

DIACHRONIC STUDY OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMS

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Abstract

The main goal of the article deals with the history of the development of pharmaceutical terms and their content and the essence, their usage in the great historical scientific works, and the fact that these terms are now preserved and used in practice.

Keywords: term, pharmacy, pharmaceutical, diachronic, lexicography, linguistic, word, functional-semantic.

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INTRODUCTION

It is known that the second half of the XX century and the beginning of the XXI century is a decisive period in the development of the methodology of terminological studies. Along with developed countries, we can see the emergence and development of a number of disciplines and councils describing the problems of terminology in our country, the emergence and development of international coordinating councils for the standardization of scientific knowledge and generalization of terms. The need to study the terms is not self-evident, but the introduction of Uzbek language education in all fields of knowledge, significant development of knowledge, expansion of scientific thinking, enrichment of the vocabulary of the national languages, including Uzbek, and consequently, the increase of terms in the language its departure was the impetus for the comprehensive study and regulation of them (the terms).

THEORETICAL BASIS

The research is based on diachronically studying of pharmaceutical terms. The article examines the medical and pharmaceutical terms in scientific works of Abu Rayhan Beruni's "Saydana" and Abu Ali Husayn ibn Sina's (Avicenna) "Canon of Medicine" by comparing them in Arabic, Persian, Latin, English, Russian and Uzbek.

RESULTS

A historical study of speciality terms are studied by O.S. Akhmedov and H. Dadabaevs' researches, the evolutionary etymology of some tax and customs terms used by the in the ancient Turkic language (VI-X), Old Turkic (XI-XIV) and Old Uzbek literary language (XV-XIX) has been extensively analyzed in their scientific works[1].

According to historical sources, pharmacy or pharmacology is one of the most ancient fields that emerged along with the emergence of mankind. According to sources, pharmacy dates back to 2.5 - 3 thousand years ago. The development of human society has laid the foundation for the creation and development of medical and pharmaceutical substances, medicines, methods of treatment, methods of preparation of medicines.

Even in the developing period, Latin has become an important linguocultural phenomenon. Despite the fact that Latin is treated as a "dead language", it now has an active influence on many

specialized fields and fields of knowledge[5]. According to A.V. Podosinova, although Latin was considered "dead", her "death" was fascinating, even though she died thousands of years ago, she is considered the mother of many European languages (Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Romanian, etc.), giving words and terms to hundreds of languages and the Russian language is no exception [4]. In general, the Latin and Greek languages are widely used in the fields of biology, botany, anatomy, medicine and pharmacology, pharmacognosy. Because of this language, doctors and pharmacists all over the world can easily find a common language in seminars, surgeries and international consultations. It also serves to coordinate (unify) medical education in different countries. Scholars like N.I. Pirogov and I.P. Pavlov wrote their research in Latin. In ancient times, important works of medicine were written in Latin, Arabic and Persian. [6]. As we know the names of medicines and drugs, names of medicinal plants, terminological units and pharmaceutical nomenclature are given in Latin and prescriptions are written in this language to make them understandable to foreign specialists. Latin is taught as a fundamental subject of medical and pharmaceutical higher education institutions.

As the majority scientific terminology is based on the Latin language, it is considered to be of an international nature; it is sufficiently recognized and understood by scientists all over the world [Khakimova, 2011]. In the work "Saydana" by the thinker of the Muslim world Abu Rayhan Beruni (973-1048), (Pharmacognosy) gives a detailed description of 1118 species of medicines, including 750 plants and 101 animals. In his work, he collected information on 4,500 plant names, animals, minerals and products derived from them in Arabic, Greek, Hindi, Persian, Sogdian and other languages, and made a significant contribution to the regulation of pharmaceutical terms of that period. At the same time, Beruni's views on language and linguistics are clearly reflected in this work. In the introductory part of "Saydana" the author describes how eager he was in his youth to learn about the world around him and how they are called in different languages. The scholar describes how a Greek immigrated to his country as a child and brought him grain, seeds, fruits, plants, and other things, asking how they were called in Greek, and writing his Greek names in a notebook.

The valuable aspect of Saydana is that it contains the names of medicinal substances in several languages. It has even been said that a plant or substance can be named differently in different dialects of the same language, or, conversely, a name can mean a different plant name in different dialects. This makes it much more difficult to use drugs in practice. With this in mind, he also cited the dialectal form of the name of the substance to make it easier to use separately. Chapter 29 and 1116 articles in the work explain the names of medicinal substances. Each chapter is dedicated to one letter. It also makes a separate chapter by adding to the 28 letters of the Arabic alphabet. Realizing the

importance of this problem in his work, Beruni has made a great contribution to the formation and standardization of the terms of plants, animals, minerals and medicines derived from them in more than 4,500 Arabic, Khorezmian, Sogdian, Turkish and other languages. He cites the works of more than 250 scholars to explain them. Beruni's work "Saydana" is a dictionary of medicinal substances. A characteristic feature of this dictionary is that the author places the names of medicinal substances in the Arabic alphabet for the convenience of users. As a result, it becomes a unique dictionary that differs significantly from the principles of lexicography of Arabic lexicographers.

Persian	Latin	English	Russian	Uzbek
курки сиёх, олу	prunu domestica	Prune, plum	слива	олхўри
биринц ё гурич	oriza sativa	rice	рис	гуруч
дулона	Crataegus	hawthorn	боярышник	дўлана
хурмо	phoenix dactylifera	date palm	финики	хурмо

This dictionary is one of the first examples of both an annotated, translated, etymological and dialectological dictionary at the same time. A. R. Beruni expressed his views on world languages, their distinctive features, lexicography, etymology, grammar, and thus made a worthy contribution to the formation of linguistics as a science and the development of linguistic teaching.

Abu Ali Husayn ibn Sina (Avicenna 980-1037), a contemporary of Beruni, wrote about 450 works based on the works of Aristotle, known in the West as Avicenna, of which 240 have survived. His famous Kitab al-Qanun fi-t-tibb, or "Canon of Medicine", is an encyclopedia of medicine that is now included in the list of fundamental medical textbooks in many universities. Volume II of the work (simple drugs) and Volume V (preparation of

complex drugs) contain sources related to pharmacology. The great thinker Abu Ali ibn Sina's "Canon of Medicine" contains many terms that form the basis of medical science, which are analyzed as a system of lexemes "Medical Terms", "Terms of pharmacy" The work includes paradigms of "Name of diseases", "Name of medicinal plants", "Methods of preparation and use of drugs".

From a diachronic point of view, the construction of complex words seems much more complex and multifaceted. Historically, many complex words have been formed as a result of the addition of words to commonly used phrases [2].

The terms given below are pure diachronic terms from Arabic, Latin, English, and Russian, which are still used in practice today

Arabic	Latin	English	Russian	Uzbek
liksir	extractum	extract	экстракт	экстракт
Badzahr	teryak	thériaque	терьяк	зиддизаҳар, тарёқ
Al - kimiyah	alchemia	alchemy	алхимия	ал кимё
Al - kuhl	alcohol	alcohol	алкоголь	алкоголь
Al-nusadir	ammonium	ammonia	нашатырь	нашвадил
sharab	sirupus	syrupe	сироп	шира/ сироп
Al - iksir	elixir	elixir	элексир	элексир

Currently, not only linguists but also experts in the field are engaged in the formation of terminological systems and the linguistic issues of creating terminological dictionaries related to the field. It should be noted that the issues of terminology in various fields of science and technology are of great importance, so it is necessary to identify its directions, organize at a high level and coordinate for further improvement. Today, solving the problem of standardization of scientific terms remains the most important task before terminology. In this process, the regulation of terms based on the principles of inter-ethnicity and nationality is of great importance.

In ancient times the term "иёраж" it means "laxative", this term is interpreted as "divine cure". "Иёраж фикро" – is a complex-based laxative form of drug prepared on the basis of Aloes. It mainly used to cleanse the head organs and brain [8].

Агар рутубат бор бўлса, уни иёражлар, ҳуқналар, аўтариладиган дорилар билан бўшатиш керак. Ичиладиган нарсалардан митридат, тарёқ, тиёдаритус каби иссиқлик маъжун, шунингдек кокабинаж дориси берилади [9].

"митридат" – is a complex form of drug made by adding opium and many other substances "тарёқ" – Ибн Сино уларни шундай фарклайди: the name "Тарёқ" or "podzahr" it is prepared artificially, and the name "podzahr" should be given to drugs that occur in nature and occur alone. (Усул ат-тарокиб ал-адавия [10].

"Шодана - arab. шозанаж, син. хажар ад-дам " - is a blood stone, used in medicine as a means of stopping the deposit. One of the main iron ores is hematite.

"Буш" - is also called "буш дарбандий". It is a herbal medicine imported from Armenia, it is a suppository which is a made from the bark of momiso juice [11].

The results of the research show that the terms of the specialty that are currently causing scientific research and are used in practice of Ibn Sina for example worked on the treatment of diseases transmitted by microorganisms, bacteria, viruses, and to prevent it, the patient introduced into medicine a method of self-isolation for 40 days, self-isolation from humans. Ibn Sina called

this method "Al-Arba'in iyya." This word means "forty days." The method he introduced spread to Italy and all of Europe with the help of Venetian merchants. The method of self-isolation was given the name 'quarantine', which means 'forty' in Italian and 'Quarantine' in English.

And gradually the word "quarantine" became popular. Originally from the Islamic world, this method is now used around the world to fight coronavirus.

The Guardian publication reported that the linguists have added new words related to the coronavirus to the largest dictionary of the English language - the Oxford Dictionary.

It is noteworthy that this method of the scientist, who lived centuries ago, has saved the lives of millions of people around the world even today.

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