

**TIBBIYOT BAKALAVRLARI UCHUN INGLIZ TILIDA TIBBIYOT  
TERMINOLOGIYASINI O'RGANISH**

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**Xulosa:** bu atama inglizcha atamadan kelib chiqadi - lotincha terminus, cheklangan, chegara, chegara belgisi degan ma'noni anglatadi. Atama-fan-texnika, xususan anatomiya terminologiyasiga oid tushunchalarning aniq, konkret, aniq bo'lmagan ifodasi bo'lgan so'z yoki ibora. Bu butun dunyo tilshunoslari tomonidan e'tirof etilgan ta'rif va tavsifdir. Buni ingliz terminologlari ham tan olishadi. Binobarin, leksika sohasida atama ilmiy tushunchalarni aniq ifodalash bilan alohida o'rin tutadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** terminologiya; tushunchalar; anatomik; kasb; morfologik; nutq.

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**ИЗУЧЕНИЕ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ ДЛЯ  
БАКАЛАВРОВ МЕДИЦИНЫ**

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**Аннотация:** Термин происходит от английского термина - латинского terminus, что означает ограниченный, пограничный, пограничный маркер. Термин-это слово или фраза, которая является ясным, конкретным, недвусмысленным выражением понятий, связанных с наукой и техникой, в частности терминологией анатомии. Это определение и описание, признанные лингвистами во всем мире. Английские терминологи также признают это. Следовательно, в области лексики термин занимает особое место, четко выражая научные понятия.

**Ключевые слова:** терминология; понятия; анатомия; профессия; морфология; речь.

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**THE STUDYING OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH FOR MEDICAL  
BACHELORS**

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**Abstract:** The term is consequent from the English term - Latin terminus, which means limited, boundary, boundary marker. A term is a word or phrase that is a clear, concrete, unambiguous expression of concepts related to science and technology, in particular the terminology of anatomy. This is a definition and description that recognized by linguists all over the world. English terminologists also acknowledge this. Consequently, in the field of lexicon, the term occupies a special place by clearly expressing scientific concepts.

**Key words:** terminology; concepts; anatomical; profession; morphological; speech.

Since it differs from the ambiguous words generally used in the language in terms of its specificity as well as in terms of a special lexical unit. For example, it is not characterize by expressiveness.

However, it can only express concepts that belong to one field of science, a morpheme (part of a word with a lexical or grammatical meaning, stem, affix, or prefix) is only a linguistic term, and the term morphology is both linguistic and medical. Is a term. The operation lexeme is a medical, military, and financial term.

They studied in the terminology of this or that science, depending on the field of application. There are many medical terms such as finger, head, head, curtain, balloon, skin, nail, which are the object of anatomical terms in anatomy. If studied, it represents relevant scientific concepts in other relevant places, and in this sense serves as the object of the terms of the relevant fields of science.

In lexicology, they fall into the category of homonymous terms. Consequently, if the uniqueness

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of a term is a characteristic of it, then it is absurd for it to be ambiguous, that is, for the term to have a series of synonyms. [1] Hence, the term is one of the lexical layers of the universal language; a word or phrase that expresses concepts related to science, technology, production, profession; the name of the subject; a lexical unit with a definite definition, a limited expression of a concept. With the change of the socio-political system in the country, some terms become passive or archaic and become obsolete, while some terms become active.

Terminology is a set of terms related to a field of science and technology. Namely one of its meanings. The second and main meaning is the science of lexical-semantic, morphological and syntactic analysis of these terms, making suggestions and recommendations.

By the twentieth century, with the rapid development of science and technology in the world, hundreds of private terminology in various fields of science have emerged. Terminology systems have emerged in various fields of science, which is a significant contribution to the development of linguistics. Linguistic terminology, medical terminology, chemical terminology; the terminology of mathematics, physics, biology, botany, animal husbandry and a number of other fields was formed, formed, developed on the basis of its own laws and principles, and a number of scientific researches were carried out.

At present, the focus of world linguistics is terminology, along with various topics. It was during this period that it became difficult to find a “terminology” that would have a broader meaning in modern linguistics and would be studied more deeply. The authors describe the structure and construction of terms, ways of their emergence, special features of terms and the terminological structure of certain areas of knowledge, sorting of scientific and technical terms, ways of standardization, etc. studied. The study of the whole system of terminology of the English language is one of the many unresolved issues.[2]

In its place of studying the entire structural complexity of the terminology system, linguists point out that they have studied the differences between the few terms available in the two languages. However, the study of such minor differences is not enough to study the structural differences in the bilingual terminology system, such as the study of complex internal terminology as an “external signal”.

Initially, let's define the word terminology, its origin, scope.

Terminology is a very large part of the vocabulary of any language. It's very rapid development is also not in vain. Because it allows you to create new words. The terminology of a language consists of a system of many terms. [3]A word or phrase in a particular field of industry or culture is called a term. The meaning of a word that the term expresses is interpreted by interpretation in a relevant literature.

It was written that the word expression could be considered a linguistic term. Harris and I.F. Fries. They are proponents of descriptive linguistics, defining word expression as follows:

“A word expression is any speech of a person that can be expressed before or after silence.”

There are different views on the term. Including I.V. Arnold, M.V. Nikitin, A.A. In the interpretation of Ufimtseva et al., The term is a specific type of word. The term “ideal” should be mono semantic and not “dependent” on the micro-context when used in its field. Its meaning remains unchanged unless a new discovery emerges and changes its concept or reference.

A term that is quite independent of context has no contextual meaning. Its only meaning is denotative. The term has an individual correlation between content and morphological order. When the term used within its field, it does not have emotional coloring. In order to have such coloration, i.e., connotative or stylistic coloration, it must use in conjunction with other members of the terminology system outside its field, and is often used in literary and colloquial speech. However, at this point, it loses its terminological function and its denotative meaning changes.[4,5] It becomes a simple word.

Each department or school of science develops specific terminology to suit its own nature and methods. Such specialized terminology is an important part of scientific research and is of paramount importance. Because it makes a great contribution to development.

D. S. Lotte's research is of great importance both for Russian linguistics and for the regulation of Russian technical terminology. It should be prominent at this point that D.S. Lotte's work is equally important for English and Uzbek linguistics and terminology. Because his works reflect the most pressing issues, such as the regulation of scientific and technical terms and term creation. The richness of medical language to such new terms explained by the fact that the terms are inherently a moving layer of linguistic vocabulary.

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