



## **THOUGHTS ON THE HISTORY OF FORMATION OF MEDICAL TERMS**

G. SH. Doniyorova,

English teacher at Karshi engineering economic institute

gulrukh.1989.12.05@gmail.com

A B S T R A C T	KEY WORDS
<p>The word term was derived from the Latin “terminus” - “limit”, “border” and give the exact designation of objects, concept, processes in certain field of science, for instance in medicine. Terms are the significant part of the language of science. Full definition and stability of use are indispensable requirement for terms. Terminology (from the Latin “terminus”-“term” and Greek “logos” – “word”, “science” is a system of special vocabulary of any scientific discipline, for instance medical terminology. The development of terminology goes hand in hand with the development of science, since each new concept must be fixed by the exact word, term.</p>	<p>clinical term, Latin, Greek, concepts, disease.</p>

### **Introduction**

Latin was the international language of medicine in the Middle Ages and remained as the most significant one until the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Contemporary medical science uses Latin terms or lexical items in Greek and Latin languages. Some medical terms are outdated and are falling into disuse, others are changing their meaning and new terms are emerging to express new scientific concepts. The famous anatomist Girtl (1811-1894), under whose guidance a number of generations of Russian doctors studied descriptive anatomy, believed that most medical anatomic terms now do not have a meaningful content and their origin is unknown; these terms, the beginning of their formation, apparently, lead to the most ancient period of human life. Clinical terminology began to take shape in the era of Hippocrates (5<sup>th</sup> century BC) and often uses the anatomic terms as a root, although the modern meaning of some anatomical terms is now different. For example, the term anatomical artery, which is included in the number of clinical terms (atherosclerosis, arteriolosclerosis, arteriotomy, arteriectasia, arteritis, etc.) originated from the Greek aeg-“air” and “tereo” *I keep, I contain*, since the ancient had an erroneous opinion that the vessel contained air. Believing that the artery is a channel for air, ancient Greeks saw in the bronchi a passage for the swallowed liquid, etc. However, the terms artery and bronchus are still preserved, but with a different content and meaning.

### Research Analysis and Discussions

Some medical terms have developed historically as metaphors, ie, in the word is used in its figurative meaning, based on figurative similarity (similarity in form, in function). For instance, the medical terms “cancer” (according to the Latin terminology cancer, and no Greek karkinos) originated in ancient times was associated with some similarity in the appearance of advanced breast cancer in women with the contour of crayfish.

The scientific interpretation of ancient medical terms that have come into modern clinical terminology sometimes requires an in-depth consideration of the issue. So, for example, the terminological dispute about “caesarian section” is still ongoing.

Medical dictionaries provide the following explanation: caesarean caesarea from Latin Saksag is the title of Roman emperors, sectio cutting: sectio caesarea - conventional name; artificial delivery by opening the abdominal wall and the pregnant uterus.

However, another interpretation is also known: the adjective caesarea is derived from the Latin verb caedere (caedo, cecidi, caesum, caedere) -to chop, chop, sectio cutting, and sectio caesareas translation would" sound like an incomprehensible tautology dissected cutting like butter. Moreover, the Romans, when using the word caedere, had in mind a mortifying action, and they could hardly apply it to such a life-affirming action as saving the life of the fetus of a dead mother. Naturally, the question arises what does the Roman Caesar have to do with it? One legend claims that thanks to this operation, the great commander of antiquity, Julius Caesar, was born, another legend ascribes to the Roman king Numa Pompilius the introduction of the order to perform this operation on a pregnant woman who had just died.

In addition to these data, it should be noted that in the old days the adjective "Caesar" or, what is the same, royal" (the word king comes from the Latin Caesar) often became a definition of the quality of the fortress. This can be seen in various areas, so, for example, known from the time of the alchemists to the present day, Royal to (aqua regia), a mixture of three parts of strong hydrochloric and one part of strong nitric acid. The name was given by alchemists due to the ability of aqua regia to dissolve the king of metals-gold. Known Moscow Antiquities -king-bell and steam-cannon.

In forensic medicine, the royal seal was known" - scars after the ritual removal of the testicles and penis from the savage sect of eunuchs. The above considerations allow us to correctly consider sectio caesarea conditional historical name. The clinical sign-the head of Medusa (caput Medusae) remains the current term. Medusa is a monster of the underworld, according to the mythological representation of the ancient Greeks, snakes were on Medusa's head instead of hair. In the terminology of ancient doctors, the sign of the head of Medusa meant a characteristic expansion of the paraumbilical veins of the anterior abdominal wall in the circumference of the navel, which is formed during stagnation of blood in the portal vein. Although you need to have the ardent imagination of the ancient Greek in order to see in the tortuous dilated veins even a distant resemblance to the head of Medusa, because there is not even a hint of the head of Medusa, and only the serpentine bundles of her hair could give rise to such a comparison.

In clinical terminology, a number of names are retained, the actual inconsistency of which has been proven. Such is the term duodenum (intestinum). formed similarly to the Greek dodecadactylon enteron, the duodenum, equal in length to twelve transverse fingers, as the ancient Greek physician Herophilus (4th century BC) determined it.

At present, this term remains as an ancient conditional Name, since according to the research of the famous German anatomist Luschka (1820-1875), Herophilus's measurements turned out to be erroneous. The name of the final segment of the human intestine rectum, that is, the rectum, has remained in modern medical terminology since the time of Galen (2nd century AD), who proposed this name. Now clarified that in humans, the final segment of the intestine is not straight, but forms sacral and coccygeal bends (P.I. Karuzin). Galen's mistake came from the fact that he used animal corpses for his anatomical studies, in which, indeed, the final segment of the intestine turns out to be straight.

Latino-Greek clinical terminology was often very constructive, and the structural features of a clinical term can sometimes give the medical student a foamy and detailed characterization of a disease. Currently, the newly adopted medical word – coronavirus is the most significant phenomena among linguists and causing issues on how to adopt the word. As A.V. Superanskaya<sup>1</sup> pointed out one of the suggested meanings of the word “term”: “A term is a special word (or phrase) adopted in professional activity and used in special conditions. A term is a verbal expression of a concept that is part of the system of concepts of a certain field of professional knowledge.”

Doniyorova Gulruh Shoniyozovna<sup>2</sup> in her article “Linguistic analysis of coronavirus terms which “infected” our dictionary: on the example of world languages” stated that the etymology of the word Coronavirus is derived from the ancient Latin word corona – “crown” and virus - “poison” and is found as a medical term. Coronaviruses were given the name according to the fact that they have crown-shaped spikes that protrude from their surfaces, resembling the sun's corona. It also should be pointed out that Shavkat Butayev and Abbas Iriskulov in the English-Uzbek dictionary also cite the term solar corona as the second definition of the English word “crown”.

According to this terminological system, diseases of an inflammatory nature were designated by a term that was composed of the anatomical name of the affected organ (the central part of the term) and the ending “itis”, for example: gastritis-inflammation of the gastric mucosa, hepatitis- inflammation of the liver, etc. If the inflammatory process affected the shell of the organ, then the clinical term received the prefix regi (near, in close proximity), for example: regihepatitis-inflammation of the liver capsule. If the inflammatory process affected the middle of the organ, then the clinical term received the prefix endo (inside), for example: endocarditis inflammation of the inner lining of the heart, endometritis inflammation of the inner lining of the uterus. If the inflammatory process affected the tissue around the organ, then the clinical term received the prefix raga (near), for example: parancphnitis-inflammation of the perirenal one condensed word, one clinical term, denotes not only the fact that an inflammatory process has occurred in this particular organ, but also it is noted in which part of the organ or near it the process has arisen.

Another area of old clinical terms, where the systematic structure of the term affected, was oncology (from the Greek onkos tumor, logos doctrine)- the doctrine of tumors. The name of the tumor consists of the main part, indicating the tissue of the neoplasm (i.e.. the morphological nature of the tumor), and the ending oma, for example: osteoma - a tumor consisting of bone tissue, muoma - a muscle tumor chondroma is a tumor on cartilage. The ending oma' denotes a tumor, being the ending to words denoting

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<sup>1</sup> Superanskaya, A.V. General terminology. - M.: URSS, 2003. - p. 56. - 246

<sup>2</sup> Doniyorova G.Sh. “Linguistic analysis of coronavirus terms which “infected” our dictionary: on the example of world languages” *Academicia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*. Vol. 11, Issue 2, February 2021. DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.00311.6

only a formation similar to a tumor in shape, for example: carcinoma (cancer) or similar in shape appearance, for example: sarcoma (a malignant tumor of connective tissue origin, outwardly resembling fish meat on a cut, from the Greek sarcoma - a meat tumor, an outgrowth of meat).

## Summary

In terms, one can trace the development of the doctor's knowledge of the nature of the disease. Sometimes the term is based on a misunderstanding of the nature of the disease (for example, malaria in translation means unhealthy air). However, the inner content of the term, its meaning is sometimes no longer perceived, and the term acquires the meaning of a conditional, historically fixed name for a disease that is now correctly understood, and then the old terms can be successfully used. Having an anatomical or physiological term in mind and peering into the meaning of the root, basics of complex words, prefixes and endings, the medical student will more easily understand the diagnostic meaning of many clinical terms.

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