjectives

As de marbre, d'or, etc.

Many diminutives are no longer accepted as derivatives to indicate subjective evaluation (eg: chevalet, dentelle, etc.).

Arnauld, Antoine and Pierre Nicole 1965. *La Logique, ou L'art de Penser: contenant, outre les règles communes, plusieurs observations nouvelles propres à former le jugement.* Éd. critique par Pierre Clair et François Girbal [based on the final 1683 version]. Paris: Presses universitaires de France.

§1.2. The systematicity of terminology and the principle of classification of concepts

The systematicity of terminology is based on the principle of classification of concepts, which, in turn, leads to the selection of necessary and sufficient signs that are part of the term, after which words and their parts are taken to create a term. Synonymy in terminology is an undesirable phenomenon; terminological synonyms perform other functions and differ from common literary language. Regarding the position on the compactness of the term (the term should be compressed), it can be noted that there is a contradiction between striving for the correctness of the whole system of the term and striving for the compactness of the terms that make it up. The increase in the informational content of the term, which can be observed in recent decades, led to the complexity of the terminological name structure and the general extension of the term.

It is the descriptive approach that takes into account the existence of natural connections between specialized and widely used vocabulary found in the generality of lexical naming methods and tools, in the application of universal semantic laws, and considers the language of the scientific field.

As a functional variety of literary language, because terminology works based on a specific language. The more terminological a linguistic sign is, the more information it needs to understand. Special knowledge needed to understand the essence of the terminological dictionary; its semantic consistency stands out as an independent object of the content plan of the thematic area and can be characterized by its depth and regularity. A term can be a general literary word or a word with a special form. Thus, two polar approaches to the study of the term represent one of the main positions "natural - artificial" in scientific terminology. The use of commonly used words as terms is based on the generalizing nature of the word and the potential possibilities inherent in its content structure. The

meanings of many words are constantly expanding and enriched with new conceptual features.

The following examples illustrate several meanings of medical terms:

Infarction: With changes in how the heart beats in the heart fists, the oxygen and responsibility necessary for normal life activities do not reach the heart fists.

Depression: A high-risk psychiatric condition characterized by anxiety, hopelessness, relief, or other supportive medical treatment.

Antibiotic: A drug that contains chemicals that help fight microorganisms.

Tonsillitis: The presence or absence of tonsils or tonsils that are covered by mucus or lymphoid tissue.

Cardiogram: A measurement to show the electrical activity of parts of the heart on an electrocardiogram.

Synthetic: The study of substances that are naturally responsible, the application of small molecules, or synthesis.

Hypertension: An increase in high blood pressure during normal life activities, usually above 140/90 mm Hg, causes headaches, dizziness, and other conditions.

These examples represent a wide range of medical terminology and include different meanings of each term. Such terms and their meanings are central to the exchange, learning, and use of information in the medical field.

Conceptual model: Medical terminology includes a primary conceptual model that represents important concepts in the field of medicine. This model helps to understand medicine and shows how the terms are related.

A conceptual model is an important tool in the representation and explanation of medical terminology. This model is a structure or skill that represents important concepts in the field of medicine, their interrelationships and structure. A conceptual model explains the relationships between the terms used in the terminology and facilitates the understanding of these terms.

Arnauld, Antoine and Pierre Nicole 1996. *The Logic or the Art of Thinking. Containing, Besides Common Rules, Several New Observations Appropriate for Forming Judgment.* Transl. by Jill V. Buroker. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

The main tasks of the conceptual model are:

Explaining Concepts: A conceptual model represents and explains important concepts in medicine. It plays an important role in explaining the meaning of terms used in medical terminology.

Identifying relationships: A conceptual model explains how terms are related to each other and how they interact. It helps to define the structure of the terms used in the terminology and their interrelationships.

Facilitating Practice: A conceptual model that facilitates the practice of medicine and explains processes in medicine. This helps facilitate the implementation of terms and their usage.

Explaining Changes in Medicine: A conceptual model that explains changes in medicine and helps integrate new information. This improves medical development and facilitates information sharing and learning.

Compliance with laws and standards in the field of medicine: The conceptual model shows compliance with laws and standards in defining the structure of terms used in terminology and their interrelationships. This is important for the correct construction of terms used in terminology and their practice.

A conceptual model represents an important part of medical terminology and helps explain the structure, relationships, and practice of terms. This model facilitates information sharing and learning in the field of medicine and improves the development of medicine.

Synonyms and antonyms: Synonyms and antonyms of terms in medical terminology are used interchangeably.

Synonyms and antonyms are important in expressing the meanings of concepts widely used in medical terminology and their interrelationships.

Synonyms: Synonyms are terms or words that have the same or more than one meaning. There are also such cases in medical terminology. For example, the words "sinusitis" and "rhinosinusitis" refer to the same disease.

Antonyms: Antonyms are words or terms that have opposite meanings. Medical terminology can also have antonyms. For example, "hypertension" and "hypotension" are terms that express high and low changes in arterial pressure.

Synonyms and antonyms help in learning and sharing information in the medical field. They help to explain the average meaning of terms used in terminology and to facilitate relations in the field of medicine. They also play an important role in determining the correct structure of terms used in terminology and their meaning.

Prefixes, Suffixes and Radixes: Terms are usually made up of prefixes (an extra part placed at the beginning of a word), suffixes (an extra part placed at the end of a word) and radices (a part that conveys the main meaning). These sections help define the meaning of the terms and explain the content.

In medical terminology, prefixes, suffixes, and radix are components that play an important role in determining the structure and meaning of terms. They facilitate the use and understanding of terms.

Prefixes: Prefixes are additional parts placed at the beginning of a word. In medical terminology, prefixes are usually used to denote an addition of meaning associated with specified medical practices, conditions, or devices. For example, the prefix "sub-" (down) creates the term "subcutaneous".

Suffixes: Suffixes are extra parts added to the end of a word. In medical terminology, suffixes are usually used to define the meaning of a word, including the type of disease, treatment method, or structure of the studied object. For example, the suffix "-itis" means a disease (for example, "tonsillitis" is a disease of the tonsils).

Radixes: Radixes are the part that represents the main meaning of a word. In medical terminology, radix represent the basic meaning of basic medicine related to actions, organs, structures, or things. For example, the root "cardi-" means heart (for example, "cardiology" - heart science).

Asher, Nicholas and Alex Lascarides 2003. *Logics of Conversation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Bach, Kent 2004. *Descriptions: points of reference*. In Marga Reimer and Anne Bezuidenhout (eds) *Descriptions and Beyond*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 189–229.

These components are important in explaining the structure and meaning of medical terminology. By understanding these components, learners will find it easier to analyze and define terms when learning and using information in the medical field.

Classification system: Terms within medical terminology are usually organized through an ordered classification system. This helps to define the place, practice, understanding and various other characteristics of the terms in the field of medicine.

A classification system in medical terminology is a practical tool for organizing and explaining terms. This system helps to place terms in different categories, define their types and determine their dependencies. Classification system organizes medical terminology, helps users search for terms, and facilitates information exchange and clarification processes.

The following important medical classification systems exist:

Anatomy and Physiology: This system forms terms based on organs, systems, bodies and their functions. For example, the categories "cardiovascular system" or "respiratory system".

Pharmacology and Drug Preparations: This system compiles drugs, chemicals, preparations and their types. For example, the categories "antibiotics", "antihypertensives" or "analgesics".

Diagnostics and Research: This system compiles terms related to diagnostic tools, laboratories, radiological methods and other research methods in medicine. For example, the categories "MRI", "biopsy" or "ultrasonography".

Subspecialties of Medicine: This system compiles terms related to various subspecialties of medicine, such as oncology, cardiology, neurology, dermatology, etc.

The classification system helps to place the terms in the terminology into different categories and to explain their relationships. This makes it easier to organize the terms used in the terminology and is useful for finding and using them. Compliance with standards and regulations: Medical terminology is usually formulated in compliance with standards and regulations. This reduces the confusion of terms and makes them easier to understand. Compliance with standards and regulations is important in medical terminology, as it helps to organize the correct use of terms used in terminology, self-appraisal, acquisition and learning processes.

The following important standards and rules apply to medical terminology:
International Classification of Diseases (ICD): The most widely used classification of diseases in the world, it assigns a code for each disease. This standard organizes the exchange of information about diseases and hobbies and is used in various fields of medicine

Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine - Clinical Terms (SNOMED CT): This standard is used to exchange and systematize information in medical terminology. SNOMED CT helps define and explain dependencies and discontinuities in medical terminology.

International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF): This standard is used to explain the structure, activities, and uses of personal opportunities. ICF, in medical terminology, is important for systematizing information related to human opportunities, activities, and other functions.

International Standards Organization (ISO): ISO standards play an important role in structuring technical systems, practices and technologies in the field of medicine. They set standards in medical methods, diagnostics, drugs and other fields.

Barsalou, Lawrence W. 1992. Frames, concepts, and conceptual fields. In Eva Kittay and Adrienne Lehrer (eds) *Frames, Fields, and Contrasts*. Norwood NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 21–74.
Battig, William F. and William E. Montague 1969. Category norms for verbal items in 56 categories. *Journal of Experimental Psychology Monograph* 80.

Medical Education Standards: There are standards for curricula, curricula, and certifications in medical terminology. They set the rules for medical professionals and students.

Institutional guidelines: Compliance with the rules established by the Tashkent State Medical Institute is a must.

This facilitates compliance with standards and regulations, standardization of medical terminology, information sharing and learning. They play an important role in facilitating cooperation and structure in the exchange and use of information in the field of medicine.

Main technical or medical language: Medical terminology includes the language used in practice or the main language of the technical field. This plays an important role in improving the common use of terms and practice in the field of medicine.

A technical or medical primary language refers to the primary language used by academic and practice users to learn and use information. This language plays an important role in facilitating the exchange of medical information, medical practice and education.

In many countries, English is recognized as a global language that covers most of the technical services, and as the main language in the field of medicine.

English is widely used in the medical field due to the following reasons:

Global nature of medicine: Many medical studies, medical methods and technologies develop and change globally. The recognition of English as a global language facilitates the exchange of information in the field of medicine.

In addition, other languages are used for information exchange and education in the field of medicine, for example, Russian, French, Spanish, etc. Such languages play an important role in the exchange and learning of local information that can be applied in their countries, medical research and technology. However, the recognition of English as a global language is cited as a major reason for increased ease of use and exchange of information in the medical field.

§1.3. Greek-Latin doublets of modern medical terminology and their characteristics

In medical terminology, Greek-Latin doublets are used to translate the original Greek meaning into the Latin alphabet. These doublets are used in many medical terminology to define certain medical concepts. Greek-Latin doublets of modern medical terminology refer to words or fragments created by taking medical words from Greek or their Latin variants and transliterating them into the Latin alphabet. These doublets are widely used in modern medicine and are found in the data sources supported by doctors, scientific researchers and industry experts.

Below are some examples of Greek-Latin doublets:

Pneumonia (Greek) - Pneumonia (Latin): The word "pneumonia" in Greek means "disease of the airways or bronchi." When translated into the Latin alphabet, the word "pneumonia" simply translates as "disease of the respiratory tract".

Neurologia (Greek) - Neurologia (Latin): "Neurologia" in Greek means "the science of diseases involving stones" or "seeds". When transliterated into the Latin alphabet, the word "neurologia" translates as "diseases related to seeds".

Hematoma (Greek) - Hematoma (Latin): The word "hematoma" means "blood mist" or "blood" in Greek. When translated into the Latin alphabet, the word "hematoma" is simply translated as "blood fog".

Hypertonia (Greek) - Hypertonia (Latin): The word "hypertonia" in Greek means "force at a high level" or "increased blood pressure". When translated into the Latin alphabet, the word "hypertonia" translates as "high blood pressure".

Gastritis (Greek) - Gastritis (Latin): The word "gastritis" means "disease of the mouth stone" in Greek. When transferred to the Latin alphabet, the word "gastritis" is translated as "disease of the stone of the mouth".

Bendix, Edward H. 1966. *Componential Analysis of General Vocabulary: The Semantic Structure of a Set of Verbs in English, Hindi, and Japanese*. Bloomington IN: Indiana University Press.
Bolinger, Dwight 1965. The atomization of meaning. *Language* 41: 555-73.
Bréal, Michel 1883. Les lois intellectuelles du langage: fragment de sémantique. *Annuaire de l'Association pour l'encouragement des études grecques en France* 17: 132-42.

Phonology: It analyzes the characteristics of language such as sounds, letters, individual sounds, dialect. Phonology is a branch of linguistics that deals with the arrangement of sounds and letters in a language, the combinations of sounds and letters, as well as the rest of the individual sounds used in a language, bold letters, short letters, reduplication, the guides used to stress the sound and learns other phonetic features. The main difference between phonology and phonetics is in linguistics. Phonology analyzes the linguistics of sounds and letters according to structural rules, that is, it studies the phonetic characteristics of the language, their interrelationships, and the differences between phonemes.

The following important concepts are included in phonology:

Phonemes: A unit of sound or letters that conveys a meaning different from the language itself. For example, for the word "pit," the phonemes are "p," "i," and "t."

Allophones: Any form of a phoneme that changes depending on how it is used in a word.

Minimal pairs: Two words or parts of words that differ by changing one letter, for example, "pit" and "bit."

Accent and Intonation: Explores the use of voice and intonation in language. This is important for explaining the difference in meaning between sounds and words through changes in meaning.

Phonological applications: The use of language in individual language and speech. Learns how phonemes are produced in what order, at what temperature, at what speed.

Phonology helps language learners to explain the changes that occur in speaking a language and to analyze the structural laws of language.

Morphology. It deals with the word structure of the language, word forms and their structure. It is the structural part of language and includes topics such as words and their short or full forms, their structure and interrelationships, word structure and changes in meaning. Morphology, in linguistics It is important to integrate theoretical knowledge and practice about word structure and its changes.

It is also very important for the development of information that we learn about word structure and changes in the field of linguistics.

Syntax: The relationship between words in language and their arrangement in a complete and meaningful sentence. Word structure, sentence structure, phrasing, etc.

Semantics: Analyzing the meaning of a word and explaining its use. Meanings, such as synonyms, antonyms, hyperonyms, hyponyms, change meaning based on context.

Pragmatics: The practice and meaning of language. The purpose of linguistics is to study the use and meanings of language in human communication. Language history and dialectology: historical and regional features of the language. The development of the language, its historical changes, the characteristics of the language used in different regions. The structural and practical use of the language among people, as well as the analysis of the language aspects in linguistics and linguistic research, the general structure and changes of the language. is studied. Linguistics is a branch of linguistics and cultural linguistics that studies the relationship between human languages and their cultures. The study of the words used in medical terminology is directed to the study of their similar characteristics in foreign speech among other fields, including scientists, medical personnel and the general society. Linguistic studies, words used in medical terminology, metaphors , including analyzes and comparisons of words representing organs, surgical procedures, and other aspects of treatment.

Bréal, Michel 1897. Essai de sémantique: Science de significations. Paris: Hachette.
Bréal, Michel 1900. Semantics: Studies in the Science of Meaning. Transl. by Mrs Henry Cust, with a preface by John P. Postgate. London: W. Heinemann.
Burley, Walter 2000. On the Purity of the Art of Logic: The Shorter and the Longer Treatises. Transl. by Paul V. Spade. New Haven: Yale University Press.
Chomsky, Noam 1957. Syntactic Structures. The Hague: Mouton.
Chomsky, Noam 1965. Aspects of the Theory of Syntax. Cambridge MA: MIT Press.
Chomsky, Noam 1975. Reflections on Language. New York: Pantheon Books.
Cresswell, Max J. 1973. Logics and Languages. London: Methuen.

§1.4. Semantics and meaning of medical terms

First of all, what is the concept of "semantics" itself? Semantics is the description of word formation, meaning-giving, meaning-giving, and intelligible properties of words. Semantic word formation involves the process of understanding and expressing concepts related to words and their meaning. Semantics can help us understand the way language works between people, learning about dictionaries and translations. The semantics of Latin terms explains the meaning of words or phrases written in the Latin alphabet. These terms may refer to anatomy, medicine, biology, and other fields. The semantics of Latin terms depends on the fact that the meaning of the words and combinations written in their language is understood. Each term expresses a meaning specific to its field and is used for concepts in related fields or fields. Anatomical and medical terms are related to the meanings of words and phrases written in Latin, used in anatomical and medical fields. These terms are intensively used in medical sciences, medicine, anatomical sciences, medicine, medicine and other fields. Medical terms are special terms expressed in common language in the medical field. They are widely taught and used in medical education, research and practice. The semantics and essence of medical terms, their meanings and their characteristics related to medical topics. Semantics serves as a complete description of the meanings of medical terms and their use.

It provides information about the medical meaning of each term, its average usage rate, as well as other features of the expression in the field of medicine. shows. This determines how the term will be used in practice, research, and teaching. The essence reflects the position of the term in practice, how the topic is explained, as well as its medical meaning and methodological features of its use. These are indicators that are important for better understanding, learning and teaching of medical terms. The semantics and meaning of terms are important for the information, study and use of medical students, doctors, researchers and other professionals.

Semantic word formation is the description of the meaning-giving, meaning-giving, and intelligible properties of a word. Semantics deals with the system of words based on the concepts of a language and seeks to study the meaning of a language, how a particular word is related to other words, its tariff and what kind of meaning it conveys.

Linguistic studies serve to explain and analyze languages, cultures and their interactions. The study of these areas serves to find answers to important questions about human languages and cultures and to explain global changes.

Medical terminology is a set of words representing the structure of words, word units and their joint biographical structure related to medical terms and their meanings. Creating the future in modern medical terminology includes the development of new countries and technologies in medical parlance, including areas such as genetics, nanotechnology, telemedicine, and others.

The following modern aspects are important in medical terminology:

Genetics and Genomics: In modern medical terminology, words related to genetics and genomics, genetic variation, genotype, phenotype, gene maps, genes and genomes are widely used.

Telemedicine: News in the field of technology, remote services in medicine, telemonitoring, teleconsultation and other words are finding themselves in medical terminology.

Nanotechnology: Words related to nanotechnology, such as nanosheets, nanosensors, and nanomaterials, are widely used in medical parlance.

Biology and Biotechnology: Words in the field of biology, biotechnology and words related to biological drugs occupy an important place in medical terminology.

Medical Informatics: Words related to medical informatics, such as medical information systems, telemedicine, and medical data analytics, are widely used in medical terminology.

Virology: Words related to virology, viruses, antiviral drugs and vaccination are of great importance in modern medical terminology.

Modern aspects are bringing great changes in medical terminology, and new technologies and scientific research are creating new words and expressions in medical parlance.

The term "Medical Linguistics" is an interdisciplinary field that studies medical speech and the relationship between cultures, including the use of language in a medical context, changes in culture in the medical environment, medical languages and their change, and external changes in culture and medicine. including topics such as changes.

Medical Linguistics is aimed at students, medical staff, linguists and cultural scientists and has the following main points:

Medical languages and their relations: Medical speech and relations between cultures, medical languages, including medical terminology and their cultural relations.

Culture and External Changes: Medical Linguistics, the study of cultural changes in the medical environment, including the relationship between culture and medicine, among doctors and medical providers.

Medical Terminology and Jargon: Medical terminology and jargon used in medical speech, their cultural variations and their external effects.

Medical Personnel and Culture: Medical personnel, their interactions, language and cultural relationships.

Medical speech and communication: Language used in medical communication, as well as patient-physician relationships, meanings and cultural influences of language used in health care delivery.

Medical Linguistics deals with the practice and theory of language to aid in the study of its meaning in medicine, cultural practices in medicine, and the relationship between physicians and service providers.

Medical speech and communication are very important in the management of medical services. This includes the exchange of ideas and information between individuals involved in medical education, research, treatment, and other medical fields. This speech and communication process is important for demonstrating

treatment outcomes, the doctor-patient relationship, and ensuring the quality of health care delivery.

Important features of medical speech and communication may include:

Comprehensibility: Physicians and other health care professionals should be able to present information in an understandable and easy-to-understand manner.

Believable: Physicians can improve their practice and strengthen the doctor-patient relationship by making themselves trustworthy. Being reliable increases the confidence of the person receiving medical services. It is important to be fair in medical communication. Doctors and medical personnel must maintain a fair and respectful relationship between individuals.

In order to develop medical services, in the process of medical speech, medical personnel should associate mutual beliefs and opinions. The collected feedback can help improve treatment procedures and improve the quality of services.

Information sharing: Doctors and medical professionals need to share information to improve their practice. It is very important to get information about new scientific research, technologies and treatment procedures, to develop medical speech and communication. Developing fair, respectful and understanding relationships with people receiving medical services is of great importance in ensuring effective results in the treatment process.

Medical speech and communication play a major role in providing quality and effective medicine. This process is important in the development of medicine and human health, and is actively used as an indicator of variability and high-quality communication to improve the interaction of medical services.

Cruse, D. Alan 1990. Prototype theory and lexical semantics. In Savas L. Tsohatzidis (ed.) *Meanings and Prototypes: Studies in Linguistic Categorization*. London: Routledge, 382–402.

Dalgarno, George 1661. *Ars Signorum, Vulgo Character Universalis et Lingua Philosophica*. London: J. Hayes. [Menston: Scolar Press Facsimile. 1968.].

Davidson, Donald 1967a. The logical form of action sentences. In Nicholas Rescher (ed.) *The Logic of Decision and Action*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 81–94 [Reprinted in Donald Davidson 1980 *Essays on Actions and Events*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 105–21].

The following important features are widely considered in semantic word formation:

- 1-Understanding the basic meaning of the word.
- 2-Learning the meaning, context and general understanding of the word.
- 3-Synonyms and Antonyms.
- 4-The relation of the word with the same or related words.

Words reflecting the opposite and changed meaning of the word.

Polysemantics (Polysemy):

One word having multiple meanings.

The meaning of a word changes depending on the context and situation.

Homonyms:

Words with the same word form but different meanings.

The meaning of a word is understood based on the context.

There will be general indicators for the word to be interpreted.

Tariff (Definition): The exact and correct tariff of the word. About the meaning of a word, using other words and comparing between meanings. The future meaning of a word, its connection with related words and concepts. The future meaning of a word and hypothetical meaning. describe the bread.

Semantic word formation involves the process of understanding and expressing concepts related to words and their meaning. Semantics can help us understand how language works between people, learning about dictionaries and translations.

The methodology of teaching medical terminology in Uzbek is also important, as well as the semantics of Latin terms. In this topic, there are educational methods that include practice, and programs and articles based on them have also appeared.

In the following general directions, several recommendations are given about the methodology of teaching medical terminology and Latin terms.

The semantics of Latin terms explains the meaning of words or phrases written in the Latin alphabet. These terms may refer to anatomy, medicine, biology, and other fields. The semantics of Latin terms depends on the fact that the meaning of the words and combinations written in their language is understood. Each term

represents a meaning specific to its field and is used in related fields or concepts in fields. Anatomical and medical terms are related to the meanings of words and phrases written in Latin, used in the anatomical and medical fields. These terms are intensively used in medical sciences, medicine, anatomical sciences, medicine, medicine and other fields.

We will briefly explain the semantics of the following Latin terms:

Anatomical medical terms:

Latin terms are widely used in anatomical and medical fields. For example, "cor" means heart. For example, "coronary. Oculus-eye

The term "oculus" translates as "eye". For example, the term "oculomotor nerve" means "the nerve that controls eye movements."

Pulmo lung The term "Pulmo" refers to the words related to the inner lining of the human body. The term "Pulmonary artery" means "the artery of the internal lining of the human body".

Biological Terms:

Biological terms represent the meanings of Latin words and phrases related to species of animals and plants. These terms are intensively used in the field of biology and represent various aspects of life, analyzed data, species and things. We will give some examples of the following biological terms related to the field of biology and give information about their semantics:

Planta (Growth): The term "Planta" represents words and phrases related to the plant world. The term "arachnida" comes from the Latin word for spider. This term is used to describe the following species.

These examples are some examples of biological terms. Understanding them can help those studying or planning to study biology. There are also many Latin terms used by plants. And the term "Rosa" is translated as "flower".

Davidson, Donald 1967b. Truth and meaning. *Synthese* 17: 304–23. Reprinted in Jay Rosenberg and Charles Travis (eds) 1971, *Readings in the Philosophy of Language*. Englewood Cliffs NJ: Prentice Hall, 450–65.

Devitt, Michael 2007. Referential descriptions and conversational implicatures. *European Journal of Analytic Philosophy* 3: 7–32.

Chemical Terms:

Latin terms are also widely used in the field of chemistry. Elements, chemical compounds, reactions and other chemical concepts are expressed in Latin. For example, the term "H" represents the element hydrogen, and "NaCl" represents sodium chloride (salt).

H (Hydrogen): The term "H" represents the element hydrogen. For example, the term "HCl" represents the hydrochloride salt.

Na (Sodium): The term "Na" represents the element sodium. For example, the term "NaCl" represents sodium chloride (salt).

O (Oxygen): The term "O" represents the element oxygen. For example, the term "O₂" represents oxygen gas.

C (Carbon): The term "C" represents the element carbon. For example, the term "C₆H₁₂O₆" represents glucose.

CO₂ (Carbon Dioxide): The term "CO₂" stands for carbon dioxide gas.

H₂O (Water): The term "H₂O" stands for water.

CaCO₃ (Calcium Carbonate): The term "CaCO₃" stands for calcium carbonate.

§1.5. Structural features of modern medical terminology, new medical methods and technologies

Modern medical terminology consists of new terms based on new approaches, technologies and changes in the field of medicine. It consists of lectures designed to reflect new methods, applications, technologies and other field features in medicine. Modern medical terminology evolves and changes along with new medical concepts, tools, and skills. Modern medical terminology consists of new terms based on new practical methods, diagnostic tools, processes and approaches to other areas of medicine. New medical methods and technologies are part of innovations in medicine and are methods and technologies based on new approaches, applications and processes of medicine. This includes new methods

designed to respond to changes in medicine, improve treatment processes, and improve medicine.

Below are some examples of some of the new medical methods and technologies based on medical terms:

Robot-assisted surgery method and term: This technology is used to perform operations with the help of robotic devices and computer systems. Robot-assisted surgery facilitates and improves procedures.

The term telemedicine: Telemedicine involves providing treatment and medical advice through telecommunication technologies. This method is very useful for doctors and teachers.

Genomics and Personalization Terminology: Genomics encompasses the study of genetic information in medicine, including personal genomics and data analysis for personalization in medicine.

Biomaterials and 3D-Management Terminology: Creating medical devices, implants and other medical materials using 3D printers. This plays an important role in providing individualized and well-tailored treatments.

The term nanotechnology: Nanotechnology includes technologies created using nanomaterials in medicine. They play an important role in the improvement of medical processes, treatment and correction of drugs.

The term Virtual and Augmented Reality: used in medical education, diagnosis, practice and treatment processes.

New medical research, clinical trials, and epidemiological data lead to the introduction of new terms into the medical terminology. With the introduction of pharmaceuticals and drugs, medical preparations, raw materials and pharmaceutical products, their names and meanings are also shown in modern terminology. This includes terminology from other fields that interact with medicine. Semantic features of modern medical terminology help to fully determine their contextual place. This is due to the use and meaning of the terms, their characteristics in the field of medicine and the full explanation of the context of their use. Semantic features of modern medical terminology are important in

ensuring that the terms correspond to new concepts and technologies in medicine, as well as in facilitating and explaining their use. The semantic properties of new terms help to provide usage indicators for their correct construction and usage.

These technologies also help facilitate teaching and learning for educators and physicians, and provide only a fraction of the variety of technologies and methods that comprise innovation and innovation in medicine. New medical methods and technologies improve development in the field of medicine and facilitate treatment processes. Latin terms are widely used today in science and in our social life. He is productive in scientific activity, scientific and philosophical analysis, as well as in our language.

As an example, let's pay attention to the following:

Veritas (Truth): The term "Veritas" is Latin for "truth". In the fields of philosophy and science, truth, information, and concepts are used as concepts related to understanding and learning.

A priori: The term "a priori" is Latin for "before" or "before." Used in philosophy and social sciences, experiential education, and scientific articles to refer to previously learned or interpreted information.

A posteriori (Later): The term "A posteriori" is Latin for "later". This term refers to an interpretation that focuses on later experience, practice, and empirical data to obtain truth and knowledge.

Cognitio (Knowledge): The term "Cognitio" is Latin for "knowledge". Represents acquisition and understanding of information related to philosophy, scientific analysis, and social sciences.

Societas (Society): The term "Societas" is Latin for "society". It is used in analyzes and philosophical dialogues in the social sciences, society, human rights, social problems and personal relationships.

Dowty, David R. 1979. Word Meaning and Montague Grammar: The Semantics of Verbs and Times in Generative Semantics and in Montague's PTQ. Dordrecht: Reidel.

Dowty, David R., Robert E. Wall and Stanley Peters 1981. Introduction to Montague Semantics. Dordrecht: Reidel

Ethica (Ethics): The term "Ethica" means "ethics" in Latin. It is used in the analysis of ethics, morals and human values in philosophy, social sciences and religious concepts.

Philosophia (Philosophy): The term "philosophia" is Latin for "philosophy". It is used to obtain information, ideas and concepts related to the field of philosophy.

There are also many words and terms of Latin origin that are widely used in our social life.

Let's pay attention to their essence and methodology:

Global Communication: International relations and communication are changing all over the world, and the Latin alphabet is the established alphabet among many languages of the world. For this reason, working with the Latin alphabet becomes important for international service providers, programmers, and business people. The Latin alphabet makes it easier to read and write manuscripts and texts on the **Internet**. For this, computers, smartphones, tablets, and other devices are intensively used for writing and reading texts in Uzbek.

Internet domain: Many services, platforms and articles on the Internet are translated using the Latin alphabet. This allows you to help when learning Uzbek language through the Latin alphabet. For people working in the technology sector, the Latin alphabet helps to easily understand and learn new technologies. The Latin alphabet is used intensively in social media and business. It is intensively used in advertising, articles, company names and branding.

Fillmore, Charles J. 1975. An alternative to checklist theories of meaning. In Cathy Cogen et al. (eds) *Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society*. Berkeley: Berkeley Linguistics Society, 123–31.

Fillmore, Charles J. 1982. Towards a descriptive framework for spatial deixis. In Robert J. Jarvella and Wolfgang Klein (eds) *Speech, Place, and Action: Studies in Deixis and Related Topics*. Chichester: John Wiley, 31–59.

Fodor, Janet D. 1977. *Semantics: Theories of Meaning in Generative Grammar*. New York: Thomas Crowell.

Frege, Gottlob 1879. *Begriffsschrift, eine der arithmetischen nachgebildete Formelsprache des reinen Denkens*. Halle: Louis Nebert.

Frege, Gottlob 1884. *Die Grundlagen der Arithmetik: eine logisch-mathematische Untersuchung über den Begriff der Zahl*. Breslau: W. Koebner.

§1.6. Word composition - morphology medical words and their use in abbreviated or open versions

Word composition - morphology is the study of medical words and their abbreviated or open variants. It is an important task to explain the main part of the word, advantages, spelling rules, spelling rules, and use them in their place. Linguistic research on the study and explanation of its rules is also important in medical terminology. These studies allow us to determine how the word changes in Uzbek and other languages, how it is written, its advantages and components.

Word Preference: Structural studies help in learning the preferences of medical words (plural, singular, dual, etc.). This is important in the complete and accurate interpretation of medical data, and allows learning to be used in practice.

Spelling rules: Spelling rules can help you learn how to spell in Uzbek and other languages. It is very important for medical professionals, students, and writers of articles related to the medical field to use it to present their information correctly and accurately.

Vocabulary studies help in the complete and accurate explanation of medical terms and are important in solving linguistic problems in medical terminology. This method helps in the correct and precise use of medical terms, the use of medical information in other fields, and the correct exchange of ideas between medical personnel.

Lexicology and semantics: The study of the interrelation of medical terms, synonyms, antonyms and differences in their meaning.

Frege, Gottlob 1892. Über Sinn und Bedeutung. *Zeitschrift für Philosophie und philosophische Kritik* 100: 25–50. Reprinted as ‘On sense and reference’. In Peter Geach and Max Black (eds) 1960, *Translations from the Philosophical Writings of Gottlob Frege*. Oxford: Blackwell, 56–78.
Frege, Gottlob 1963. Compound thoughts. *Mind* 72: 1–17.
Gamut, L.T.F. 1991. *Language Logic and Meaning*. Vol. 1, *Introduction to Logic*. Vol. 2, *Intensional Logic and Logical Grammar*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.
Geach, Peter T. 1968. *Reference and Generality: An Examination of Some Medieval and Modern Theories*. Emended edn. Ithaca: Cornell University Press [First edn 1962].

Lexicology and Semantics in Medical Terminology:

Lexicology is a scientific field that deals with the words, phrases, their meanings, their interpretations and other characteristics of the language. In medical terminology, lexicology is the study of words and their meaning, their language acquisition, and how they compare with other languages.

Words and their meaning: lexicological studies of medical words, their interpretations and meanings, help in the process of explaining words in medical terminology, their translation and assimilation. Explanations of medical words, lexicological studies to identify, interpret and interpret their primary and secondary meanings, to connect medical concepts with other words through words in medical terminology, to fully explain them. Words and their meanings, the differences in their meanings, the merits between people, and the scientific field that studies their areas of application. In medical terminology, semantics is the study of differences in the meaning of medical words, their acquisition, and their use.

Contextual Semantics: Semantic studies where the meaning of medical words, their field of application, and the different concepts in their meaning depend on the context, help in the complete and correct explanation of the articles and the delivery of the language. In medical terminology, it is important to be able to help you learn the words and their meaning in a more complete and understandable way. These studies are used in accurate and complete interpretation, translation, assimilation and other important processes in the field of medical terminology.

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- Geckeler, Horst 1971. *Strukturelle Semantik und Wortfeldtheorie*. München: W. Fink.
Goddard, Cliff 1994. *Semantic theory and semantic universals*. In Cliff Goddard and Anna Wierzbicka (eds), *Semantic and Lexical Universals: Theory and Empirical Findings*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 7–29.
Goddard, Cliff 2009. *The ‘communication concept’ and the ‘language concept’ in everyday English*. *Australian Journal of Linguistics* 29: 11–26.
Goffman, Erving 1974. *Frame Analysis: An Essay on the Organization of Experience*. New York: Harper and Row.
Goodenough, Ward H. 1956. *Componential analysis and the study of meaning*. *Language* 32: 195–216.
Groenendijk, Jeroen A.G. and Martin J.B. Stokhof 1991. *Dynamic predicate logic*. *Linguistics and Philosophy* 14: 39–100.

§1.7. Standardize the correct use of medical terms

Correct and uniform use of medical terms: By establishing standards, the uniform and correct use of medical terms, their definitions and meanings by medical professionals, the scientific community, and others provide.

Facilitation of translation: Rulemaking helps to translate medical terms into other languages and translate them accurately and easily.

Integration of electronic health information systems: Standards include the integration of electronic health information systems and the interoperability of terminology used in them.

Creating clear consensus in the exchange of medical information: Ensuring clarity and consensus in the exchange of information between standards, medical researchers, medical professionals and others.

Curriculum Reform for Medical Educators and Students: The Standards help to reform curricula to facilitate the learning process of medical terminology and serve to provide a comprehensive explanation of medical terms.

It includes the structure of the manual for educational processes: Standards, educational processes, the creation of textbooks and other educational materials and facilitates the use of medical terminology in them.

Consolidation in International Curriculums: Rule-making is important for reforming international medical curricula and ensuring unification of the terminology used in them.

Rulemaking is essential for teaching, learning, sharing medical information, and improving medical services in medical terminology. This method allows for a clear and accurate exchange of medical terms and their field of application and standardizes the exchange of medical information.

Modern medical terminology is a terminological structure representing new methods, treatment methods, technologies and words and terms used in medicine. This is a systematic and clearly expressed structure of terminology, words and terms in the field of medicine. Modern Medical Terminology will help you

implement words and terms that may change due to new advances in medicine. It helps improve terminology, medical competence, and help medical professionals, scientists, and professionals learn new medical terms and concepts.

The field that studies the meaning structure of the word and related phenomena is called semasiology. The meaning and semantic structure of a word are different phenomena. The meaning of a word means one or another meaning of this word, for example: the meaning of the word book is educational tool. The meaning of a word includes its own or figurative, one or more meanings, and expressive emotional meanings. In the study of the meaning of the word, the method of component analysis was created in the linguistics of the next period. In the method of component analysis, different meanings of one word are analyzed and its valence is determined. For example: the lexeme of salt has the meanings of white, crystalline, salty, edible chemical element.

A coherent study of the word and its meaning can be realized only when the language is viewed as a whole system. Now it is developing as the most advanced method in linguistics. In this place, it is necessary to provide information about the system construction of the language lexicon. The essence of the system construction is that the words in the language structure are not based on random signs (for example, in the form of the alphabet), as they are in explanatory or reverse dictionaries, but on the basis of similarities in meaning and function between words, they are divided into certain groups, galactic semantic groups. lives together. For example, in the Uzbek language, a person is evaluated in terms of age: lullaby, baby, near-baby, child, girl, boy, teenager, young man, young man, old man, old man, old woman, etc... .

Gruber, Jeffrey S. 1965. *Studies in Lexical Relations*. PhD thesis. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Published by the Indiana University Linguistics Club (Bloomington) in 1970. Revised version in Gruber 1976, *Lexical Structures in Syntax and Semantics*. Amsterdam: North Holland, 1–210. Hamilton, (Sir) William 1876. *Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic*. Vol. II *Logic*. Edited by the Rev. Henry L. Mansel and John Veitch. New York: Sheldon and Co. [First published Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood, 1859–60].

Studying the structure of the word, its separation into root and affixal morphemes is the subject of morphological or morphemic analysis. Morphological word formation involves the creation of new words by changing the form of existing words using various formal devices according to certain word formation models. The connection of word formation with lexicology is an obvious phenomenon, because learning to complete the vocabulary? in addition, word-forming formants allow to distinguish groups of words not only according to their grammatical affiliation, but also according to their lexical-semantic properties, according to their belonging to certain classes and categories. Modern medical terminology can be considered as one of the most comprehensive and complex terms. It contains several thousand-year-old words and phrases. It is necessary to create an educational base for students to learn medical language.

Latin is a synthetic, inflected language in language classification terminology. That is, a language dominated by the formation of words with the help of inflections. Types of stem or ending changes. Latin words contain a lexical semantic element and endings that indicate the grammatical use of the word. The addition of the root meaning the meaning of the word and the ending form the elements of a very compact sentence.

The semantics of medical language is concerned with the meanings of terms, words, and structures of expressions in the field of medicine, how concepts are expressed and interpreted in their related contexts. The semantics of medical language is an important guide that facilitates the accurate and precise expression of medical information, the delivery of the essence and goals of medicine, and the cooperation of medical companies. It facilitates the correct expression and understanding of semantics, medical data, concepts and their associated context. Semantics, the meaning, concept, or property expressed by words, phrases, or symbols. Semantics studies the meaning, understanding, concept expressed by words and expressions, and their changes, rich features, homonymy, synonymy, metonymy, contextual variation, etc.

The structural features of modern medical terminology are seen on the basis of academic, scientific and practical systems. These systems will have the following semantic properties:

Unique Attribution: Each word, phrase or symbol conveys a unique meaning and has a specific medical meaning.

Specificity: Words and phrases learned in medical terminology have specific meanings in the medical tradition. This terminology has specific requirements for clear and correct usage of the text.

Pointer: The pointer of medical terminology is very important. Related to their meanings, concepts and their alternative information.

Structural layers: Medical terminology can use structural layers, prefix, suffix or other symbols. They help to analyze the meaning or explain the structure of the word.

Custom Order: In medical terminology, words are written in an order based on established rules rather than their own. It is mandatory to follow these rules.

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- Hanks, Patrick 2013. Lexicography from earliest times to the present. In Keith Allan (ed.) Oxford Handbook of the History of Linguistics. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 503–35.
- Harris, Zellig S. 1948. Componential analysis of a Hebrew paradigm. *Language* 24: 87–91.
- Harris, Zellig S. 1951. *Methods in Structural Linguistics*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Heim, Irene R. 1983. File change semantics and the familiarity theory of definiteness. In Rainer Bäuerle, Ch. Schwarze and Arnim von Stechow (eds) *Meaning, Use, and the Interpretation of Language*. Berlin: De Gruyter, 164–89.
- Heim, Irene R. 1988. *The Semantics of Definite and Indefinite Noun Phrases*. New York: Garland.
- Hjelmslev, Louis 1943. *Omkring Sprogteoriens Grundlaeggelse*. Copenhagen. Reprinted as *Prolegomena to a Theory of Language*. Trans. Francis J. Whitfield. Madison: University of Wisconsin. 1961.
- Humboldt, Wilhelm von 1836. Einleitung. Über die Verschiedenheit des menschlichen Sprachbaues und ihren Einfluss auf die geistige Entwicklung des Menschengeschlechts. In *Über die Kawi-Sprache auf der Insel Java*. Erster Band. Berlin: Druckerei der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- Isidore 1850. *Etymologiarum*. In Jacques-Paul Migne (ed.) *Patrologiae Cursus Completus, Patrologiae Latinae Tomus LXXXII*. Paris: J-P Migne, 73–847.

§1.8. Sociolinguistic research and differentiation in linguistics

The emergence of this method of research in linguistics is related to the diversity of the structure of society. Stratification is expressed in speech and language differences between representatives of a certain social group. As a result of stratification (social division), sociolinguistic indicators are created. They are explained by linguistic elements: phraseological and lexical units, syntactic structures, phonetic features. The research subject of sociolinguistics is the "man-society" problem. The object of research is the variability of the language structure. Accordingly, variables (indicators) become the object of analysis.

One of the main methods of sociolinguistics is the correlation (statistical relationship) of social and linguistic phenomena. Data for analysis can be obtained by conducting a survey among respondents. This method is widely used in sociolinguistics, as it allows to create an idea about the language, to determine the relative social level of competing linguistic forms.

Representatives of various schools of linguistics have always been interested in the social aspect of language. Ideas about the close connection between linguistics and the social life of native speakers were developed by Shcherba, Polivanov, Shakhmatov and other famous scientists.

We can analyze them by dividing them into the following parts:

1. Visual device. It is used to study the social activity of the language system. The descriptive method of linguistic research requires a comprehensive and very precise description of morphemes, phonemes, words, grammatical forms, etc. The review of each element is done formally and semantically. This approach is currently used in conjunction with the structural method of linguistic research.

2. Comparative technique. This can be attributed to the number of modern methods of linguistic research. Like the descriptive technique, the comparative method of language learning focuses on the present, on the functioning of the linguistic structure. However, the main task is to understand the differences and similarities between two (or more) languages. The main subject of the comparative

method of linguistic research is the structure of language systems. When using this technique, it is necessary to constantly compare both the individual elements of the structure and the entire area.

3. Structure method. This method appeared in the 20th century, so it is considered one of the modern methods of linguistic research. The formation of the structural method was associated with the work of Polish and Russian scientist I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay, Russian linguist N. S. Trubetskoï, Swiss linguist F. de Saussure and other prominent scientists. The main task of this method of linguistic research is to know the language as a structural structure, its parts and its components are interconnected through a system of strict relationships. The structural method, in turn, allows to study the connections, relations, dependencies between them.

4. Distributive analysis. This method of linguistic research is based on the study of the environment of individual units in the text. When using it, information about the full grammatical or lexical meaning of the components is not used. The formation of distributive analysis is connected with the emergence of "descriptive linguistics", which is one of the main schools of structuralism in the USA.

The distributive method of linguistic research relies on various phenomena:

Accompaniment of the analyzed component with other units or priority of other elements in the speech stream. The ability of an element to relate to other components lexically, phonetically, or grammatically.

This method of linguistic research is aimed at creating word-forming structures of a word and a certain phrase (sentence) in the form of a hierarchy of elements that are placed together. For clarity, consider the following example: "The old woman who lived there went to Anna's house." Syntactic analysis consists of considering the relationship of each word in a sentence with other linguistic elements present in it.

In its modern interpretation, this method was developed by the supporters of the Prague School of Linguistics. It was first applied to phonology and later to morphology. Representatives of the Prague school viewed the morpheme as a

linguistic unit at the level of morphology. It is described as a cluster of elementary opposites (number, aspect, case, person, etc.). A morpheme with various contrasts is divided into "semes" - elementary meanings. It is a method of studying the content aspect of the important functions of the language system. The technique was developed within the framework of structural semantic analysis. The component method of linguistic analysis is aimed at dividing the value into minimal semantic elements. This method is one of the universal methods in linguistics. Linguists widely use it in their scientific work. One of the hypotheses of the method is the assumption that the meaning of each linguistic unit (including words) contains a set of components. It is recommended to use this method in the process of identifying semantic universals, which should be taken into account in automatic translation. The technique is based on the idea of fundamentally separating the semantic content of each word.

§1.9. Aspects of translation in medical terminology

Translation is important in translating medical words and phrases correctly and accurately into other languages, as well as learning about variations for medical words in other languages. Translation in medical terminology is of great importance for medical personnel, specialists working in the field of science, writers of medical articles and programs. This process is also important in increasing the cooperation of the countries' medical fields, implementing medical information and continuously absorbing medical research.

The expression "Translation Aspects in Medical Terminology" refers to points that are important in the process of translating medical words or concepts into another language.

Aspects of translation in medical terminology may include:

a) Interdisciplinary systems and direct translations. It is carried out through systems and dictionaries developed for the translation of scientific words in medical terminology.

b) Clear words and concepts. Medical terminology has specific words and concepts that require direct use and appropriate translation.

c) Concepts in anatomy, physiology, pathology and other fields. Medical words and concepts can be anatomical, physiological, pathological and other fields. It is imperative to understand these aspects and translate them correctly.

d) Society, culture and historical context. Understanding societal, cultural, and historical contexts is important when translating medical terminology. Some words and concepts may change over time.

e) Professional jargon and general systems. Medical words and concepts can be professional jargon (specific language within a field) or general terms (common language). It is necessary to translate this jargon and its systems correctly.

Understanding language, medical terms and concepts, being able to answer questions and provide scientific messages is important in translation. As new medical terms and concepts emerge, creativity in translating and translating them is also important. These aspects are important for a successful translation in medical terminology and enable the translating person or organization to translate medical words directly according to the subject of the medical word.

The following important points for translation in medical terminology can be noted:

1. Accurate translation. Clear and understandable translation of medical words and phrases. It helps explain the translated text even for people who are not familiar with medical terminology. It is very important that medical words and phrases are understandable and clear when translating, because these words contain information in the field of human health and treatment. By following the rules below, medical words and phrases can be translated clearly and comprehensibly. Medical words and phrases are very important to translate. It is common for words and phrases to be repeatedly lengthened or shortened, so it is necessary to choose the same method when translating. Finding Meaningful Equivalents Finding meaningful equivalents for each medical word and phrase is of great importance when translating a word to its meaningful equivalent, using an annotated dictionary

or a word base. Medical When translating words and phrases, it is necessary to understand its context. Therefore, it is important to take into account factors such as what medical processes occur around, in which field the word is used, what basic practices in treatment it represents. It is very important to use short and understandable sentences for medical words and phrases in translation. It is also appropriate to use simplified translation methods to ensure users exchange ideas through words and to form information through words.

2. The context of the word. When translating medical terminology, it is also important to determine the context of the word and the environment in which it is used, as well as the field of application of the medical word.

3. Medical research and news. During the translation process, it is useful to follow the news about medical words and their explanations, to translate according to medical research and international standards.

4. Words similar to private languages. It is important to take into account these features in additional decisions, more precisely explaining and translating similar words of medical terms.

5. Regulatory creation. Translation also corresponds to regulatory creation in medical terminology. The meaning of translated medical words and phrases is important in creating rules and standard usages for precise and accurate use of translated words.

Translation helps ensure correct, accurate and correct communication between medical words and terminology. This process enhances international medical scientific communication and allows medical words to better explain existing medical messages.

Jackendoff, Ray S. 1983. *Semantics and Cognition*. Cambridge MA: MIT Press.
Jackendoff, Ray S. 2007. *Language, Consciousness, Culture: Essays on Mental Structure (Jean Nicod Lectures)*. Cambridge MA: MIT Press.
Jakobson, Roman 1936. Beitrag zur allgemeinen Kasuslehre. *Travaux du Cercle Linguistique de Prague* 6: 240–88. [‘Contribution to the general theory of case’ in Chapter 22 of Linda R. Waugh and Monique Monville-Burston (eds) 1990. *Roman Jakobson On Language*. Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press, 332–85.]

§1.10. Electronic information systems

Electronic medical information systems for the internet and medical information systems used in medical terminology standards, data structure, and creation of interfaces according to them. and contain medical information in an efficient, accurate and personalized manner. ETMT is important for the interpretation of medical terms, the collection and acquisition of medical data, the conduct of medical research, the identification of relationships with medical terms in other fields, the interpretation of medical messages, and similar tasks.

The following main points can be considered in the development of electronic medical information systems and their application in medical terminology:

1. Creation of standards and regulations. ETMT itself creates standards and regulations for medical words and terminology. These standards represent the basic rules needed to unify the acquisition, distribution and use of information, and to unify a number of medical terms and concepts in medical terminology.
2. Data structure. ETMT includes one of the important tasks in creating a standard data structure for collecting, storing and interpreting medical data. In this structure, medical terms and their explanations should be clear and consistent.
3. Interfaces and Platforms. ETMT is a leader in creating interfaces and platforms for learning, translating, elucidating information and conducting medical research, medical terms and terminology.
4. Mastery. ETMT plays an important role in assimilating medical words and terminology with information from other fields. This helps to associate medical terms with similar terms from other fields and to give them the same interpretation.
5. Internet access. ETMT provides easy access to medical terms and terminology over the Internet. It is useful for medical professionals, students, and scientists, while contributing to the global medical community.

Electronic medical information systems play an important role in facilitating the correct and accurate use of medical terms, the effective acquisition and dissemination of medical information, the development of medical research, and

the handling of medical terms in other fields. Electronic health information systems (EHIS) are IT (Information Technology) platforms that combine medical words, data, and services in a separate and integrated system. These systems are aimed at efficient delivery of medical services, data dissemination and medical analysis.

§1.11. The theory of development and word formation of new terms in modern medicine

It is known that one of the most important methods of enriching the vocabulary of medical terminology and creating new terms is word composition or basic structure. When a compound word consists of two elements, the first element defines the second, which is usually called the nucleus. Issues of word formation in Latin occupy an increasingly important place in linguistic literature. As can be seen from the scientific literature on word formation, the attention of linguists is not only the description of new ways of word formation, but also the development of a general theory of word formation. The results achieved in this direction were significant and led to a change in the position of word formation in a number of linguistic disciplines. Thus, some scientists completely attribute it to morphology, i.e. to grammar, other researchers to lexicology, and a third group of scientists allocate an intermediate place between these two branches of linguistics to word formation.

It should be recognized that word formation is indeed closely related to both grammar and lexicology. The connection between word formation and grammar is explained by the fact that the study of the formation of new words inevitably affects questions of their structure, that is, questions of morphology. Naturally, the study of the phenomena and processes of word formation cannot be carried out without taking into account the grammatical categories of the words contained in them, and the word-formation suffixes themselves, usually, at the same time, show

that the derived word belongs to the corresponding word. is an indicator. a certain part of speech.

For each part of the sentence, its own word formation tools are used, for example, nouns are mainly filled in by forming additional words and forming the main word.

Studying the structure of the word, its separation into root and affixal morphemes is the subject of morphological or morphemic analysis. Morphological word formation involves the creation of new words by changing the form of existing words using various formal means according to certain word formation models.

The connection of word formation with lexicology is an obvious phenomenon, because learning to complete the vocabulary? In addition, word-forming formants make it possible to distinguish groups of words not only according to their grammatical affiliation, but also according to their lexical-semantic properties, according to their belonging to certain classes and categories.

It should be noted that new words are created not only under the influence of changes in the surrounding reality, but also under the influence of intralinguistic factors. Under the influence of various (intra- and extra-linguistic) factors, changes can occur not only in the level of activity of the models, but also in the distribution of the fields of use (general vocabulary and its various functional styles, special terminology and others).

Latin has a complex and varied system of word-formation tools. For each part of speech, certain methods of word formation unique to it are used. New lexical units are created with the help of tools of all levels of the language - phonetic, morphemic, lexical-semantic and syntactic tools.

Sometimes several different methods are used at the same time.

Jaszczolt, Kasia (Katarzyna) M. 2009. *Representing Time: An Essay on Temporality as Modality*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Johnson, Samuel 1755. *A Dictionary of the English Language: In which the Words are Deduced From their Originals, and Illustrated by Examples from the Best Writers. To which are prefixed, a history of the language, and an English grammar*. 2 vols. London: W. Strahan.

There are three main types of word formation: phonetic, morphological and semantic. With phonetic word formation, new words are formed through onomatopoeia (for example: coucou). Phonetic word formation also serves to form participles, that is, words expressing different emotional states (for example: chut, pst, etc.).

Morphological word formation implies the formation of new words by changing the form of existing words according to certain word formation models (for example: cendre-cendrier, porte + parole = porte-parole, etc.).

With the formation of a semantic word, the form of the word does not change, only its meaning or function changes (for example: voler "to fly" -voler "to steal", passant-le passant, etc.).

The characteristics of medical terms as specific units of language are predetermined by the field of their use - a certain field of knowledge. We consider the medical term as a linguistic sign in the special function of the carrier of information about the system of scientific knowledge and practical measures combined in order to diagnose, treat and prevent diseases, maintain and strengthen people's health and working ability. . The peculiarity of medical terms is that they are not created for a specific condition, but for continuous operation.

Systematic semantics is a type of formalized semantics based on the analysis of interrelated meanings between words in a language. A systematic semantics language is aimed at analyzing meanings, usually explaining meanings using formal programs. It helps to automatically analyze words and their meanings. These features help with semantic analysis, semantic querying, and other automatic interpretation of data.

Integral (unifying) and differential (differentiating) themes play an important role in determining the meaning and functions of words. In other words, the meaning and meaning structure of a word consists of a set of different integral and differential symbols. Small components of the meaning of a word (semema) are semes. Just as natural substances are divided into their constituent elements

according to their chemical composition (for example, water H₂O, salt-NaS!), the meaning of the word seems to be a whole, but it is relative, it is structural it is divided into parts. The meaning of the word (sememe) is "hidden under the shell" of a certain seme in the speech, and this seme is considered the main leader in the speech. The meaning of a word (sememe) is interconnected with other semes, forming its own microsystem and ensuring the integrity of the word's meaning. The method of component analysis is of great importance in studying the semantic structure of certain word meanings (semes), as one chemical element is found in the composition of various substances. Through this method, the meaning of the word, its components, the interaction of these components, the role, place and function, and importance of the language and speech are determined.

A word is studied as a language unit (lexeme) in a language, and as a speech unit in a speech. The study of a word in speech, its ability to be combined with other words, the creation of a semantic syntagm, and the fact that it requires certain words and word forms to fully reveal its meaning form the basis of the valence theory. Word valence as a substantial-semantic phenomenon is related to the meaning of the word and its manifestation in the sentence. The theory of valence is objective, important and of scientific and practical importance. Because it plays an important role in revealing the inner possibility of the word, certain semantic features specific to the word. The semantic connection of words directly creates the semantic relationship of their meanings. The combination of a word with another word happens according to its semantic possibility. Compare: the word "water" has the meanings of "softness", "liquidity". That is why it can be directly combined with the verb "to drink". Because "soft" and "liquid" things can be drunk.

Kamp, Hans 1981. A theory of truth and semantic representation. In Jereon A.G. Groenendijk, Theo M.V. Janssen and Martin B.J. Stokhof (eds) *Formal Methods in the Study of Language*. Amsterdam: Mathematisch Centrum, 277–322.

Kamp, Hans and Uwe Reyle 1993. *From Discourse to Logic: Introduction to Modeltheoretic Semantics of Natural Language, Formal Logic and Discourse Representation Theory*. Dordrecht: Kluwer.

Kaplan, David 1978. Dthat. In Peter Cole (ed.) *Syntax and Semantics 9: Pragmatics*. New York, 221–43.

Katz, Jerrold J. 1967. Recent issues in semantic theory. *Foundations of Language* 3: 124–94.

The semantic relationship between words creates a direct syntactic relationship, that is, syntactic constructions are formed. Because syntactic relation is based on semantic relation. This, in turn, shows the dialectical relationship between semantics and syntax. However, it is worth noting that syntactic connection does not result in valence, but syntactic connection results from valence.

Semantic word formation leads to the emergence of new words that act as homonyms of existing words, only the functional-semantic properties change. is used, i.e. conversion, phraseologisation and the formation of semantic homonyms. Word formation is the main, most important method of developing the vocabulary of the language, because the laws of language development are especially evident in the field of word formation. The vocabulary of the language and the mechanism of word formation that serves it provide the richest material for observations, judgments and generalizations. As a system, the dictionary is in constant motion. Today, in our medical institute, the Latin language is not included among foreign languages or other languages, but is a separate part of the normal and topographical human anatomy, in this regard, the science of the Latin language occupies a special place. The way of teaching Latin is clear and unlike the way of teaching the humanities, the teaching of this subject requires a special approach because no one speaks the language today. First of all, it is necessary to talk about getting students interested in this subject, discovering new features of this subject every day, taking an important place in their future profession.

It can be said that Latin became the main language along with other languages of the university. Students get acquainted with the basics of medical terminology in order to successfully continue their studies in the field of medicine. The purpose of the Latin teaching methodology is to explain to students in an understandable, simple language in an integrated way with other subjects: for example, with Russian, English and German languages, anatomy, physiology, health basics in our institute. The main goal of the Latin language teaching methodology is to form students' professional competence in medical terminology, to master the basics of the Latin language, which allows them to read, write and

translate correctly, as well as explain the meaning of the text. In the process of teaching Latin, interdisciplinary teaching methods are implemented that improve students' understanding and memorization of medical terms, this holistic method of teaching Latin fulfills general educational and educational tasks. It is known that the tasks of general education are to enrich the vocabulary of the Greek-Latin language, to expand the outlook on medical terminology, to develop logical thinking and, of course, to improve the medical culture of students.

Medical Terminology is a collection of medical words and expressions that describe the specific meanings and uses of medical terms. For example, the medical term "cardiovascular" is a large medical word, and this term is related to the system and system of the body. The word "blood vessel" or "from the Greek "cardia" (heart) is formed by expressing "vascular" (arteries and veins). This term is called "cardiovascular system" or "cardiovascular disease" and its meaning is "about the Greek heart and veins".

We have looked at different ways of morphological word formation that occur by changing existing verbal material according to certain word formation models. Modeling of lexical units obtained by morphological word formation can be compound lexical units (prefixes, suffixes, analytic and compound words) or complex shortened and truncated words.

Now we will consider a number of word formation methods in which the expression plan does not change, that is, semantic word formation.

Semantic word formation leads to the emergence of new words that act as homonyms of existing words, only the functional-semantic properties change. words. The following types of semantic word formation are distinguished: conversion, phraseologisation, grammaticalization and formation of semantic homonyms. (garde-boue, porte-bagages, ouvre-botte, tail-racines, brise-pierres, perce-verre), toilettries, clothes, etc. (garde-robe, lave-vaisselle, cure-dent, porte-cigar). Compound nouns of this model are also used to designate people by occupation, profession (porte-drapeau, aide-comptable, garde-malade), animals,

insects, plants (turne-per, perce-neige, perce-muraille) can serve. This model is very effective.

Low productivity - the formation of nouns according to the "front + noun" model. (arriere-cour, avant-garde, avant-poste), as well as according to the "adj. + noun" model (bas-relief, bassecour, plate-forme, grand-mere). The "noun + noun" model is very effective in modern language. (truck-citerne, wagon-bar, tissu-ponge, rornan-fleuve, histoire-fantasy). Compound adjectives "adj.+adj." made according to the model: sourd-muet, bleu-fonce, etc.

Word formation is the main, most important method of developing the vocabulary of the language, because the laws of language development are especially evident in the field of word formation. That's why we chose the conversion or false derivative as the aspect of study. The vocabulary of the language and the mechanism of word formation that serves it provide the richest material for observations, judgments and generalizations. As a system, the dictionary is in constant motion.

CHAPTER II

SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MEDICAL TERMS AND TEACHING METHODOLOGY

§2.1. About the methodology of teaching latin terms

Vocabulary teaching methodology represents a teaching-methodical process that involves teaching vocabulary to students. This methodology includes students' correct orthographic writing rules and correct understanding of information.

The following steps can help you implement vocabulary teaching methods:

Basic concepts: Basic knowledge with terms and conversations is important to engage students. The process of teaching vocabulary begins with providing basic concepts and rekindling students' interest.

Modeling: Students are modeled when teaching terms. The teacher sets an example for teaching students by presenting their terms as simple, straightforward, and mature.

Practical exercises: In teaching terms, practical exercises help the students to implement the acquired knowledge. It is appropriate to give students practical training in a subject to learn written actions.

Evaluation of students' experiences: The teacher tries to see the level of development of students by evaluating their written efforts. Feedback is very important for students to correct their mistakes and for their development.

Setting goals: It is very important to set goals in the process of teaching vocabulary. Clearly and clearly stating the objectives in each lesson explains to students what approach they should take.

Use of technology: The use of technology in vocabulary teaching, such as interactive textbooks, online tools, electronic assessment of written activities, online communication with students can make learning more interesting and effective.

The methodology of teaching medical terminology in the Uzbek language, as well as the semantics of Latin terms, is one of the important topics of our time, because there are educational methods that include practice in this topic, and programs and articles based on them form a very large field.

The demands arising from the development of science and huge changes in production, which are one of the most important conditions of today, place new demands on the field of education. At the same time, special attention is paid to the science of Latin language and medical terminology, which is necessary for every medical specialist, in medical institutions of higher education. In this regard, the methods of effective use of technologies for the formation of professional competence in the process of teaching Latin to students of medical education, the development of the skills of correct translation of medical terms and texts, and ensuring its compliance with modern educational requirements are of great importance. becomes important.

As our President Sh. Mirziyoyev noted in his lectures at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Education and training, science, health care, culture and art, issues of sports development, ensuring that our young people have in-depth knowledge, mastering foreign languages and modern information and communication technologies will remain our priority.

For this reason, it is appropriate to prepare the future medical specialists with Latin-language medical texts and medical terms, medical exercises, and the formation of communicative competencies.

Professional role-playing games with students are planned, the main purpose of which is to activate students in the educational process, to form motivation for learning Latin.

Creation of a methodology for the formation of professional and linguistic competences of students of medical higher education institutions through Latin language and medical terminology literature and textbooks, production of a model for the formation of professional competence in Latin for future medical workers

based on an innovative linguo-technological approach; development of methodological recommendations for the improvement of the Latin language teaching project oriented to the profession by means of intensive methods and the introduction of methodical technologies related to the understanding of the medical context; It consists in the development of a Latin-Uzbek, Latin-Russian dictionary of medicine, aimed at forming the professional competence of students of medical higher education institutions in Latin.

The scientific principles of formation of professional competences in students are defined through literature on Latin language and medical terminology; Modern and effective methods are developed that serve to increase the efficiency of students' professional competencies. With the use of Latin literature and manuals related to medicine, students are given practical recommendations that serve to increase the effectiveness of the content of professional competencies, and their effectiveness is tested. An effective mechanism for assessing the professional and social skills of students of medical higher education institutions, which determines the level of knowledge of the Latin language, will be improved on the basis of tests developed for control. Pedagogical prerequisites for formation of professional communicative competence and preparation for reading comprehension and translation for the process of teaching students of preventive medical education in Latin are selected. Methodological methods aimed at the formation of medical professional competence are developed.

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§2.2. Comprehension the basics of medical terminology

After learning the general basics of medicine, students should be taught to understand medical terminology using the Latin alphabet.

Learning medical terminology such as the naming of basic anatomical structures and functions, warnings, etc. is essential. The semantics of Latin terms should be explained to students in the context in which each Latin term is understood. For example, when the word "corpus" is used in anatomy, it mainly refers to an organ or part of the body. It is important to strengthen the semantics of Latin terms among students with interactive educational methods, mutual discussions, examples in textbooks and study guides. The use of the latest technologies in the teaching of medical terminology is certainly not without its results, online classes, websites, interactive programs and local or international Internet resources for medical terminology, medical electronic dictionaries and applications provide convenience for the student.

To understand the basics of medical terminology, the following methods also leave positive results for the student:

Clarity and Expression: Every word or term should be clearly and correctly expressed. All the teacher's instructions should be applied so that the concepts are clear and correct. In order to ensure reading and understanding during the flood, it is necessary to read the words and terms many times. It is very important to memorize the word or term and learn it by using it again.

Learning and Practice: Learning concepts requires knowledge of biology, chemistry, anatomy, and other scientific disciplines. In order to learn how to practice in medicine, it is important to work in a laboratory, clinic, or in a practical field.

KOSTITCH A. The problem of medical terminology. - *La Presse médicale*, 1971, N1, p.20.

Completion of the curriculum: To learn medical terminology, it is necessary to complete the school and university curricula. Explanation of textbooks and familiarization with literature will be helpful. In order to master the learned concepts, it is necessary to support these terms, write questions and answers, write articles or create lesson notes.

Using medical terms in text: Using medical texts in the study of medicine. It is important to read medical books, search medical journals, and familiarize yourself with other words. Use self-referenced software to learn concepts, such as medical dictionaries, electronic medical databases, online resources, and medical manuals. Discussing concepts with other students and organizing group work will be very useful.

Through these methods, you can be successful in learning and understanding medical terminology.

§2.3. Tests, evaluations and interactive negotiation method

It is useful to establish multiple certification tests and assessment systems for students' mastery of medical terminology and Latin terms. It is also important to make students comfortable using the lessons. Understanding the basics of medical terminology includes teaching students the basic concepts in the field of medicine and their naming.

It is appropriate to use the terminology in practice by talking with students about medicine, consulting and other interactive activities. Organizing interactive discussions with students, learning new words and terms in the field of medicine, expressing their opinions and they can help create interest with questions. When learning Latin terms and terminology, it is important to give examples in context to understand how they appear in real life. This is necessary to help students learn new words and use them correctly. Textbooks, study guides, articles, and electronic resources can be used to help students learn medical terminology. use is

one of the common topics. Students learn more about the practical enrichment of medicine by applying the learned terminology in practice, studying diseases and treatments, and enhancing their knowledge of medicine through the practical traditions of medicine. In teaching medical terminology, each the method being practical, interactive and more interesting makes students comfortable and increases motivation in this field.

§2.4. Method of teaching the semantics of latin terms

Among all the subjects taught in higher medical schools, Latin is of particular importance. Today, in our medical institute, the Latin language is not included among foreign languages or other languages, but is a separate part of the normal and topographical human anatomy, in this regard, the science of the Latin language occupies a special place. The method of teaching Latin is clear and unlike the method of teaching humanities, teaching this subject requires a special approach, because no one speaks this language today. First of all, it is necessary to talk about getting students interested in this subject, discovering new features of this subject day by day, taking an important place in their future profession.

It can be said that Latin became the main language along with other languages of the university. Students will be introduced to the basics of medical terminology in order to successfully continue their studies in the field of medicine.

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The purpose of the Latin teaching methodology is to explain to students in an understandable, simple language in an integrated way with other subjects: for example, with Russian, English and German languages, anatomy, physiology, health basics in our institute. The main goal of the Latin language teaching methodology is to form students' professional competence in medical terminology, to master the basics of the Latin language, which allows them to read, write and translate correctly, as well as explain the meaning of the text. In the process of teaching Latin, interdisciplinary teaching methods are implemented that improve students' understanding and memorization of medical terms, this holistic method of teaching Latin fulfills general educational and educational tasks. It is known that the tasks of general education are to enrich the vocabulary of the Greek-Latin language, to expand the outlook on medical terminology, to develop logical thinking and, of course, to improve the medical culture of students.

Teaching medical terminology requires interactive methods because these methods help students to increase the application of concepts and learning through their application.

§2.5. Medical charts and games

Make tables and games about the names, functions, diseases and treatment methods of external organs. Through games, students can express themselves and learn medical terms. Teaching medical terms through textbooks and practicals prepared for students. Writing questions and answers and following instructions through medical texts during practicals. Videos and animations are useful in teaching concepts. By creating animations about anatomy, physiology, and medical processes, students can easily grasp concepts. Organization of practical experiences for students. For example, enhancing students' learning of medical terms through laboratory work, practicing on an anatomy model, and other hands-on exercises. Guide students to learn medical terms through virtual classes and labs. Organize virtual training on medical processes, diseases and treatment methods. Organize role plays by having students complete a task. For example,

students can create a disease simulation and perform all the necessary actions to become a doctor.

The following methodology for learning the practice and method of teaching the semantics of Latin terms also gives an effective result:

Concrete texts and articles: When teaching Latin terms, it is very useful to use practical texts and articles. Students can be introduced to texts that show how they use new words, phrases, and terms in real life.

Contextual Learning: When learning Latin terms, it is important to teach them through contextual learning. When terms are learned based on meaning and context, students understand how to use these terms in their tasks and environments.

Practice exercises and role-plays: Practice exercises and role-plays are very useful for learning Latin terms. Students can be introduced to Latin terms from a variety of texts, learn them through practical exercises, support them through role-playing, and provide opportunities for them to experience their own learning process.

Content Lessons: When learning Latin terms, content lessons should be created. It is important for the lessons to be interactive and interpretive, to increase students' attention and motivation.

Collaboration among students: Group work and partnership scheduling are helpful for students to learn and master Latin terms with each other. It is very important that students can help each other in teaching famous words and terms to make the learning process more interesting.

When these methods are implemented together, students will be successful in learning Latin terms in a semantic and practical way. Meaningful lesson structure and the preparation of meaningful teaching materials are important in keeping students interested and motivated in learning Latin terms. What should be taught to students and what they should learn should be defined. Objectives for the study of Latin terms should be defined in each section of the lesson and should be derived from the objectives prepared to ensure that the students make progress in

the calculation of the information. would be acceptable to begin with. Students improve their knowledge by engaging and understanding the content during class. Interactive lessons and games should be used to engage students in learning Latin terms. Virtual games, additional applications, and interactive formats of educational materials help students to gain information and increase their understanding of the content. Speaking and regular conversations are important in the curriculum for practical learning of Latin terms. This is important for students to express themselves, learn words, and express themselves. In learning Latin terms, meaningful lesson structures, practical exercises, and projects help students master, learn, and apply. necessary to develop support capabilities. This helps to create opportunities for students to engage in activities during class, practice their ideas, and understand concepts.

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§2.6. The method of stimulation is in the terminology of medical charts and games

Medical tables and games are an effective tool to stimulate students' interest in learning and use of medical terms and are part of interactive methods. The following examples show how medical charts and games can be used for learning: Medical term card: Create interactive term cards to help students learn medical terms. The cards can contain each term, its meaning, and pictures. Students will be able to explore the flashcards for additional information. A lottery game can be fun and effective in learning medical terms. Students have to correctly identify and add the medical words on the lottery cards. If students also guess the medical word that is substituted, they win a raffle. If the bingo cards given to students have different medical terms on them, students win a bingo that identifies words they have heard or learned in class. Create anatomy puzzles for students . With each piece associated with a medical term or organ name, students can learn anatomy concepts by doing jigsaw puzzles.

Use simulations and animations to allow students to learn about medical processes. Students can play games to learn about themselves in a specific situation, understand the disease, and how to treat it. Students from other countries can play games. may participate in learning medical terms and jargon to work with variables. In the International Lottery Game, students from all walks of life teach their words to others and learn from them. These medical charts and games are fun, interactive, and effective ways for students to learn medical terms. allows you to learn concepts through.

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§2.7. Regarding its connection with other subjects in the teaching of medical terms

The main goal of the science of Latin language and medical terminology is to form the knowledge, skills and qualifications of the students for the future medical profession. For this purpose, students, first term, definition and it is necessary (required) to have a certain understanding of the system of terms. Term - special lexicon, every specialist (physician) who wants to work successfully in all fields of science and technology and national economy, including in production, needs a special lexicon, a phrase related to his field, i.e. is to understand the term correctly and be able to use it in oral or written speech during the period of activity. The main function of the term (Latin terminus-garara) is to clearly express the scientific concept in one sense. A term can be a word (science, tissue, gene, disease, appendicitis, fluorography) or a phrase (chest, spine, hypertensive disease, hygiene). The terms used in medicine differ from the words in the literary language used in everyday activities and express the concepts of scientific and scientific technology. It is the result of a scientific theoretical conclusion, a reflection of a certain scientific theoretical fragment (scientific system of knowledge).

The incomparable development of science and technology requires vigilance and vigilance from students. Because the changes in everyday life encourage them to work tirelessly, learn, and intellectually master. Therefore, in the practical teaching of the Latin language, it is advisable to make wide use of the possibilities of short, concise explanations of phonetic, grammatical and professional terms, without prolonging the generalizations. Unlike the words and phrases used in everyday life, a definition (Latin -definito) or a brief explanation is added to a scientific concept. Some important aspects of the scientific concept that need to be explained are revealed. It is known that in special dictionaries terms related to terminology and encyclopedia are given with comments, for example: Pneumonia is a cold process that occurs in lung tissues independently or as a complication of a

disease. It is understood that young students know the essence of a scientific concept, and being able to connect one concept with another defines its place in the system of concepts of science.

Terminological system is a certain science in world linguistics, terminology is a system of names, words, phrases that are in communication with each other and interact with each other in expressing the scientific concept in the system of concepts. Terminology, unlike other layers of the dictionary, is also a science of regulation and standardization. From the first days of the complete independence of our country, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Terminology Committee for the regulation of Uzbek medical terms has been working under the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan. It is known that the subject of terminology, like other branches of general linguistics, is always in motion, something changes in it, is added, withdrawn from use, and withdrawn. Many previously familiar special terms (words, phrases) acquire a new scientific concept (content). Terminology as a science is an integral part of scientific literary language. The famous linguist, academician V. H. Vasilenko said that "the absence of a clear terminology is inappropriate for science." It is a legal document that testifies that every young specialist who has received a doctor's diploma belongs to the profession of a medical worker, that is, he has perfectly mastered the Latin language.

A student learns one of the mother tongue, Russian and foreign languages in secondary general education school, but in the medical university and college, along with the languages studied at school, they begin to study Latin. Of course, to overcome the subtle difficulties in learning a new language thoroughly knowledge and experience gained in mastering the above-mentioned languages will help.

Medical terms - medical, medical biological and related to medicine consists of separate terminological systems related to several other disciplines. They are Among them, there are three main types of systems that give Latin names to their concepts and objects, and they use Latin vocabulary to different extents and degrees.

1-These systems are as follows. Anatomical and histological nomenclature

All anatomical and histological groups known today includes terms. Current International Anatomical Nomenclature (Nomina anatomica) for the first time in Paris in 1955 at the VI International of Anatomists an abbreviation consisting of the initial letters of Latin words adopted at the Congress the form is expressed in the form of RNA. Since then, it has been filled several times and changes have been made. The first edition of the council is at the beginning of the word in the history of this science was first recorded as an internationally recognized list of Latin anatomical terms. Even now, Latin remains the language of all fields of science. The list of Russian equivalent terms developed on the basis of the Latin text of the nomenclature and later approved at the All-Union Congress of Anatomists, Histologists, Embryologists held in 1986 has not lost its importance. In order to effectively and correctly use this nomenclature, to know the correct pronunciation of Latin terms, to be able to independently create Latin terms without dictionaries, sufficient knowledge and training in Latin classes it is necessary to acquire skills. (Greek klinike techne-judicial art, looking after lying-in patients). It is pathos related to various clinical specialties - sciences that study the disease, including includes the terms pathological anatomy and pathological physiology. Most first, surgery (cheirurgia), work activity, names of diseases, pathological process and conditions, disease signs, symptoms (Greek symptome - sign) and syndromes (Greek syndrome - formation of signs), operation names, research and treatment methods, medical equipment, instruments, etc. are also named in Latin.

2.Clinical terminology is thousands of names and terms that YOU use in lectures, examining patients, writing medical histories, working with textbooks and guidelines. In this system of medical terminology, the use of the Latin language is not mandatory. It mostly depends on the school, traditions, level of culture and the type of special literature (textbook, dictionary, etc.) covering the activities of the main medical worker. Along with the Russian and Uzbek names of the diseases used in clinical terminology, Latin equivalents are also used: hernia, bone fracture

(fractura), rak abdominalis), etc. For skillful, efficient and effective use of clinical terms, the ancient Greek language It is necessary to know the means of making z, because they are widely used in clinical terminology.

3. Pharmaceutical terms This is the name of medicines made from plants and chemicals. Every drug produced in Uzbekistan has both Uzbek and Latin names at the same time. The latter is used when a recipe is written in Latin. There are thousands of names of medicines in our country. These include medicinal plants, inorganic and organic chemistry, chemical, synthetic and semi-synthetic compounds

§2.8. The practical importance of teaching latin terms

At a time when international relations are on the rise, and the era of globalization is taking its reign, mastering languages in every way is of great importance. It is known that students studying in medical universities and colleges in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan usually study four languages (mother tongue, Russian, English, Latin). This requires students to learn not only professional sciences, but also the Latin language, which is the most widely used in medicine, in all respects. The Latin language studied in the medical universities and colleges operating in our country is not just a language, it is widely used in the science and practice of world medicine as well as in specific sciences (biology, chemistry, zoology, botany, anatomy, histology, genetics). The fundamentals of preparing the terminology of future advanced specialists, students to know and competently use medical terms in Latin, as well as to understand the elements of Latin grammar and to teach the elements necessary for the correct understanding of Latin terms, to teach students the basics of the three main medical terms, including anatomo-histological, clinical and pharmaceutical, to form concepts of legal requirements in common European languages and formation of students' correct reading skills in studying scientific literature, preparation of theses, study of modern scientific problems, quick and high-quality translation of given terms from

Uzbek to Latin and from Latin to Uzbek formation of the ability of students on the connection of modern culture with ancient culture and history forming ideas; is to form communication skills of students.

Use of innovative and interactive educational technologies: slides, presentations, roundtables (discussions, trainings, brainstorming, case studies, etc.) using interactive boards, study the role of Greek and Latin languages in the history of medicine and the contribution of classical languages to the formation of the professional language of medicine requires. There are two classical languages in the world, one of which is, of course, Latin. The wonderful possibilities of this authoritative language are not only in preparing young students to become mature specialists (doctors), but also in expanding their worldviews and educating them to the level of a perfect human being. Latin aphorisms belonging to the scientists of the next new generation occupy a special place. Many selected wise words, proverbs and aphorisms apply to the patient's life, diseases, death and health in general, as well as to the entire activity of the future doctor, medical deontological education. has turned into a limo. It should be noted with pleasure that, despite the fact that the Latin language is a dead language, today Latinisms with different meanings are widely used in oral and written language in the international dictionaries of many languages of the world. For example: communal, communication, credit, discredit, decree, credo, course, curator, prosecutor, cadet, competitor, competition, excursion, excursionist, degree, gradation, degradation, aggression, congress, progress, regression, lawyer, lawyer consultant, colleague, collection, rehearsal, *appétit*, competence, tutor, conservator, conservatory, observatory, reserve, reservation, *valerian*, currency, invalid, equivalent, monument, ornament, style, illustration and many other similar words.

CONCLUSION

One of the most important linguistic subsystems in modern communication is the terminology of the field, which simultaneously reflects the result of the process of knowledge of professional activity, records oral knowledge of a certain specialized field at a certain time, and at the same time of professional knowledge is the basis and allows to start a new process of knowledge. The role of medicine is important throughout the entire development of humanity. In the era of information revolution, international relations and scientific and technical development, language terminology has taken an important place in all types of human professional activities, and medicine and health care have taken the main tasks. Wide spread and development of medical terminology requires an in-depth analysis of the structural and semantic features of modern medical terminology. This topic is characterized by conceptual and systematic determinism. Medical terminology has basic names, that is, areas of development that are already known in medicine under new and other names. For example: terms serve to name concepts due to their nominative and defining functions, and are morphologically systematic, not only due to the function of reflecting scientific knowledge.

Due to the modern development of science and technology, medicine has wide interaction not only with related fields of knowledge, but also with other fields of science and technology, forming new scientific paradigms that are distinguished by their own professional terminology. an attempt was made to analyze and study the structural and semantic features of modern medical terminology more widely.

Analyzing the etymological aspect of the terminology makes it possible to understand the origin of the term. Analysis of modern medical terminology, study of various structural and semantic positions, and comparison of medical terminology with other terminologies gives positive conclusions. On the other hand, there is also a comparative interest in medical terminology. Modern directions of medicine are developing rapidly. Their number is expanding more and more interdisciplinary. This helps the development of lexicography, which

leads to the development of new annotated, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries and databases. Depending on the language level, there are three main types of word formation: phonetic, morphological and semantic. By the way, morphological and semantic word formation is the most important means of new word formation. Words formed according to a certain suffix model are combined into a suffix field according to their form and meaning. Different patterns of word formation may be productive or ineffective at different stages of language development, and productivity or ineffectiveness may depend on both intra- and extra-linguistic factors. A prefix in Latin is a type of synthetic, that is, affixal word formation. During prefixation, the auxiliary morpheme is in the main clause relative to the stem. Prefixes of the most effective verbs. Prefixes re-, contre-, a-, en-, em-, de-, ex-, avant-, après-, etc. are used as verbal prefixes. Along with affixal word formation, analytical word formation differs. With the help of analytical word formation, lexical units related to almost all parts of sentences are formed. These are analytical formations of verbs, nominal parts of speech, analytical prepositions and compounds, etc.

Compound words are formed by combining two root morphemes. Folk bases or book bases of Greco-Latin origin can serve as the foundation of a widely used vocabulary, depending on which people and book base construction is differentiated.

Conversion is one of the lively methods of word formation, one of the effective ways of enriching the language vocabulary. In contrast to the affixal formation of the word and the main structure, the conversion or incorrect formation is characterized by the fact that the derivative is formed without changing the morphemic structure of the forming word, without adding an affix, a word or a stem.

Studying the lexical features of the based adjectives is related to determining the level of their lexical connection with the original adjectives and dividing them into semantic groups. In terms of lexical meaning, all justified adjectives are closely related to their original adjectives, their semantic derivatives.

A comparison of adjectives and nouns in terms of lexical meaning shows that there is a close relationship between the semantic derivative and its root. The division of adjective nouns into units with a definite nominative meaning and units with an additional shade of meaning makes it possible to determine which of the group of adjective nouns (with a definite nominative meaning) is more effective in modern French. Summarizing the specific features of functional additives, it should be noted that:

A) The class of adverbs is constantly filled with functional adverbs formed as a result of an adjective.

B) Functional adverbs and subordinate clauses returning to the same semantic source are characterized by similar semantic compatibility.

So: in contrast to the popular words of the literary language used in everyday life, the terms express scientific and scientific-technical concepts. Scientific concept is the product of its scientific theoretical conclusions, a certain scientific theory, scientific system of knowledge is distinguished by the reflection of fragments stands.

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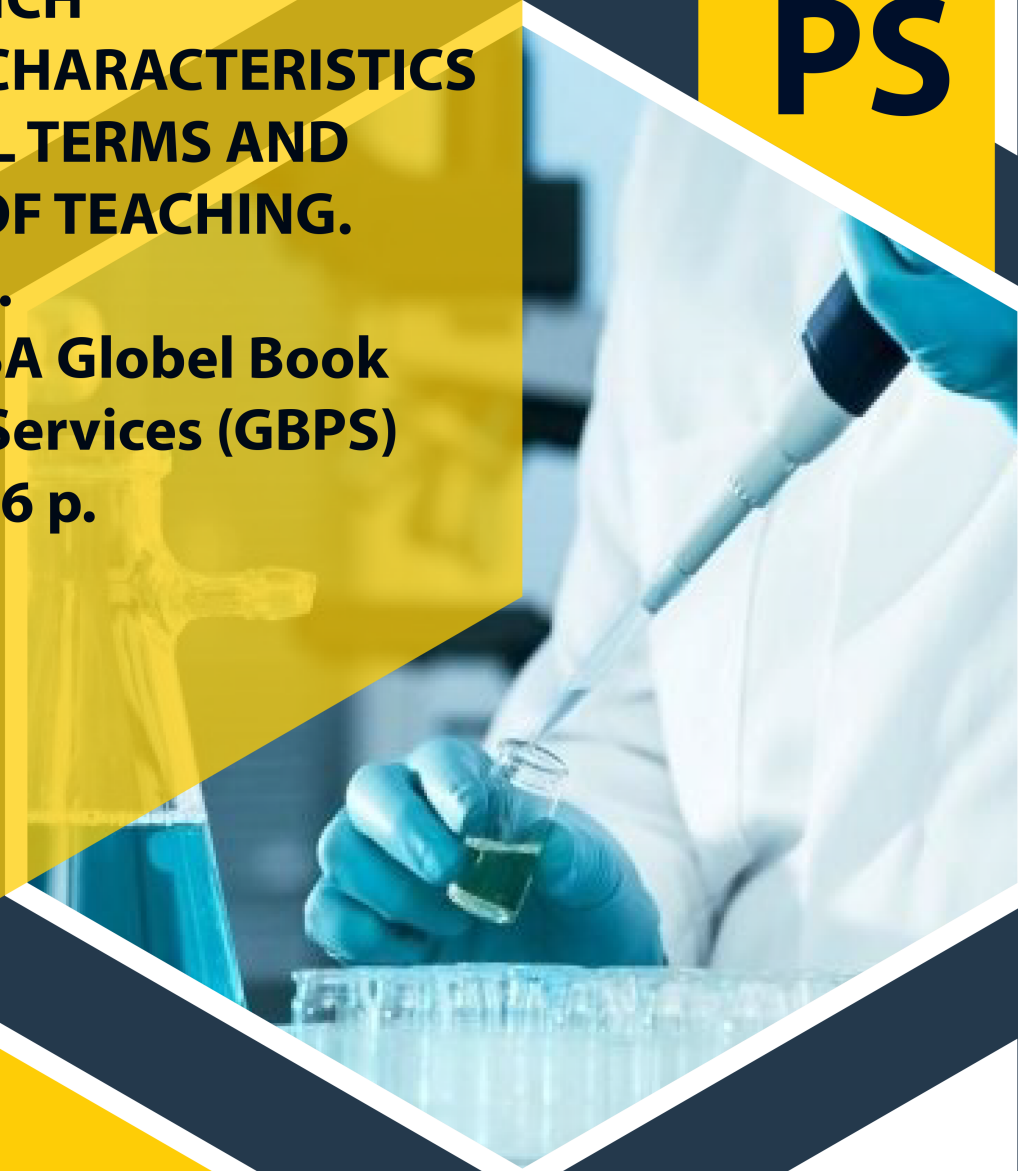
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