

INGLIZ TILIDA KARDIOLOGIYA TERMINOLOGIYASINING YASALISH VA FUNKSIONAL XUSUSIYATLARINI O'RGANISH METODLARI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada kardiologiyaga oid terminlarning yasash usullari va xususiyatlarini o'rganish metodlari muhokama qilingan. Bunda ingliz tilidagi manba'lardan olingan terminlar misol keltirilgan. Shuningdek kardiologiyaga oid terminlarning shakllanishida lotin va grek tillari elementlarining o'rni muhimligi belgilangan.

Kalit so'zlar: Tibbiyotga oid terminlar, kardiologiyaga oid terminlar, suffikslar, affikslar, tibbiyot terminologiyasini o'rganish metodlari terminlarning yasash usullari.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются методы формирования и изучения характеристик кардиологических терминов. Вот примеры терминов, взятых из англоязычных источников. Также определяется значение латинских и греческих элементов в образовании терминов, относящихся к кардиологии.

Ключевые слова: Медицинские термины, кардиологические термины, суффиксы, аффиксы, методы изучения медицинской терминологии, способы образования терминов.

Abstract. This article discusses methods for forming and studying the characteristics of cardiological terms. Here are examples of terms taken from English-language sources. The meaning of Latin and Greek elements in the formation of terms related to cardiology is also determined.

Key words: Medical terms, cardiological terms, suffixes, affixes, methods of studying medical terminology, methods of forming terms.

So'nggi o'n yilliklarda lingvistik tadqiqotlarning eng faol yo'nalishlaridan biri ilmiy-texnik terminologik tizimlarni tavsiflash va tahlil qilish bo'ldi. Ilmiy-texnik sohani soddalashtirish jarayoni bilimlarning kasbiy sohalarida lingvistik tarqoqlikni kamaytirish juda muhim. Shuning uchun ham zamonaviy tilshunoslikda kasbiy faoliyat sohalarida til to'siqlarini bartaraf etishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar hayotiy ahamiyatga ega. Shunga ko'ra, mamlakatimizda tibbiyot terminologiyasi terminologik tadqiqotlarning muhim bo'g'ini hisoblanadi, chunki u o'tgan yillar davomida rivojlandi va davom etmoqda.

Tibbiyot terminologiyasiga olimlar tomonidan doimiy qiziqish uning turli jihatlarida haqida ko'plab kitoblar va maqolalar paydo bo'lishiga olib keldi, masalan, M.N. Chernyavskiy (1984), L.A. Tatarinova (1984), G.G. Eremkina (1991), E.V. Bekisheva (1998), L.F. Eltsova (2000), S.L. Mishlanova (2002), L.N. Gushchina (2004).

Biz tibbiyotning juda muhim sohasi bo'lgan kardiologiya terminlarini ko'rib chiqamiz. Kardiologiya tushunchalarini tanlash va tavsiflashga o'tishdan oldin, biz



bu tibbiyot sohasi deganda nimani nazarda tutayotganimizni tushunishimiz kerak. Bu atama D.S.Lotte tomonidan qanday yozilganiga asoslanib, biz kardiologiya atamalarini og'zaki (so'zlar va iboralar) va belgili (belgilar, raqamlar) birliklari sifatida ko'rib chiqamiz, ular tibbiyot sohasidagi maxsus g'oyalarni tavsiflash uchun ishlatiladi va yagona terminologik tizim tushunchaning bir qismidir.

Belgilangan atamalar doirasiga ham maxsus lug'atlar, ma'lumotnomalar, tavsiya etilgan atamalar to'plamlari va maxsus kontekst kiradi, degan xulosaga keldik. tibbiy atamalarni nafaqat lug'atlardan, balki ushbu sohaga oid maxsus matnlardan ham tanlash. Kardiologiya terminologiyasi uchun yuqoridagi talablarni hisobga olgan holda ingliz tilidagi maxsus adabiyotlardan tasodifiy namunalar olish yo'li bilan tanlangan.

Ingliz tilidagi kardiologik terminlar uchun quyidagi manbalarni ko'rib chiqdik: "Heart Disease in Pregnancy" (2011), CardioSource Magazine (2009-2011), "The Human Heart: A Basic Guide to Heart Disease" (2007), "Cardiovascular MR Imaging in Neonates and Infants with Congenital Heart Disease" (2007), "The Atlas of Heart Disease and Stroke" (2004), "Heart Disease: A Textbook of Cardiovascular Medicine" (2001), "Advanced Cardiac" (2001) Namunalar sig'imi 3378 bet atrofida.

Qancha qismdan iborat bo'lishidan kelib chiqqan holda tanlangan atamalarni o'rganish asosida ingliz tilidagi 1150 kardiologiya atamalarining 44% bir so'zli birliklar, 56% esa bir nechta bo'lakli iboralardir. Bitta komponentli terminlar – bir so'zdan tuzilgan til birliklari. Ko'p komponentli atamalar deganda biz bir nechta ma'noga ega bo'lgan ikkitadan ortiq to'liq qiymatli komponentlar bilan barqaror turdagi terminologik birikmalarni tushunamiz.

Kardiologiya atamalarini nomlashning asosiy usullarini aniqlash uchun S.M. Burdinning tasnifi qo'llanilgan bo'lib, u so'zlarning nutqning ma'lum bir qismiga tegishli degan fikrga asoslanadi. Shunga ko'ra, kardiologiya atamalari ot, sifat yoki fe'l bilan ifodalanishi mumkin.

Ingliz tilining ko'rib chiqilgan terminologik tizimi quyidagi atamalarni o'z ichiga oladi (tasniflash bizning namunamizning bir komponentli atamalariga asoslanadi):

1) ot bilan ifodalangan atamalar (infarction, ischemia, myocardium, murmur va boshqalar);

2) sifatlar bilan ifodalangan atamalar (hypo plastic, interatrial, ischemic, myocardial va boshqalar);

3) fe'l bilan ifodalangan terminlar (to beat, to flutter, to contract va hokazo) (506 atamaning 2,8 foizi).

Kardiologiya terminologiyasini tarkibiy-semantik tahlil qilish jarayonida tanlangan material asosida ma'lum bir tizimda atama shakllanishining asosiy usullari aniqlandi:

1) morfologik (affiksatsiya, qo'shish, qisqartirish yoki qisqartirish);

2) sintaktik (termin uzunligi, termin yasash modellari);

3) leksik – semantik (metaforizatsiya, eponimizatsiya, o'zlashtirish va sinonimiya hodisalari)

Ushbu tadqiqotda qo'llaniladigan so'zning ta'rifi asoslanib, biz strukturaviy turga ko'ra kardiologiya atamalarining quyidagi toifalarini aniqladik:

1) og'zaki atamalar:

- so'z terminlari (bir so'zli so'zlar) (chamber, cord; blow, mouth va boshqalar);
- ibora-terminlar (ikki komponentli iboralar atrial fibrillation); uch komponentli iboralar (coronary artery bypass; coronary heart disease va boshqalar);

2) Belgili atamalar:

- kimyoviy element belgilari (NO, O₂);
- yunon alifbosi belgilari (α -blocker; β -blocker va boshqalar);
- so'z bilan aralashgan raqamlar (3D angiography; Thromboxane-Ag va boshqalar).

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1) morfologik (affiksatsiya, qo'shish, qisqartirish);

Misollar: ingliz kardiologiya terminologiyasida sifatlar yasallishida ishtirok etuvchi qo'shimchalar: *-able – unstable, -al – paroxysmal, -ant – concomitant, ary – coronary, -ent – transient, -ic – cardiogenic, -ive – congestive, ory – inhibitory, -ous – anomalous, -ular – cardiovascular, -y – hairy*;

Ingliz tilidagi o'rganilayotgan terminologik tizimda ot yasovchi qo'shimchalar: *-ence – competence, -ency – insufficiency, -ent – accident, graph – cardiograph, -ing – pacing, -ion – obstruction, -ism – cardiopaludism, -itis – cardiovalvulitis, -ity – cardiomotility, -ment – alignment, -ness – dulness, -or/er – defibrillator, -osis – cardiodiosis, -ure – premature*;

Ingliz tilidagi kardiologiya terminologiyasini shakllantirishda ishtirok etuvchi prefikslar: *auto – autoblood, a – adiasole, bi – bicuspid, cardi – cardioscope, de – decompensation, dia – diastolic, dis – disfunction, hyper – hypertrophy, hypo – hypokinesia, in – inadequate, inter – interatrial, iso – isorhythm, micro – microphone, non – nonbacterial, out – output, poly – polycardia, pre – precardial, re – replacement, trans – transplantation, tri – tricuspid*;

So'z qo'shish: *valvuloplasty, artioventricular, atriocarotid, aortopulmonary, branchiocerebral, angioplasty, hemodynamic, angiography, sinuatrial, aortocoronary, aortography, aortosclerosis, vavlulography, vavlulopexy, dynamocardiography, echocardiography*;

Qisqartirish: *ASHD – Arteriosclerotic heart disease, CAB – Coronary artery bypass, RA – Right atrium, VPC – Ventricular premature contraction*;

2) sintaktik (termin uzunligi, termin yasallish modellari);

Misollar: N (Noun), – Adj (Adjective), – V (Verb), – V_{ing} (Present Participle), – V_{ed} (Past Participle), – prep. (Preposition)

Adj+N – irritable heart, cardiac malfunction, mechanical heart, anemic murmur, vascular fascicle, etc. N+N – heart seizure, servovalve shunt, shunt procedure, heart sound, blood clot, valve flap, etc. N+prep.+N – irregularity of pulse, tension of blood, apex of heart, cycle of a heartbeat, leakage of blood, dilatation of the



aorta, rupture of the aorta, etc. P_{ing}+N – pumping action, descending aorta, ascending aorta, pumping blood, lying heart, sticking valve, leaking valve, etc. Ped+N – oxygenated blood, transplanted heart, etc. Personal name+N – Prinzmetal angina, His bundle, etc. N+'s+N – soldier's heart, athletic's heart, etc. Adj+ N+ prep. (the)+N – surgical replacement of the valve, right chamber of the heart.

3) leksik-semantik (metaforizatsiya, eponimizatsiya, o'zlashtirish va sinonimiya hodisalari).

Misollar:

Kardilogik terminologiyada metafora: construction (*valve reconstruction, artificial heart implantation, etc.*), war (*heart block, heart arrest, heart attack, etc.*), sound (*pericardial murmur, pericardial flutter, heart sound, heart tone, pericardial rub, etc.*), mechanism (*aortic dissection, atrioventricular dissociation, atrioventricular contraction, etc.*), technical (*mechanical activity, motor function, etc.*), premises and elements (*arch of the aorta, myocardial cell, atrium of the heart, chamber of the heart, vascular wall, etc.*), houseware (*heart sac, balloon catheter, etc.*), clothing and its details (*sinoaortic node, purse-string suture* va hokazolar)

Eponimlar: Dressler's syndrome, Marfan's syndrome, Lutembacher's syndrome, Eisenmenger's syndrome, Taussig-Snellen syndrome, Popov's symptom, Fischer's symptom, Friedreich's symptom, Oliver-Cardarelli symptom, Hill-Teissier symptom, Kent's fascicle, Frederick phenomenon, Barlow's disease, Purkinje's fiber.

Sinonimlar: 1. Orfografik variant: akinesis – akinesia, artery – arteria; dysfunction – dysfunction; hypokinesia – hypokinesis; hyperkinesia – hyperkinesis; anaemia – anemia, etc. 2. Fonetik va orfografik variant: atherosclerosis – arteriosclerosis; lipoproteid – lipoprotein, etc. 3. So'z yasash varianti: hypoxia – anoxia; hypaemia – anaemia; panarteritis – periarteritis -polyarteritis; dynamocardiography – cardiodynamography va h.k. 4. Sintaktik variant: acute inflammation of the pericardium – pericardium acute inflammation; accelerated rate of the heart – accelerated heart rate; extreme hypertrophy of the heart – extreme heart hypertrophy; atypical position of the heart – atypical heart position; restriction in blood supply – blood supply restriction, etc. 5. Morfologik sintaktik: a) Elliptik variantlar – ko'p komponentli atamaning tarkibiy qismlaridan birini ma'nosini o'zgartirmasdan o'tkazib yuborish: sinoatrial node – sinus node, etc.; b) Kompozit variantlar – so'zlarni yoki ko'p komponentli atama asoslarini qo'shish orqali tuzilgan variantlar: electrocardiogram – electrogram; cardiac neurosis – cardioneurosis, etc.; c) Qisqartma variantlar – ko'p komponentli atamaning bo'lak so'zlarini qo'shish orqali hosil qilingan variantlar: electropulse therapy – EPT; left ventricular hypertrophy – LVH; aortic valve AV, etc. 6. Semantik variantlar: dysfunction (L. dysfunctio) – impaired function; fibrinogen (L. fibra + gentem) – plasma protein; intoxication (L. intoxicatio) – poisoning; akinesia (L. akinesia) – immobility; cardiac apex (L. cardiacus, L. apex) – apex of heart; arrhythmia (L. arrhythmos) – rhythm disturbance, etc. 7. Shartli ("qisman") sinonimlar: heart murmur – heart sound; His band – His bundle; sinoaortic node – sinoaortic nodule, etc.

Zamonaviy tibbiyot tilida kardiologiya terminlarini yaratishning asosiy usullari va ularning funktsional xususiyatlari hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu sohada tibbiy so'zlarni tayinlashning asosiy usullari quyidagilar edi:

1) Tashqi shakl jihatidan: – morfologik usul (affiksatsiya, affikssiz, qo'shimcha, qirqim); – sintaktik usul (termin uzunligi, termin yasalish modellari); 2) ichki mazmun jihatdan: – morfologik usul (affiksatsiya, affikssiz, qo'shish, kichraytirish); – leksik-semantik metodologiya (terminlar, o'zlashuvlar, fenomen sinonimlari).

Bir komponentli so'zlar va tashqi shakl nuqtai nazaridan, kardiologiya terminlarini yaratishning eng samarali usuli, butun til tizimida bo'lgani kabi, o'zlashtirilgan va mahalliy affikslardan foydalangan holda affiksatsiya hisoblanadi.

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