

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.10.05 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

QOSIMOVA FERUZA XURSINALI QIZI

**O‘ZBEK-INGLIZ TIBBIY TERMINLARINING SEMANTIK,
SINTAGMATIK VA PRAGMATIK TADQIQI**

10.00.13 – Qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik

**FILOLOGIYA fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Farg‘ona – 2026

Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

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Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2026.1.DSc/Fil821 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi Farg'ona davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Farg'ona davlat universiteti veb-sahifasining (www.fdu.uz) hamda «Ziyonet» axborot-ta'lim portali (www.ziyonet.uz) manziliga joylashtirilgan.

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Namangan davlat chet tillari instituti

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Dissertatsiya bilan Farg'ona davlat universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (823 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan). Manzil: 100151, Farg'ona shahri, Murabbiylar ko'chasi, 19-uy. Tel.: (99873) 244-44-02.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2026-yil «28» sentyabr kuni tarqatildi.

(2026-yil «28» sentyabr dagi 45 raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi)



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KIRISH (doktorlik dissertatsiyasi (DSc) annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida globallashuv kuchayib borishi natijasida til va madaniyatlararo muloqot kengayib, tibbiy axborotni aniq, tushunarli va me'yoriga yetkazishga ehtiyojlar keskin oshib bormoqda. Bu jarayonda o'zbek-ingliz tibbiy terminlarining ma'no aniqligi, birikuvchanlik mezonlari va nutqiy qo'llanish imkoniyatlarini belgilash tibbiy ta'lim, tarjima amaliyoti hamda kasbiy muloqot samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Tibbiy terminlarning semantik, sintagmatik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini aniqlash tashxis, davolash, tavsiya, ogohlantirish va ehtiyotkorlik mazmunini to'g'ri ifodalash, shifokor-bemor hamda shifokor-shifokor muloqotida juz'iy xatolarning oldini olish imkonini beradi. Zamonaviy lingvistika doirasida mazkur muammoning tadqiq etilishi tibbiy terminlarni tartibga solish, tarjima qilish, glossariy va o'quv-uslubiy materiallar yaratish, shuningdek, kasbiy muloqotda axborot aniqligini ta'minlash nuqtayi nazaridan dolzarb amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida bugungi kunda sohaviy nutqni, jumladan tibbiy diskursni terminlar asosida o'rganishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar alohida ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Zamonaviy tilshunoslik yo'nalishlari doirasida tibbiy terminlarni shunchaki maxsus tushunchalarni nomlovchi birliklar sifatida emas, balki muayyan muloqot vaziyatida mazmuniy va funksional xususiyatlarini namoyon etuvchi, tibbiy diskursning semantik yaxlitligini ta'minlovchi lisoniy vosita sifatida qarash nazariy-metodologik jihatdan ustuvor yo'nalish sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, tibbiy terminlarning ma'no tuzilishi, valentlik xususiyatlari va pragmatik funksiyalarining shakllanishida kasbiy tafakkur, kommunikativ maqsad, diskursiv vaziyat hamda lisoniy va ekstralingvistik omillarning o'zaro ta'siri, shuningdek, terminlarning nutq aktlari, semantik presuppozitsiya va skalyar implikatura bilan bog'liq funksional-pragmatik qonuniyatlarini diskurs tahlili, pragmlingvistika va kognitiv lingvistikaning kompleks uyg'unlashuvida o'rganish eng dolzarb ilmiy yo'nalishlardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda.

Mustaqillik yillarida o'zbek tilshunosligida tibbiyot sohasiga oid terminlarni milliy til qonuniyatlari asosida o'rganish, ularning ma'no va qo'llanish me'yorlarini belgilash, shuningdek, tibbiy hujjatlar, ilmiy adabiyotlar hamda kasbiy muloqotda davlat tilining imkoniyatlaridan to'laqonli foydalanish masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratildi. "Mamlakatimiz ijtimoiy hayotining barcha sohalarida, jumladan, davlat boshqaruvi, zamonaviy va innovatsion texnologiyalar, sanoat, bank-moliya tizimi, huquqshunoslik, diplomatiya, harbiy ish, tibbiyot va boshqa sohalarda davlat tilining imkoniyatlaridan to'liq va to'g'ri foydalanishga erishish"¹ muhim vazifalardan biri sifatida belgilangan. Ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun o'zbek tibbiy terminologiyasining lisoniy imkoniyatlarini chuqur o'rganish zarur bo'lib, bu jarayonda terminlarning ma'no tuzilishi, birikuvchanlik qonuniyatlari va nutqiy qo'llanish xususiyatlarini ingliz tili bilan qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma asosda ochib berish

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son «O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi farmoni // <https://lex.uz/docs/-4561730> (murojaat sanasi: 25.12.2025)

zamonaviy tilshunoslik rivoji nuqtayi nazaridan muhim nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 29-oktabrdagi PF-6097-son “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2026-yil 16-fevraldagi PF-21-son “Mamlakat taraqqiyotining 2030-yilgacha mo‘ljallangan ustuvor yo‘nalishlari doirasida islohotlarni izchil davom ettirish va yangi bosqichga olib chiqishning qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2026-yil 10-apreldagi PF-58-son “Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar tizimini takomillashtirishning qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2026-yil 26-maydagi PF-98-son “Yangi avlod ilmiy kadrlarini tayyorlash va ularni attestatsiya qilish tizimini takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari; 2024-yil 27-iyundagi PQ-239-son “Yoshlarni xorijiy tillarga o‘qitish tizimi samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”, 2025-yil 20-oktabrdagi PQ-308-son “Davlat tilini yanada rivojlantirishga oid qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”, 2025-yil 27-dekabrda PQ-390-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari taraqqiyotining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi². O‘zbek-ingliz tibbiy terminlarining semantik, sintagmatik va pragmatik xususiyatlariga doir ilmiy izlanishlar yetakchi ilmiy markazlar va oliy ta’lim muassasalarida, jumladan, Kolumbiya universiteti (AQSH), Pensilvaniya universiteti (AQSH), Vashington universiteti (AQSH), Oksford universiteti (Buyuk Britaniya), Kembrij universiteti (Buyuk Britaniya), London universitet kolleji (Buyuk Britaniya), Kardiff universiteti (Buyuk Britaniya), Aston universiteti (Buyuk Britaniya), Birmingem universiteti (Buyuk Britaniya), Xelsinki universiteti (Finlandiya), Stokgolm universiteti (Shvetsiya), Tsyurix universiteti (Shveytsariya), Avstraliya milliy universiteti (Avstraliya), Nanyang texnologiya universiteti (Singapur), Gonkong universiteti (Xitoy, Gonkong), Samara universiteti (Rossiya) hamda Qozon federal universitetida (Rossiya) olib borilmoqda. Shuningdek, O‘zbekistonda ham mazkur

² **Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi uchun ushbu manbalardagi ma’lumotlarga asoslanildi:** www.academia.edu, www.dbmi.columbia.edu, www.catalog.upenn.edu, www.med.upenn.edu, www.bime.uw.edu, www.phc.ox.ac.uk, www.phpc.cam.ac.uk, www.ucl.ac.uk, www.cardiff.ac.uk, www.publications.aston.ac.uk, www.research.birmingham.ac.uk, www.researchportal.helsinki.fi, www.people.dsv.su.se, www.zora.uzh.ch, www.es.uzh.ch, www.slll.cass.anu.edu.au, www.researchportalplus.anu.edu.au, www.ntu.edu.sg, www.english.hku.hk, www.journals.ssau.ru, www.kpfu.ru, www.tsuull.uz, www.uzswlu.uz, www.arm.samdchti.uz va boshqalar.

yoʻnalishga alohida eʼtibor qaratilib, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti, Oʻzbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti kabi oliy taʼlim muassasalarida ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida tibbiy terminlarning semantik, sintagmatik va pragmatik jihatlariga oid izlanishlar natijasida, jumladan, quyidagi ilmiy xulosalarga kelingan: tibbiy terminlarni tizimlashtirish, ularning mazmuniy munosabatlarini tartiblash, tibbiy tushunchalar oʻrtasidagi bogʻlanish hamda tibbiy matnlarning lingvistik tahlili amalga oshirilgan (AQSH Milliy tibbiyot kutubxonasi huzuridagi ilmiy markazlar; Kolumbiya universiteti, Pensilvaniya universiteti, AQSH); tibbiy matnlardan zarur axborotni ajratib olish usullari ishlab chiqilgan (Vashington universiteti, AQSH); shifokor-bemor suhbat, sogʻliq va kasallikka oid muloqot, shuningdek ogʻir kasalliklarga doir muloqotda noaniqlik, qaror qabul qilish va parvarish masalalarining til vositasida ifodalanishi asoslangan (Oksford universiteti, Kembrij universiteti, London universitet kolleji, Kardiff universiteti, Aston universiteti, Birmingem universiteti, Buyuk Britaniya; Avstraliya milliy universiteti, Avstraliya; Nanyang texnologiya universiteti, Singapur; Gonkong universiteti, Xitoy, Gonkong); tarixiy tibbiy matnlar korpus va pragmatika asosida tekshirilib, ulardagi nutqiy shakllarning rivojlanish xususiyatlari aniqlangan (Xelsinki universiteti, Finlandiya; Tsyurix universiteti, Shveytsariya); tibbiy terminlarni maʼno guruhlariga ajratish, terminologik tarkibni kengaytirish va tibbiy ilmiy matnlarning pragmatik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish yoʻnalishlari rivojlantirilgan (Stokgolm universiteti, Shvetsiya; Samara universiteti, Rossiya); tibbiy terminlarning huquqiy va siyosiy matnlarga koʻchishi dalillangan (Qozon federal universiteti, Rossiya); Oʻzbekistonda esa tibbiy terminlarning semantik xususiyatlari, maʼno taraqqiyoti, metaforik hosil boʻlishi, qiyosiy tavsifi va tarjima muammolari ochib berilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti, Oʻzbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti, Oʻzbekiston).

Jahon zamonaviy tilshunosligida tibbiy terminologiyaning semantik, sintagmatik va pragmatik tadqiqi boʻyicha qator, jumladan, quyidagi ustuvor yoʻnalishlarda ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda: tibbiy terminlarni tizimlashtirish va tasniflash masalalari, terminologik birliklar oʻrtasidagi mazmuniy munosabatlar, tibbiy matnlarning lingvistik va korpus tahlili, tibbiy matnlardan axborotni ajratib olish mexanizmlari, shifokor-bemor hamda sogʻliq va kasallikka oid muloqotning kommunikativ-pragmatik xususiyatlari, tarixiy tibbiy matnlarning diskursiv-pragmatik tavsifi, tibbiy terminlarning semantik taraqqiyoti va metaforik hosil boʻlishi, tibbiy terminlarning qiyosiy tavsifi va tarjima muammolari, tibbiy terminlarning boshqa diskurs turlariga koʻchishi, sunʼiy intellekt va tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash tizimlarida tibbiy terminlarni avtomatik aniqlash va tasniflash.

Muammoning oʻrganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida tibbiy terminologiya boʻyicha olib borilgan izlanishlarda terminlarning kelib chiqishi, shakllanishi, leksik-semantik va morfologik xususiyatlari, shuningdek, ularning diskursdagi qoʻllanishi izchil yoritilgan. Jumladan, tibbiyot tilining tarixiy

taraqqiyoti va qatlamlari³, o'rta asr hamda ilk yangi davr tibbiy matnlarining janr-sintaktik xususiyatlari⁴, zamonaviy termin yasashning derivatsion mexanizmlari va terminotizimlar rivoji⁵, tibbiy metaforalarning muloqot va psixologik ta'siri⁶ hamda tarjima va me'yor masalalari⁷ turli yo'nalishlarda tadqiq etilgan.

O'zbek tilshunosligida tibbiy terminlar dastlab tibbiyotning alohida kichik sohalari doirasida tadqiq qilingan bo'lib, bunga D.Bozorova, A.Xusanov, A.Qosimov va Z.Mirahmedovalarning nomzodlik dissertatsiyalari⁸ yaqqol misol bo'ladi. Mazkur tadqiqotlarda somatizmlar semantikasi, kasallik va simptom nomlarining yasalishi hamda me'yoriy muammolari, farmatsevtik terminlarning morfemik tarkibi va o'zlashma qatlamlari, anatomik terminlarning mavzuiy tasnifi va normativ jihatlari yoritilgan.

Shuningdek, keyingi tadqiqotlarda tibbiyotga oid leksik birliklar zamonaviy tilshunoslik yo'nalishlari asosida o'rganilib, ularning evfemik va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari, xalq og'zaki ijodi matnlaridagi etnolingvistik hamda lingvopoetik ifodasi, tibbiy metaforalarning kognitiv talqini, leksikografik tavsifi, o'quv lug'atlari va tezaurus yaratish tamoyillari, shuningdek, pragmatik jihatlari yoritildi. Jumladan, N.G'aybullayeva, S.Yorova, M.Navro'zova, F.Abdulxayirova, A.Saidnomanov, N.Rasulova, D.Xudoyqulova, B.Suyunov, M.Abduraxmanova, G.Babayeva, N.Usmonova, D.Sobirova hamda G.Bozorovalarning tadqiqot ishlari⁹ diqqatga sazovor.

³ Wulff H.R. The language of medicine // Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine. – 2004. – Pp. 187-188.

⁴ Jones M.C. An analysis of the language and style of a late-medieval recipe book: Phil. thesis. – Glasgow university, 1997; Taavitsainen I., Pahta P. Medical and scientific writing in late Medieval English. – Cambridge University Press, 2004; Taavitsainen I., Pahta P. Early Modern English medical texts. – John Benjamin, 2010; Taavitsainen I., Pahta P. Medical writing in early modern English. – Cambridge University Press, 2011.

⁵ Мотченко И.В. Основные тенденции в формировании английской медицинской терминологии: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2001; Токарева М.В. Становление, развитие и современное состояние английской терминологии: нефрологии и урологии: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Омск, 2003.

⁶ Sontag S. Illness as metaphor. – Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1978; Pascalev A. Medical metaphors of death and dying: An ethical analysis: PhD thesis. – Bowling Green State University, 2001; Fuks A. The language of medicine. – Oxford University Press, 2021.

⁷ Оганесян М.В. Сопоставительно-переводческий анализ английской и русской медицинской терминологии по генетике: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2003; Argeg G.M. The problems of translating medical terms from English into Arabic: PhD thesis. – Durham University, 2015; Alhussaini M.A.H. English-Arabic Translation of Medical Terminology in Saudi Arabian Hospitals: A Functional Theory-Based Investigation: PhD thesis. – The University of Leeds, 2021.

⁸ Базарова Д.Х. Семантика наименований частей тела и производных от них в тюркских языках: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1967; Хусанов А. Название болезней и их симптомов в узбекском языке: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1982; Касымов А. Фармацевтическая терминология в современном узбекском языке: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1982; Акбарходжаева Ф.А. Тиббиёт соҳасига оид ўзлашма терминларнинг лингвостатистик тадқиқи (лотин тилидан рус ва ўзбек тилларига ўзлашган терминлар мисолида): Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2022; Мирахмедова З. Ўзбек тилининг анатомик терминологияси: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1994.

⁹ Ғайбуллаева Н.И. Ўзбек тилида тиббий эвфемалар (тиббий даврий нашр материаллари асосида): Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2019; Yorova S.K. Ingliz va o'zbek tibbiy nutqining ijtimoiy-madaniy xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Samarqand, 2023; Navruzova M.G. O'zbek folklori tilida tibbiy birliklarning etnolingvistik va lingvopoetik ifoda xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Buxoro, 2023; Абдулхаирова Ф.И. Ўзбек тилида тиббиёт атамаларининг метафорик манзараси: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2021; Саидноманов А.К. Ўзбек тили тиббиёт терминологияси ва унинг лексикографик талқини: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2022; Расулова Н.А. Инглиз-ўзбек тилларидаги тиббиёт терминларининг ўқув лугатини тузиш тамойиллари (анатомик терминлар асосида): Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Андижон, 2022; Худойкулова Д.К. Фармацевтик терминларнинг лексикографик ва функционал-семантик тадқиқи (инглиз, рус, ўзбек тиллари мисолида): Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2022; Суюнов Б.Т.

Bugungi kungacha olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda tibbiy terminlarning nazariy va amaliy jihatlari muayyan darajada yoritilgan bo'lsa-da, o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy terminlarning semantik, sintagmatik hamda pragmatik xususiyatlarini o'zaro bog'liqlikda, qiyosiy va monografik ko'lamda o'rganish tilshunoslikda maxsus tadqiq etilishi zarur bo'lgan muammolardan biri hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Farg'ona davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "Tilni sistema sifatida qiyosiy tadqiq etish" yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy terminlarning semantik, sintagmatik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma asosda ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy terminlarning shakllanish tarixini izchil tadqiq etish;

jahon va o'zbek tilshunosligida tibbiyot terminologiyasining talqinini tahlil qilish;

o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy terminlarni mavzuiy-semantik guruhlariga ajratish hamda terminlarning semantik xususiyatlarini determinlashish, transterminlashish va reterminlashish jarayonlari orqali qiyosiy tahlil qilish;

"tirik organizm", "odam tana a'zolari", "holat", "jarayon", "o'rin-joy", "tarmoq", "vosita" arxisemalari doirasida terminlarning sintagmatik (valentlik) xususiyatlari hamda ularning gapda ifodalanadigan semantik rollarini aniqlash;

tibbiy terminlarning nutq aktlari doirasidagi kommunikativ funksiyalarini ikki til materialida ochib berish;

o'zbek va ingliz tibbiy diskursida semantik presuppozitsiya hamda skalyar implikaturaning tibbiy terminlar orqali voqelanish xususiyatlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish.

Tadqiqotning obykti sifatida o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy hamda izohli lug'atlardan¹⁰ tanlab olingan "tirik organizm", "odam tana a'zolari", "holat", "jarayon", "o'rin-joy", "tarmoq" va "vosita" arxisemali 10 mingga yaqin tibbiy terminologik birlik olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini tibbiy terminlarning semantik, sintagmatik (valentlik) hamda pragmatik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Тиббий терминлар семантикаси ва тезауруси: Филол. фан. док-ри (DSc) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2023; Abduraxmanova M.U. Kasallik nomlarining semantik va pragmatik tadqiqi (o'zbek, rus, ingliz tillari misolida): Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2023; Babayeva G.L. Tibbiy diskurs: nutq strategiyasi va taktikasi: Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2024; Usmonova N.B. Tibbiy-sog'lomlashtirish diskursi transformatsiyasining ijtimoiy-madaniy xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Namangan, 2025; Sobirova D.R. Tibbiy reklamalarning antroposentrik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. dok. (DSc) ... diss. avtoref. – Navoiy, 2025; Bozorova G.Z. O'zbek tili tibbiy terminologiyasining shakllanish omillari: Filol. fan. dok. (DSc) ... diss. avtoref. – Buxoro, 2026.

¹⁰ Муаллифлар жамоаси. Тиббиёт қомусий луғати (бош муҳаррир - Тўрақулов Ё.). – Тошкент: Қомуслар бош таҳририяти, 1994; Usmanxodjayev A., Abilov O., Turaxanova M. Tibbiy atamalar lug'ati. – Toshkent: Donishmand ziyosi, 2022; Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати /Мадвалиев А. таҳрири остида/. 5 жилдди. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2006; Collin P.H. Dictionary of Medical Terms. – 4th ed. – London: A & C Black Publishers Ltd, 2004; The Merriam-Webster dictionary. – Merriam-Webster (Incorporated Springfield, Massachusetts), 2004.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqotda tavsifiy, qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirma, komponent, statistik, differensial-semantik, distributiv, valentlik, lingvopragmatik va lingvokulturologik tahlil kabi usullardan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillariga mansub tibbiy terminlar “tirik organizm”, “odam tana a‘zolari”, “holat”, “jarayon”, “o‘rin-joy”, “tarmoq”, “vosita” kabi yetti asosiy guruhga ajratilib, har bir guruhning arxisemik hamda differensial-semantik belgilari xalqaro tasnif materiallari hamda soha ilmiy manbalari orqali ko‘rsatilib, tibbiy terminlarning semantik tuzilishi va guruhlanish qonuniyatlari ochib berilgan;

chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi tibbiy terminlarning umumadabiy til va boshqa terminologik tizimlarda qo‘llanishiga xos semantik transformatsiya xususiyatlari aniqlanib, ularning determinlashish, transterminlashish va reterminlashish jarayonlari bilan bog‘liqligi ochib berilgan hamda mazkur jarayonlarning termin ma‘nosi va qo‘llanish doirasidagi o‘zgarishlarni yuzaga keltirishdagi o‘rni isbotlangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi *mikrob/microbe*, *bemor/patient*, *qorin/abdomen* kabi tibbiy terminlarning nutqiy jarayondagi voqelanishi, ularning sintagmatik xususiyatlari aniqlanib, mazkur birliklarning agens, patsiens, makon, vosita, sabab kabi semantik funksiyalarda namoyon bo‘lishi asoslab berilgan;

tibbiy terminlarning nominativ vazifasidan tashqari, xabar beruvchi, tezkor buyruq va ko‘rsatma beruvchi hamda majburiyatni aniqlashtiruvchi kommunikativ vosita ekanligi o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi assertiv, direktiv, komissiv nutq aktlari orqali dalillangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tibbiy diskursida yuzaga keladigan presuppozitsiya va skalyar implikatura hodisalari chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi tibbiy terminlar hamda mazkur xalqlarning urf-odatlarini, milliy-madaniy farqlari orqali ko‘rsatilib, bu nazariyaning amaliy jihatdan tibbiy diskursda andisha, ehtiyotkorlik va bemor yaqinlarini xavotirga qo‘ymaslik kabi muloqot me‘yorlari orqali voqelanishi asoslangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy terminlarning semantik, sintagmatik (valentlik) hamda pragmatik xususiyatlari bo‘yicha aniqlangan natijalar terminologiya, tilshunoslik nazariyasi, semasiologiya, pragmalingvistika, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik, leksikologiya va diskurs tahliliga oid sohalar bo‘yicha yaratiladigan darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalarining mukammallashuviga xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy terminlarning shifokor-bemor hamda shifokor-shifokor muloqotidagi kommunikativ funksiyalariga oid xulosalar tibbiy muloqotni samarali tashkil etish, tibbiy axborotni tushunarli va ehtiyotkor yetkazish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishda amaliy ahamiyat kasb etishi dalillangan;

dissertatsiya natijalari asosida tibbiy terminlarning semantik, sintagmatik va pragmatik izohi berilgan maxsus terminologik glossariy va o‘quv-uslubiy materiallar tuzishda foydalanish imkoniyati yaratilgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tibbiy diskursida terminlar orqali presuppozitsiya va skalyar implikatura hodisalarining voqelanishiga oid xulosalar shifokor-bemor muloqotida axborotni aniq va tushunarli tarzda yetkazish, yashirin ma‘nolarni to‘g‘ri talqin

qilish hamda kommunikativ xatoliklarning oldini olishda amaliy ahamiyat kasb etishi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammoning aniq qo'yilganligi, nazariy ma'lumotlarning aniq ilmiy manbalarga tayanilganligi, xulosalarning lingvistik tahlil metodlari bilan asoslanganligi, nazariy qarashlar va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi, mavzuning jahon tilshunosligining ustuvor ilmiy konsepsiyalari asosida o'rganilganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy terminlarning semantik, sintagmatik va pragmatik xususiyatlari qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma asosda aniqlanganligi, ularning nominativ birlik sifatidagi vazifasi hamda tibbiy diskursdagi nutqiy-pragmatik imkoniyatlari ochib berilganligi, tibbiy terminlarning mavzuiy-semantik tasnifi, valentlik xususiyatlari, determinlashish, transterminlashish va reterminlashish jarayonlariga oid ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarni boyitishi, shuningdek, semasiologiya, pragmalingvistika, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va diskurs tahlili uchun muhim nazariy manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati oliy ta'lim muassasalarida "Tilshunoslik nazariyasi", "Leksikologiya", "Semasiologiya", "Chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik", "Pragmalingvistika", "Tibbiy terminologiya", "Tibbiy diskurs" kabi fanlarni o'qitish, tibbiy terminlarning semantik izohi, valentlik imkoniyatlari va pragmatik qo'llanishiga oid glossariylar, darslik hamda o'quv qo'llanmalar yaratish, shuningdek, shifokor-bemor va shifokor-shifokor muloqotida tibbiy axborotni aniq, tushunarli va madaniy me'yorlarga mos yetkazishda amaliy tavsiya sifatida xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy terminlarning semantik, sintagmatik va pragmatik xususiyatlari bo'yicha olib borilgan qiyosiy tadqiqot natijalari asosida:

o'zbek va ingliz tillariga mansub tibbiy terminlar "tirik organizm", "odam tana a'zolari", "holat", "jarayon", "o'rin-joy", "tarmoq", "vosita" kabi yetti asosiy guruhga ajratilib, har bir guruhning arxisemik hamda differensial-semantik belgilari xalqaro tasnif materiallari hamda soha ilmiy manbalari orqali ko'rsatilib, tibbiy terminlarning semantik tuzilishi va guruhlanish qonuniyatlariga oid ilmiy natijalardan 2023-2024-yillarda "Musiqqa va san'at o'quv muassasalari uchun "Bolalar raqslari" fanidan interaktiv o'quv-metodik qo'llanmalar yaratish" mavzusidagi F3-202003161-raqamli fundamental loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasining 2025-yil 17-dekabrda 1/04-220-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan tavsiyalar terminologik birliklarning semantik tuzilishini aniqlash, ularni mavzuiy guruhlariga ajratish, izohlarini aniqlashtirish hamda ko'p tilli terminologik birliklarni tavsiflashga doir dalillarni boyitishda, "O'zbek bolalar raqslari, raqs liboslari va taqinchoqlari nomlarining o'zbekcha-ruscha-inglizcha-fransuzcha qisqacha izohli lug'ati"ni yaratishda mazkur terminologik tasnif tamoyillari metodik asos bo'lib xizmat qilgan;

chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi tibbiy terminlarning umumadabiy til va boshqa terminologik tizimlarda qo‘llanishiga xos semantik transformatsiya xususiyatlari aniqlanib, ularning determinlashish, transterminlashish va reterminlashish jarayonlari bilan bog‘liqligi ochib berilgan hamda mazkur jarayonlarning termin ma‘nosi va qo‘llanish doirasidagi o‘zgarishlarni yuzaga keltirishdagi o‘rni isbotlangani haqidagi xulosalardan Farg‘ona davlat universitetida amalga oshirilgan 2022-2023-yillarga mo‘ljallangan AL-FDU2022307-010 raqamli “Lingvistik tahrir va tarjimashunoslik” ilmiy-tadqiqot markazida “Antiplagiat” dasturini amaliyotga joriy etishda hamda ilmiy-amaliy loyihani amalga oshirishda foydalanilgan (Farg‘ona davlat universitetining 2026-yil 11-apreldagi 04/3755-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha doirasida ilmiy matnlarni lingvistik jihatdan tahlil qilish sifati oshirilgan, terminologik birliklarning izchil qo‘llanishi ta‘minlangan hamda tarjima jarayonida ularning aniq ifodalanishiga erishilgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi *mikrob/microbe*, *bemor/patient*, *qorin/abdomen* kabi tibbiy terminlarning nutqiy jarayondagi voqelanishi, ularning sintagmatik xususiyatlari aniqlanib, mazkur birliklarning agens, patsiens, makon, vosita, sabab kabi semantik funksiyalarda namoyon bo‘lishi asoslab berilgan ilmiy natija va xulosalaridan 2023-2024-yillarda O‘zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasida amalga oshirilgan “O‘zbek milliy raqs san‘atini targ‘ib etishga bag‘ishlangan veb-sayt va multimedia mahsulotlari (elektron lug‘atlar) to‘plamini yaratish” mavzusidagi IZ-2019081773-raqamli fundamental loyihada foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston davlat xoreografiya akademiyasining 2025-yil 17-dekabrda 1/04-221-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada terminologik birliklarning semantik va sintagmatik xususiyatlarini aniqlash, ularni izohlashga doir ilmiy asoslarni boyitish hamda “O‘zbek milliy raqs terminlarining qisqacha o‘zbekcha-ruscha-inglizcha-fransuzcha izohli lug‘ati”ni yaratishda birliklarning mazmunini aniq tavsiflash imkoniyati kengaygan;

tibbiy terminlarning nominativ vazifasidan tashqari, xabar beruvchi, tezkor buyruq va ko‘rsatma beruvchi hamda majburiyatni aniqlashtiruvchi kommunikativ vosita ekanligi o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi assertiv, direktiv, komissiv nutq aktlari orqali dalillangani haqidagi xulosalardan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi hamda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Sog‘liqni saqlash vazirligi tasarrufidagi Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti tomonidan 2023-2024-yillarda bajarilgan №AL-7823051378-R1 “Makrofag proliferatsiyasini boshqarish orqali bir qator kasalliklarni immunoterapevtik davolash usullarini ishlab chiqish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (Andijon davlat tibbiyot institutining 2026-yil 16-martdagi 01/06-1717-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha bemorlarni davolash jarayonida tibbiy terminlardan aniq va maqsadga muvofiq foydalanishga doir dalillar bilan boyitilgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz tibbiy diskursida yuzaga keladigan presuppozitsiya va skalyar implikatura hodisalari chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillardagi tibbiy terminlar hamda mazkur xalqlarning urf-odatlar, milliy-madaniy farqlari orqali ko‘rsatilib, bu nazariyaning amaliy jihatdan tibbiy diskursda andisha, ehtiyotkorlik va bemor yaqinlarini xavotirga qo‘ymaslik kabi muloqot me‘yorlari orqali voqelanishi asoslangan ilmiy natija va xulosalaridan 2024-2025-yillarda O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi

«O‘zbekiston» teleradiokanalining “Bedorlik”, “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Millat va ma’naviyat” eshittirishlari ssenariylarini tayyorlash jarayonida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2025-yil 18-dekabrda 26-36-1058-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada radiodasturlarda berilgan mazkur ilmiy natijalar tinglovchilarning tibbiy mazmundagi axborotni to‘g‘ri talqin qilishiga va yashirin ma’nolarni aniqroq anglashiga xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 2 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 24 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, jumladan, 3 ta monografiya, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 15 ta maqola (9 tasi respublika, 6 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda) nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, to‘rtta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va ilovadan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, hajmi 231 sahifadan iborat.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, o‘rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan; tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti aniqlangan; ishning fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning muhim yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan hamda tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari, natijalarning ishonchligi, nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati, natijalarning amaliyotga joriy etilishi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlar o‘rin olgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “**Tilshunoslikda tibbiy terminlarning tadqiqi masalalari**” deb nomlangan va uning birinchi faslida “Tibbiy terminlarning shakllanish asoslari” o‘rganilgan.

Tibbiy terminlar – inson organizmi, kasalliklar hamda ularni aniqlash va davolashga oid tushunchalarni aniq, tizimli va ixcham tarzda ifodalovchi, maxsus leksik qatlamga mansub birliklar bo‘lib, ular semantik aniqlik, tizimlilik, baynalmilallik, motivatsiyalanganlik, uslubiy neytrallik, struktur xilma-xillik va dinamiklik kabi xususiyatlarga egaligi bilan ajralib turadi hamda umumiste’mol leksikasi bilan uzviy aloqada rivojlanadi. Har qaysi tildagi tibbiy terminlarning shakllanish asoslari shubhasiz jahon tibbiy terminologik tizimi bilan aloqadordir. Ma’lumki, jahon tibbiy terminologik tizimi barcha tillar uchun umumiy bo‘lgan xalqaro tizim hisoblanadi. Uning taraqqiy topishida quyidagi muhim bosqichlar alohida o‘rin tutgan:

Yunon tili. Stedman lug‘atida qayd etilishicha, tibbiy terminologik tizimning to‘rttdan uch qismini yunon tilidan kelib chiqqan birliklar tashkil etadi ¹¹. Buning asosiy sababi tibbiyotning asoschilari yunonlar bo‘lganligidir. Gippokrat va uning

¹¹ Banay G.L. An Introduction to Medical Terminology I. Greek and Latin Derivations // Bulletin of the Medical Library Association. – 1948. – Vol. 36, No 1. – Pp. 1-27. (Stedman T.L. Practical medical dictionary. 13th ed. – Baltimore: Wood, 1936.)

maktabi izdoshlari, shuningdek Galen mazkur soha rivojiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan olimlardan sanaladi.

Lotin tili. Rim imperiyasining qulashi bilan yunon tili o'z mavqeini lotin tiliga bo'shatib bergan va lotin tili nafaqat Katolik cherkovining tili, balki u hukmron bo'lgan barcha davlatlarda umumiy muloqot vositasi sanalgan. Natijada tibbiyotga oid ko'plab asarlar shu tilda yozilgan.

Arab tili. IX-X asrlarda jahon tibbiy terminologik tizimida yana bir o'zgarish – arab tili kirib keldi. Dunyoda islom dinining tarqalishi tibbiy leksikaga ham sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatdi. K.Avilovanning fikricha, “Arab tilidagi tibbiyotning tarixiy ahamiyati qadimgi dunyoning eng boy tibbiy merosini saqlab qolganligidir”¹². Darhaqiqat, yunon va lotin tilidagi manbalar asosida arab tibbiy terminologik tizimi tashkil topgan. Biroq, jahon tibbiy terminologik tizimining shakllanishida arab tili davri shunchaki tarjimalar jamlanmasi bo'lib qolmasdan, yangi tibbiy kashfiyotlar va o'z o'rnida yangi terminlar majmuasi bo'lgan. Bunga Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyo Roziy, Abu Mansur Hasan ibn Nuh Qamariy, Abu Ali ibn Sino kabi allomalar katta xizmat ko'rsatgan. Ular o'zining arab tilida yozilgan asarlari orqali jahon tibbiy terminologiyasiga yangi tushunchalarni olib kirishga muvaffaq bo'lgan.

XIV asrda arab tilining jahon tibbiy terminologik tizimiga ta'siri zaiflashib, milliy tillar shakllana boshladi. Chunonchi, “Zamonaviy ingliz tili davri qirol Genrix VIII hukmronligi davridan boshlangan”¹³, – deb B.Dzuganova o'zining tadqiqotida qayd etgan. Uning shakllanishiga Uyg'onish davri hamda gumanizm (lot. *humanus* – insoniy) ta'limoti asosiy omil vazifasini bajargan. Ular mumtoz tillarni, adabiyotni va san'atni tadqiq qilishga bo'lgan qiziqishni kuchaytirgan¹⁴. Natijada mamlakatda yunon tili bilan birga lotin tilining nufuzi ko'tarilib, tibbiyotga oid yangi kashfiyotlarni nomlashda ushbu tillar leksik manba vazifasini bajargan. E.Endryusning aniqlashicha, bu davrda o'n ikki mingga yaqin yangi terminlar lotin tilidan to'laqonli o'zlashtirilgan. Misol uchun: *cerebellum, delirium, virus, cadaver, cornea, vertigo, albumen, sinus, appendix, pus, abdomen, digit, ligament, saliva*¹⁵. Lekin shunga qaramay, sof ingliz tilidagi terminlarni ham kuzatish mumkin. Bu holat asosan tana a'zolari nomlarida uchraydi: *breast* (ko'krak qafasi), *kidney* (buyrak), *skin* (teri), *eye* (ko'z).

O'zbek (turkiy) tilida maxsus tibbiy asar yaratish an'anasi Buxoro amiri va tabib – Subhonqulixon (Saidmuhammad Subhonqulixon ibn Saidnadr Muhammadxond) nomi bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Uning «Tibbi Subhoni (Subhon tibbiyoti)» asari aynan shu jihati bilan tibbiyot tarixida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Muallif asar tili xususida quyidagicha fikr bildirgan: “O'tmishdagi tabiblar bizga arab va fors tilida yozilgan kitoblar qoldirganlar. Men turk (o'zbek)

¹² Авилова К. Тиббий терминологиянинг лингвистик хусусиятлари, “тиббий атама” тушунчаси ва унинг шаклланиши ва ривожланиши тарихи // Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети хабарлари. – 2022. – 1/1. – Б. 224-227.

¹³ Džuganová B. A brief outline of the development of medical English // Bratislavské lekárske listy. – 2002. – Vol. 103. – Pp. 223-227.

¹⁴ Džuganová B. A brief outline of the development of medical English // Bratislavské lekárske listy. – 2002. – Vol. 103. – P. 225.

¹⁵ Andrews E. A history of scientific English: The story of its evolution based on a study of biomedical terminology. – New York: Richard R. Smith, 1947. – P. 77.

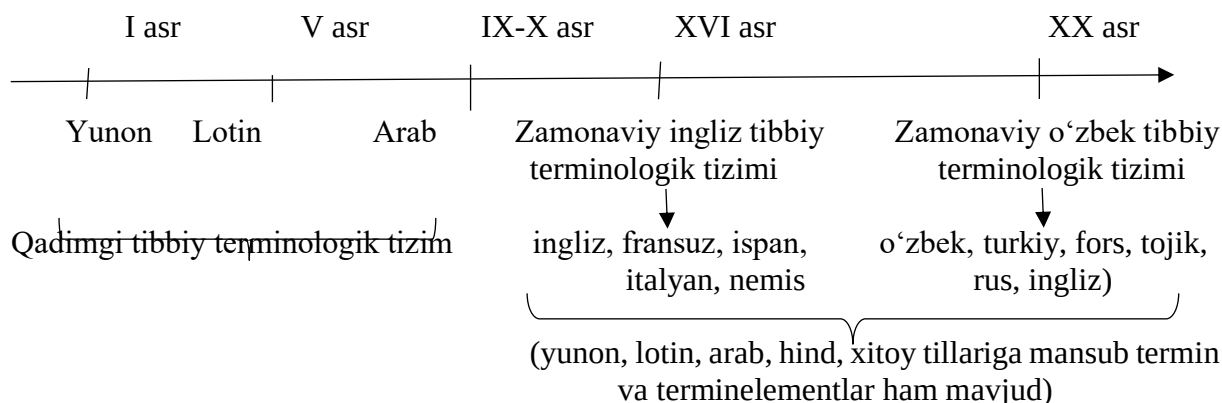
tilida yozilgan tibbiy kitob uchratmadim. Mahalliy aholi arab va fors tilida yozilgan kitoblardan foydalana olmaydi. Shuning uchun men o‘z kitobimni turk (o‘zbek) tilida yozdimki, undan o‘zimizning odamlar foydalansinlar”¹⁶. Shuningdek, Abu Rayhon Beruniyning dorishunoslik va tibbiyotga oid “Kitob as-saydana fi-t-tibb” (“Tabobatda dorishunoslik”, “Saydana”), Mahmud Qoshg‘ariyning “Devonu lug‘otit turk” asarini, o‘zbek mumtoz adabiyoti namoyandalari bo‘lmish Yusuf Xos Hojib, Alisher Navoiy, Bobur va boshqalarning asarlarini o‘zbek tibbiy terminologiyasining taraqqiy topishida muhim o‘rin tutgan manbalar sifatida e’tirof etish mumkin.

XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan Markaziy Osiyo, jumladan, O‘zbekiston chor Rossiyasining mustamlaka mamlakatiga aylanishi oqibatida rus tilining o‘zbek tiliga ta’siri hamda rus tili orqali boshqa Yevropa tillaridan (fransuz, italyan, nemis, ingliz, ispan) ko‘plab so‘zlar o‘zlashdi¹⁷. Alohida qayd etish kerakki, o‘zbek tibbiy terminologiyasiga hech qaysi til rus tilichalik katta ta’sir o‘tkaza olmagan. Misol uchun, xalqimiz *UTT* (ultratovush tekshiruvi) dan ko‘ra *UZI* (ультразвуковое исследование)ning nimaligini yaxshiroq tushunadi. Hatto oradan shuncha yil o‘tgan bo‘lsa ham hozirgi kunda yurtimizda tibbiy muloqotlar asosan rus tilida olib borilayotganligini inkor qilib bo‘lmaydi. Qolaversa, yangi terminlarni o‘zlashtirishda ham rus tili vositachi vazifasini o‘tagan va bu jarayon hozir ham davom etmoqda. Misol uchun, *apparat* termini aslida lotin tilidan ingliz tiliga, ingliz tilidan esa o‘zbek tiliga rus tili orqali o‘zlashtirilgan: *apparatus* (lotin tilida) – *apparatus* (ingliz tilida) – *annapam* (rus tilida) – *apparat* (o‘zbek tilida). Demak, o‘zbek tibbiy terminologiyasining shakllanishi uchun rus tili nafaqat neologizmlar manbayi, balki u yunon va lotin tillariga mansub baynalmilal termin va terminelementlarni o‘zlashtirishda vosita vazifasini ham o‘taganligini, alohida qayd etish joiz. Umuman olganda, o‘zbek hamda ingliz tibbiyot terminologiyasining shakllanishida ijtimoiy-tarixiy voqealar, sohadagi kashfiyotlar, har ikkala tilning ichki imkoniyatlari va boshqa tillar bilan o‘zaro munosabati muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan. Eng asosiy umumiylik sifatida ushbu tizimlarning asosini mumtoz tillarga mansub birliklar tashkil qilishini qayd etish mumkin. Farqli jihati shundaki, zamonaviy o‘zbek tibbiy terminologik tizimining me’yorlashgan ko‘rinishi asosan XX asrda shakllangan bo‘lsa, ingliz tibbiy terminologik tizimining zamonaviy ko‘rinishi XVI asrdan rivojlana boshlagan. Ularning shakllanish evolyutsiyasi quyidagi 1.1.1-rasm orqali yaxshiroq ko‘rsatib berilgan:

¹⁶ Рустамова Х.Е., Стожарова Н.К., Нурмamatova Қ.Ч., Абдурашидова Ш.А. Тиббиёт тарихи. – Тошкент, 2014. – Б. 118.

¹⁷ Ruziyeva N. O‘zbek tiliga fransuz tilidan o‘zlashgan so‘zlar xususida // Til, ta’lim, tarjima xalqaro jurnali. – 2022. – 3/6. – B 135.

1.1.1-rasm. Tibbiyot terminologiyasining shakllanish evolyutsiyasi



Ayon bo'ladiki, 1.1.1-rasm asosida tibbiy terminologik tizimlarning shakllanishida yunon va lotin tillari asosiy manba bo'lib xizmat qilgan, keyinchalik esa ular arab va Yevropa tillari orqali boyib borgan. Shu jarayon natijasida ingliz tibbiy terminologiyasi bevosita mumtoz tillarga tayangan holda shakllangan bo'lsa, o'zbek tibbiy terminologiyasi turli til manbalari uyg'unlashuvi asosida rivojlangan.

Bobning "Jahon tilshunosligida tibbiy terminlar tadqiqi" deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida jahon tilshunosligida tibbiy leksikani o'rganish borasida amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlarga e'tibor qaratiladi. Tibbiy terminologiyaning o'rganilishiga doir ilmiy izlanishlar orasida, tilshunos H.Vulfning tadqiqotlari alohida o'rin tutadi. Uning «Tibbiyot tili»¹⁸ deb nomlangan tadqiqotida soha tilining shakllanishida yunon va lotin tillari eng ko'p ta'sir ko'rsatganligi ta'kidlangan. Olimning quyidagi fikri tilshunoslikda muhim iz qoldirgan: "Tibbiy lingvistika deb ataladigan bilim sohasi yo'q, biroq bo'lishi lozim. Zero, tibbiyot tili tarixchilarga ham, tilshunoslarga ham birday qiyinchilik tug'diradi"¹⁹.

Shuningdek, jahon tilshunosligida tibbiy terminologiyani o'rganishda I.Taavitsaynen, P.Pahta, M.K.Jons, R.B.Teylor, M.Silvanovich, I.V.Motchenko, M.V.Tokareva, M.V.Oganesyan, G.M.Argeg, M.A.H.Alhussaini, M.T.Bataynah, Ye.D.Malenova, S.Zontag, A.Paskalev, A.Fuks, M.K.Abbe, D.Lupton, R.Magli, F.Ripamonti va boshqa olimlarning ilmiy ishlari alohida diqqatga sazovordir. Ularning tadqiqotlari tahlili jahon tilshunosligida tibbiy terminologiya bo'yicha erishilgan natijalarni bir necha umumiy yo'nalishda umumlashtirish imkonini beradi. Birinchidan, tibbiy terminlarning semantik mazmuni, qo'llanish me'yorlari va klinik axborotni aniq yetkazishdagi funksional imkoniyatlari yoritilib, ular tibbiy muloqotning markaziy birliklari sifatida asoslandi. Ikkinchidan, tibbiy terminologiyaning strukturaviy-sistemaviy xususiyatlari, ya'ni morfologik, sintaktik, birikuvchanlik, kollokatsion va frazeologik jihatlari ochib berildi, shuningdek, ularni tadqiq etishda maxsus korpuslar va elektron glossariylar yaratish tajribasi shakllandi. Uchinchidan, tibbiy terminologiyaning tarixiy-etimologik taraqqiyoti tavsiflanib, uning antik an'analar, yunon va lotin manbalari hamda keyingi ilmiy maktablar bilan uzviy bog'liqligi ko'rsatildi. To'rtinchidan, tibbiy terminlarni boshqa tillarga tarjima qilish, ularni standartlashtirish va muvofiqlashtirish

¹⁸ Wulff H. The language of medicine// Journal of the royal society of medicine. – 2004. – Pp. 187-188.

¹⁹ Wulff H. The language of medicine// Journal of the royal society of medicine. – 2004. – P. 187.

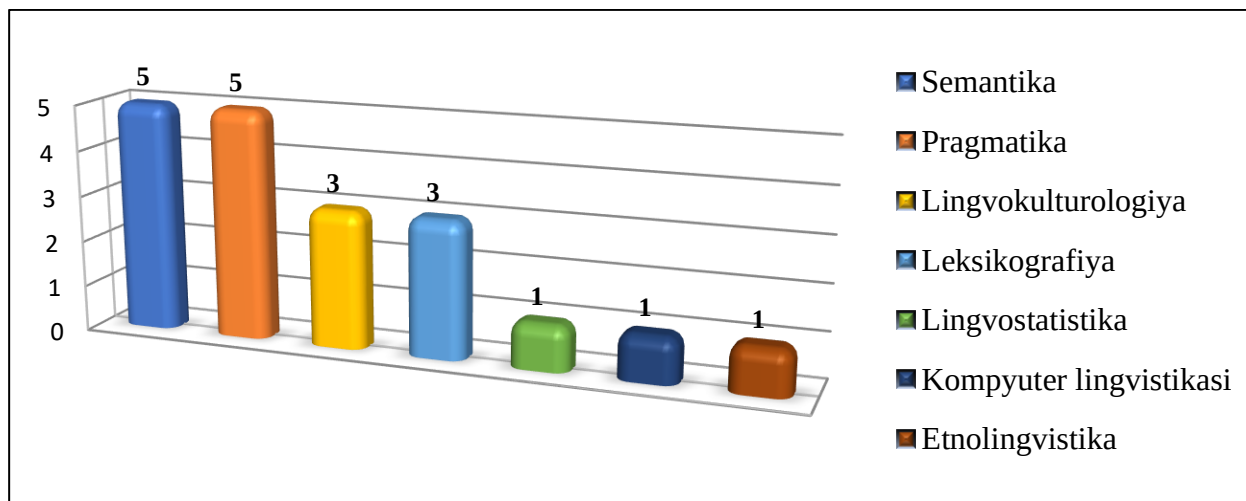
masalalari o‘rganilib, ekvivalent tanlash, ko‘pma’nolilik, sinonimiya, neologizm va qisqartmalar bilan bog‘liq muammolar aniqlashtirildi. Beshinchidan, tibbiy terminlarning diskursiv, ijtimoiy-madaniy va metaforik tabiati yoritilib, ularning shifokor-bemor muloqotida, turli ijtimoiy guruhlar nutqida, gender xoslanishida hamda kasallik va sog‘liq haqidagi madaniy tasavvurlarni shakllantirishdagi o‘rni ochib berildi.

Bobning “O‘zbek tilshunosligida tibbiy terminlarning o‘rganilishi” deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida o‘zbek tilshunosligida tibbiyot terminologiyasini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlarga e‘tibor qaratiladi, bu yo‘nalishdagi dissertatsiyalar tahlil qilinadi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida tibbiy terminologiyaga doir masalalar bir qator olimlar tomonidan maxsus tadqiq etilgan. Jumladan, D.Bozorova, A.Xusanov, A.Qosimov, Z.Mirahmedova, N.G‘aybullayeva, F.Abdulxairova, F.Qosimova, F.Akbarxodjayeva, A.Saidnomanov, N.Rasulova, D.Xudoyqulova, B.Suyunov, M.Navruzova, B.Gafurov, M.Abduraxmanova, S.Yorova, G.Babayeva, N.Usmonova, D.Sobirovalarning ilmiy ishlarida tibbiy terminlarning semantik tabiati, struktur-semantik qurilishi, derivatsion imkoniyatlari, ayrim terminologik mikrotizimlarning shakllanish va taraqqiyot xususiyatlari, me‘yoriy holati, o‘zlashish manbalari, mavzuiy tasnifi, leksikografik ifodalanishi,

tarjimashunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan berilishi hamda pragmatik-kommunikativ vazifalari turli darajada tahlil etilgan.

Umuman, ko‘rib chiqilgan tadqiqotlar tibbiy terminlarning o‘zbek tilshunoslari e‘tiboridagi dolzarb tadqiqot obyektlaridan biri ekanligini namoyon qiladi. Dastlab tadqiqotchilarning qiziqishi tibbiyotning alohida tarmoqlariga oid terminlarni o‘rganishga qaratilgan bo‘lsa, keyinchalik – asosan tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yo‘nalishlari doirasidagi tibbiyotga oid leksik birliklar tadqiqiga o‘zgargan. Shu kungacha bajarilgan dissertatsiyalar tahlili tibbiy terminlarning, avvalo, semantik va pragmatik xususiyatlari nisbatan kengroq o‘rganilganligini ko‘rsatadi (1.3.1-rasm):

1.3.1-rasm. O‘zbek tilshunosligida tibbiy terminlar monografik ko‘lamda tadqiq etilgan tilshunoslik sohalari



Bundan ma'lum bo'ladiki, tibbiy terminlarning ma'no va mazmun jihati tadqiqotchilarning e'tiboridagi eng muhim masala sanaladi. Bizningcha ham, tibbiy terminlarning bu xususiyatlarini o'rganish terminologik tizimdagi sinonimiya, omonimiya, polisemiya kabi ulkan muammolarni hal qilishga yaxshiroq xizmat qiladi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy terminlarning semantik xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bob mazmuni uchta faslda bayon qilingan. Birinchi fasl “Tibbiy terminlarning mavzuiy guruhlari” tahliliga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, unda tibbiy terminlar xalqaro tasnif va ilmiy manbalar asosida yettita mavzuiy guruhga ajratildi: tirik organizm nomlari, odam tana a‘zolari nomlari, holat nomlari, jarayon nomlari, o‘rin-joy nomlari, tarmoq nomlari hamda tibbiy vositalarni anglatuvchi birliklar. Har bir guruh tarkibiga kiruvchi terminlar o‘zbek va ingliz tillari materiallari asosida qiyosiy tahlil qilinib, ularning umumiy arxisemasi, xususiy semalari hamda differensial belgilari aniqlashtirildi.

Birinchi guruh tirik organizm nomlarini qamrab olib, shaxs nomlari va insondan tashqari tirik organizm nomlariga ajratildi; bunda shaxs nomlari “mutaxassis” arxisemasi asosida kasbiy faoliyatga oid, ijtimoiy-biologik maqomni bildiruvchi birliklar sifatida tasniflandi. Ikkinchi guruh odam tana a‘zolari nomlarini o‘z ichiga olib, anatomik-funksional semalariga ko‘ra “tayanch-harakatga yordam beruvchi a‘zo”, “hazm qilishga ko‘maklashuvchi a‘zo”, “nafas olishga yordam beruvchi a‘zo”, “siydik ishlab chiqaruvchi va tanosil a‘zosi”, “yurak-qon tomir”, “asab” va “sezishga yordam beruvchi a‘zo” semali birliklarga ajratildi. Uchinchi guruh holat nomlaridan iborat bo‘lib, “holat” semasi asosida sabab, davomiylilik, jiddiylilik darajasi, zararlangan a‘zo va belgi semalariga ko‘ra guruhlashtirildi. To‘rtinchi guruh jarayon nomlarini qamrab olib, “tabiiy jarayon” va “maxsus amalga oshiriladigan jarayon” semali birliklar sifatida tavsiflandi. Beshinchi guruh o‘rin-joy nomlaridan tashkil topib, “o‘rin-joy” semasi asosida “o‘quv joyi”, “tanadagi joy”, “sog‘lomlashtirish”, “zaxira” va “tekshirish” semali birliklarga bo‘lindi. Oltinchi guruh tarmoq nomlarini, yettinchi guruh esa “vosita” arxisemasi asosida birlashgan tibbiy vosita nomlarini qamrab oldi va ular “asbob”, “anjom”, “uskuna”, “dori”, “dorivor o‘simlik”, “qo‘shimcha dori vositasi” hamda boshqa vosita nomlariga ajratildi. Mazkur faslda “bemor” ma’nosini anglatuvchi terminlar o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida qiyoslandi (2.1.1-jadval):

2.1.1-jadval. “Bemor” semali birliklar²⁰

№	O‘zbek tilida	Ingliz tilida	Izoh
1	<i>moxov</i>	<i>leper</i>	moxov kasalligiga chalingan bemor
2	<i>pes</i>	-	vitaligo (pes) kasalligiga duchor bo‘lgan bemor
3	<i>sil</i>	-	sil kasalligi aniqlangan bemor
4	-	<i>albino</i>	melanin moddasining yetishmovchiligi bo‘lgan va teri, soch yoki ko‘zda pigmentatsiya kam yoki umuman bo‘lmagan bemor
5	-	<i>apathetic</i>	hamma narsaga beparvo bo‘lib qolgan bemor

²⁰ **Quyidagi manbalar asosida taqdim qilindi:** Usmanxodjayev A., Abilov O., Turaxanova M. Tibbiy atamalar lug‘ati. – Toshkent: Donishmand ziyosi, 2022; Collin P.H. Dictionary of Medical Terms. – 4th ed. – London: A & C Black Publishers Ltd, 2004.

6	-	<i>arthritic</i>	artrit kasalligi aniqlangan bemor
7	-	<i>asthmatic</i>	astma kasalligiga chalingan bemor
8	-	<i>bronchitic</i>	bronxit kasalligi mavjud bemor
9	-	<i>diabetic</i>	qandli diabet kasalligiga chalingan bemor
10	-	<i>dyslexic</i>	disleksiya kasalligi aniqlangan bemor
11	-	<i>Epileptic</i>	epilepsiya (tutqanoq) mavjud bemor
12	-	<i>haemophiliac</i>	gemofiliya kasalligidan aziyat chekayotgan bemor
13	-	<i>insomniac</i>	uyqusizlik kasaliga yo'liqqan bemor

Ko'rinadiki, o'zbek tilida birgina *moxov* leksemasi ingliz tilida *leper* birligi bilan ekvivalentlik hosil qiladi, xolos. Aniqlangan boshqa birliklarning (12 ta) tahlil qilinayotgan tillarda ekvivalenti mavjud emasligi hamda o'zbek tilida o'nta, ingliz tilida esa ikkita "bemor" semali lakunalar mavjudligi qiyoslanayotgan tillarning o'ziga xos jihatini yaqqol ko'rsatib bera oldi.

O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi *bank* giperonimining giponimlari ichida ham umumiy va farqli xususiyatlar aniqlandi (2.1.2-jadval).

2.1.2-jadval. *Bank* giperonimining giponimlari

№	O'zbek tilida	Ingliz tilida	Izohi
1	<i>qon banki</i>	<i>blood bank</i>	qon bilan ishlash xizmati tomonidan vujudga keltiriladigan va yangilab boriladigan, uzoq muddat saqlashga mo'ljallangan donor qoni tarkibiy qismlarining zaxiralari ²¹
2	-	<i>corneal bank</i>	o'lik donორlarning ko'zlari saqlanadigan joy
3	-	<i>Cryobank</i>	semen va tana to'qimalari kabi biologik materiallar juda ham quyi haroratda saqlanadigan joy
4	-	<i>eye bank</i>	ko'z qismlari saqlanuvchi joy
5	-	<i>sperm bank</i>	sun'iy urug'lantirish jarayonida foydalanish uchun sperma saqlanadigan joy

Ayon bo'ladiki, *bank* giperonimining giponimlari ingliz tilida ko'pchilikni (o'zbek tilida 1 ta, ingliz tilida 5 ta) tashkil qiladi. Tahlil natijasida o'zbek tilida birgina *qon banki* termini ingliz tilidagi *blood bank* ning muqobili ekanligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Demak, tibbiy terminlarning sema va semalarini o'zida mujassamlashtirgan yetti tarkibiy qisimli tasnif har ikkala til uchun umumiy bo'lsa-da, uning tarkibidagi birliklar soni hamda ekvivalentlik darajasi bir xil emas. Bu holat, ayniqsa, "bemor" semali shaxs nomlari hamda "zaxira" semali o'rin-joy terminlarida yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Lakunarlik hodisasi esa ko'proq o'zbek tilidagi birliklarda kuzatildi.

Bobning "Tibbiy terminlarning determinlashish jarayoni" deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida tibbiy terminlarning umumiste'mol leksikaga o'tish bosqichlari hamda bu jarayonning o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi semantik xususiyatlariga to'xtalangan. B.Poshtolkova, I.Meyer, K.Makintosh hamda J.Nova tadqiqotlari²²

²¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Sog'liqni saqlash vazirining 2013 yil 16 dekabrda 423-son «Qon va uning tarkibiy qismlarini topshirish tartibi to'g'risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash haqida»gi buyrug'i (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligida 2014 yil 15 yanvarda 2556-son bilan ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan) // <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-2320451>

²² Poštolková B. Odborná a běžná slovní zásoba současné češtiny. – Praha: Academia, 1984; Meyer I., Mackintosh K. When Terms Move into Our Everyday Lives: An Overview of De-terminologization // Terminology. – 2000. – Vol. 6. – Pp. 111-138; Nová J. Terms Embraced by the General Public: How to Cope with Determinologization in the Dictionary? // Proceedings of the XVIII EURALEX International Congress: Lexicography in Global Contexts. – 2018. – Pp. 387-398.

asosida tibbiy terminlarning determinlashish jarayoniga xos uch bosqich aniqlandi. Birinchi bosqichda terminning asosiy ma'nosi saqlanib, uning dominant semasi aktuallashadi. Masalan, *OITS/AIDS* terminlari umumxalq nutqida bir xil determinlashish jarayonini namoyon etib, har ikki tilda ham "yuqumli holat" va "epidemik xavf" kabi dominant semalari orqali anglanadi. Determinlashishning ikkinchi bosqichi o'zbek va ingliz tillarida umumiy jihatdan o'xshash, ya'ni har ikki tilda ham termin o'zining asl tibbiy ma'nosidan butunlay uzoqlashmaydi, biroq umumxalq nutqida uning ilmiy aniqligi qisman xiralashadi. Jumladan, *aspirin* terminida bu jarayon ikki tilda ham savdo nomining umumlashib, og'riq qoldiruvchi dori ma'nosiga yaqinlashishi orqali namoyon bo'ladi. *Qon bosimi / blood pressure* terminida esa farq ko'zga tashlanadi. Chunonchi, ingliz tilida *blood pressure* neytral termin sifatida saqlanib, yuqori bosim *high blood pressure* shaklida alohida ifodalansa, o'zbek umumxalq nutqida *davleniyam bor* birikmasining o'zi ko'pincha "qon bosimi ko'tarilgan" ma'nosini bildiradi. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, ushbu bosqichda umumiy qonuniyat terminning asl tibbiy ma'nosidan butunlay uzoqlashmasligida namoyon bo'lsa, qiyosiy farq uning umumxalq nutqida qanday soddalashishi, umumlashishi yoki torayishida ko'rinadi. Uchinchi bosqichda terminning metaforik yangi ma'nosi shakllanadi. Xususan, *falaj* va *paralysis* birliklari har ikki tilda ham "harakatsizlik", "faoliyatsizlik" ma'nolarida qo'llanadi. Ingliz tilidagi *allergy* birligi "kuchli yoqtirmaslik", "nafrat" kabi ko'chma ma'nolarni ham ifodalasa, o'zbek tilidagi *allergiya* asosan o'zining tibbiy ma'nosini saqlab qoladi. Shuningdek, determinlashishning aralash bosqichi ham kuzatiladi. Masalan, o'zbek tilidagi *vabo* birligi bir vaqtning o'zida "yomon narsa" hamda "epidemik kasallik" ma'nolarini ifodalaydi, ingliz tilidagi *plague* (o'lat) birligi esa "musibat" va "epidemik kasallik" ma'nolarida qo'llanadi. Shu bois o'zbek tilidagi *vabo* (cholera) va ingliz tilidagi *plague* (o'lat) birliklari umumadabiy leksikada ayrim hollarda semantik muqobil sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Qiyosiy tahlil natijalari determinlashish jarayoni har ikki tilda umumiy qonuniyatlarga asoslanishini, biroq ayrim tibbiy terminlarning semantik taraqqiyoti va differensial semalari o'zaro farqlanishini ko'rsatdi. Bu holat quyidagi 2.2.1-jadvalda o'z ifodasini topgan.

2.2.1-jadval. Determinlashish xususiyatiga ega tibbiy terminlar qiyosi

№	O'zbek tilida	Differensial semasi	Ingliz tilidagi muqobili	Differensial semasi
1.	<i>OITS</i>	-	<i>OITS</i>	-
2.	<i>aspirin</i>	-	<i>aspirin</i>	-
3.	<i>qon bosimi/ davleniya</i>	"qon bosimining ko'tarilgan holati"	<i>blood pressure</i> ø (determin emas)	
4.	<i>falaj</i>	-	<i>paralysis</i>	-
5.	<i>allergiya</i> ø (determin emas)		<i>allergy</i>	"kuchli yoqtirmaslik", "nafrat"
6.	<i>vabo</i>	"yomon narsa", "epidemik kasallik"	<i>cholera</i>	-
7.	<i>o'lat</i> ø (determin emas) -		<i>plague</i>	"musibat", "epidemik kasallik"

Bobning uchinchi fasli “Tibbiy terminlarning transterminlashish va reterminlashish jarayonlari” tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan. O‘zbek va ingliz tibbiyot terminologiyasida qo‘llaniladigan terminlarning transterminlashish jarayoni V.T.Rijenkova tasnifi²³ asosida eksplitsit (oshkora) va implitsit (yashirin) turlarga ajratildi. Eksplitsit transterminlashishda termin boshqa sohaga o‘tganda yangi mazmun kasb etadi, implitsit transterminlashishda esa uning asosiy semantik belgisi saqlanib qoladi. Qiyosiy-semantik tahlil o‘zbek va ingliz tibbiyot terminologiyasida har ikki tur uchrashini ko‘rsatdi. Jumladan, o‘zbek tilidagi *tashxis* birligi tibbiyotda “tibbiy xulosa” arxisemasi bilan, adabiyotshunoslikda esa “badiiy san’at” arxisemasi bilan ifodalanadi. Mazkur birlik o‘zbek tilida eksplitsit transterminlashishning yaqqol namunasidir. Ingliz tilidagi *diagnosis* esa o‘zbek tilidagi muqobilidan farqli ravishda adabiyotshunoslik terminologiyasiga ko‘chmagan, unda bunday transterminlashish kuzatilmaydi. *Virus* birligi o‘zbek va ingliz tibbiyot terminologiyasida tibbiyotdan kompyuter sohasiga o‘tishda “zararli birlik” arxisemasini saqlab qoladi, ya’ni har ikki tilda ham implitsit transterminlashadi. Biroq ingliz tilida *virus* birligining ko‘chma ma’noda ham qo‘llanishi uni o‘zbek tilidagi holatdan farqlaydi. *Kanal* va *channel* birliklari ham qiyosiy jihatdan o‘xshash xususiyatga ega. Ular geografiya, tibbiyot, ommaviy axborot vositalari hamda texnologiya kabi turli sohalarda qo‘llansa-da, har ikkala tilda ham “yo‘l” semasi saqlanib qoladi. Ushbu birliklarda implitsit transterminlashish ustunligi kuzatiladi. *Stress* birligida esa o‘xshashlik bilan birga tafovut ham mavjud. U o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida kimyo, psixologiya, tibbiyot hamda ekologiya sohalarida yaqin semantik mazmunda qo‘llanadi, biroq ingliz tilida uning tilshunoslikdagi “urg‘u” ma’nosida ham qo‘llanishi eksplitsit transterminlashish holatini yuzaga keltiradi. Organ birligining qiyosiy tahlili ham tillararo tafovutni aniq ko‘rsatadi. O‘zbek tilida u musiqa sohasidan tibbiyot va huquq sohalariga o‘tganda eksplitsit transterminlashadi. Texnologiya sohasida qo‘llanganda esa tibbiyotdagi “qism” arxisemasini saqlab qoladi, ya’ni implitsit transterminlashish ham kuzatiladi. Demak, o‘zbek tilidagi *organ* birligida aralash transterminlashish mavjud. Ingliz tilidagi *organ* esa o‘zbek tilidagi muqobilidan farqli ravishda texnologiya sohasiga ko‘chmaydi. U musiqa, tibbiyot va huquq sohalarida qo‘llanganda eksplitsit semantik o‘zgarishga uchraydi. *Hujayra* va *cell* birliklari qiyosida ham sezilarli tafovut mavjud. O‘zbek tilidagi *hujayra* asosan tibbiy-biologik termin sifatida qo‘llanadi, ingliz tilidagi *cell* esa din, qamoqxona, tibbiyot, elektronika, zoologiya, informatika va matematika kabi ko‘plab sohalarda qo‘llanadi. Demak, o‘zbek tilidagi birlikning qo‘llanish doirasi nisbatan tor, ingliz tilidagi muqobilining semantik va funksional qamrovi esa ancha kengdir. Shunday qilib, qiyosiy-semantik tahlil *virus/virus* va *kanal/channel* birliklarida transterminlashish o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida o‘xshash kechishini, *tashxis/diagnosis*, *stress/stress*, *organ/organ* hamda *hujayra/cell* birliklarida esa farqli tarzda namoyon bo‘lishini ko‘rsatdi. Mazkur holatlar asosida o‘zbek va ingliz tibbiy leksikasidagi

²³ Рыженкова Т.В. Специфика процесса транстерминологизации в отраслевой терминосистеме (на материале русской и английской терминологии правоведения): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Волгоград, 2001. – С. 5-6.

transterminlashish xususiyatiga ega terminlarning quyidagi umumiy va o‘ziga xos jihatlari aniqlandi (2.3.1-jadval):

2.3.1-jadval. Transterminlash xususiyatiga ega tibbiy terminlar qiyosi

№	O‘zbek tilida	Differensial semasi	Ingliz tilidagi muqobili	Differensial semasi
1.	<i>tashxis</i>	“she’riy san’at turi” (<i>adabiyotshunoslik</i>)	<i>diagnosis</i>	“muammo sababini aniqlash”, “tizimli tahlil”, “xulosa chiqarish” (<i>texnika, iqtisodiyot, menejment</i>)
2.	<i>virus</i>	-	<i>virus</i>	-
3.	<i>kanal</i>	-	<i>channel</i>	-
4.	<i>stress</i>	-	<i>stress</i>	“urg‘u”, “kuchli talaffuz” (<i>tilshunoslik</i>)
5.	<i>organ</i>	“mexanizm va mashinalarning muayyan vazifani bajaruvchi mustaqil qismi” (<i>texnologiya</i>)	<i>organ</i>	-
6.	<i>Hujayra</i> Ø (transtermin emas)		<i>cell</i>	kichik hujra (<i>din</i>), mahbus saqlanadigan kichik xona (<i>qamoqxona</i>), tirik organizmning tuzilma birligi (<i>tibbiyot</i>), energiya yoki ma’lumot saqlovchi kichik birlik (<i>elektronika</i>), jonivor saqlanadigan kichik qafas (<i>zoologiya</i>), elektron jadval katagi (<i>informatika</i>) va matematik tuzilma katagi (<i>matematika</i>).

O‘zbek va ingliz tibbiy leksikasida kuzatiladigan muhim semantik jarayonlardan biri reterminlashishdir. Ishda ushbu jarayon bir soha terminining boshqa terminologik tizimda eksplitsit yoki implitsit semantik o‘zgarishga uchragan holda qayta terminlashish jarayoni sifatida talqin qilindi. *Operatsiya/operation* termini misolida reterminlashish va transterminlashishning o‘zaro yaqin, biroq mohiyatan farqli jarayonlar ekani aniqlandi. Transterminlashish terminning sohalararo harakatini boshlab bersa, reterminlashish uni yangi sohada mustahkam termin maqomiga olib kiradi. *Tashxis/diagnosis*, *virus/virus*, *kanal/channel*, *stress/stress*, *organ/organ*, *hujayra/cell* birliklari ham o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida nafaqat transterminlashish, balki reterminlashish jarayoniga ham misol bo‘la oladi. Reterminlashish va transterminlashish jarayonlari o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida ham mavjud bo‘lib, bizningcha, ular har ikki tilda ayrim hollarda sohalararo omonimiya va polisemiya keltirib chiqarsa-da, sinonimiya ortishiga sabab bo‘lmay, semantik lakunalarni to‘ldirsa, terminologik tizimlarni boyituvchi ijobiy hodisalar sifatida baholash mumkin.

Uchinchi bob “O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy terminlarning sintagmatik xususiyatlari” deb nomlanib, unda tibbiy terminlar semantik o‘zagiga (arxisemasiga) ko‘ra 2.1-faslda asoslangan tasnif doirasida guruhlanadi hamda “Tirik organizm” va “odam tana a’zolari” arxisemali tibbiy terminlarning valentlik

xususiyatlari”, “Holat” va “jarayon” arxisemali tibbiy terminlarning valentligi”, shuningdek, “O‘rin-joy”, “tarmoq”, “vosita” arxisemali tibbiy terminlarning valentlik xususiyatlari” kabi fasllar doirasida ko‘rib chiqiladi.

“Tirik organizm” arxisemali terminlar qatoriga kiruvchi odam/human, shifokor/doctor, bemor/patient, hamshira/nurse, donor/donor, hayvon/animal, parazit/parasite kabi birliklar har ikki tilda, asosan, agens, patsiens, sabab, manba va makon semantik rollarida voqelangan aktantlar bilan birikadi. Masalan, *odam kasallikka chalinadi / human contracted a disease, parazit suv orqali yuqadi / the parasite is transmitted through water*. Biroq ularning sintagmatik imkoniyatlari bir xil emas. O‘zbek tilida *odam* leksemasi tibbiy doiradan tashqariga chiqib, *odam bo‘lmoq, odam qilmoq, nima degan odam bo‘ldim* kabi birikmalarda ijtimoiy-emotsional mazmun ham hosil qiladi, ingliz tilida esa *human* ko‘proq neytral ilmiy birlik sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi, ko‘chma ma’nolarda esa uning o‘rniga *man, mankind, humanity* faolroq qo‘llanadi. O‘zbek tilida *shifokor* asosan tibbiy mazmundagi birliklar bilan birikib, *shifokor ko‘rsatmasi, shifokorga ko‘rinish, qo‘li yengil shifokor* kabi birikmalarni hosil qilsa, ingliz tilida *doctor* nafaqat ot, balki fe‘l shaklida ham uchraydi (*to doctor the data* – soxtalashtirmoq). *Bemor/patient* termini har ikki tilda, asosan, patsiens semantik rolida voqelangan obligator aktant sifatida *davolamoq/treat, ko‘rikdan o‘tkazmoq/examine, yotqizmoq/admit, chiqarib yubormoq/discharge* kabi fe‘llar bilan valentlik munosabatini hosil qiladi. Aniqlovchi vazifasida esa *bemor kartasi, bemor holati / patient record, patient condition* kabi termin-birikmalar tarkibida ishtirok etadi. Ingliz tilida *patient* leksemasi sifat shaklida ham qo‘llanadi (*to be patient* – sabrli bo‘lmoq), o‘zbek tilida esa bunday holat kuzatilmaydi. *Hamshira/nurse* termini har ikki tilda agens semantik rolida voqelangan aktant sifatida bemor va shifokor birliklari bilan biriksada, ingliz tilida *nurse* fe‘l shaklida ham namoyon bo‘ladi. *Donor/donor* har ikki tilda manba semantik rolini bajaradi, biroq ingliz tilida uning qo‘llanish doirasi kengroq: *financial donor, corporate donor, political donor, charitable donor* kabi birikmalar orqali tibbiy diskursdan tashqarida ham ishlatiladi. *Hayvon/animal* leksemasi o‘zbek tilida ko‘proq salbiy-emotsional mazmun kasb etsa, ingliz tilida neytral yoki ijobiy konnotatsiyada ham uchraydi (*party animal*). *Parazit/parasite* termini har ikki tilda, asosan, agens semantik rolida voqelangan aktant sifatida patsiens va makon aktantlari bilan birikadi, vosita aktanti esa fakultativ xarakterga ega bo‘ladi. Ingliz tilida *social parasites* va *political parasites* kabi birikmalar ham keng qo‘llanadi. “Odam tana a‘zolari” arxisemali terminlar guruhiga kiruvchi *suyak/bone, qorin/abdomen, ko‘krak/chest, yurak/heart, jigar/liver, buyrak/kidney, o‘pka/lung* kabi birliklar har ikki tilda, asosan, patsiens va makon semantik rollarida voqelangan aktantlar bilan birikadi. Bunda obligator aktantlar terminning asosiy mazmunini yuzaga chiqarsa, fakultativ aktantlar sabab-natija munosabatlarini aniqlashtiradi. O‘zbek tilida *qorin* leksemasi ilmiy va umumxalq nutqida yagona shaklda qo‘llansa, ingliz tilida ushbu tushuncha *abdomen, stomach, belly, tummy* kabi uslubiy va semantik jihatdan farqlanuvchi birliklar orqali ifodalanadi. Shuningdek, o‘zbek tilidagi *ko‘krak* termini anatomik va metaforik ma’nolarni birlashtirsa, ingliz tilida bu ma’nolar *chest/thoracic* hamda *breast/mammary* birliklari orqali differensiallashadi. Sintaktik jihatdan o‘zbek tilida tana a‘zolari ko‘proq qaratqich-

qaralmish munosabatidagi termin-birikmalar orqali valentlik hosil qilsa (*suyak sinishi, qorin devori*), ingliz tilida bir komponentli terminlar hamda ot+ot yoki sifat+ot modellari ustunlik qiladi (*bone fracture, abdominal wall*). Ingliz tilida ba'zan tana a'zolari agens semantik rolida ham voqelana olsa, o'zbek tilida ular ko'proq patsiens yoki makon semantik rollarida namoyon bo'ladi.

“Holat” va “jarayon” arxisemalariga ega tibbiy terminlar semantik jihatdan to'liq namoyon bo'lishi uchun obligator valentlik sheriklarini talab qiladi. Masalan, *yallig'lanish, davolash, tiqilish* kabi birliklar alohida qo'llanganda yetarli darajada aniq mazmun bermaydi; obyekt, sabab yoki vosita semantik rollarida voqelangan aktantlar bilan birikkandagina ularning terminologik mohiyati ravshanlashadi. Bu xususiyat ingliz tilidagi deverbali otlar – *treatment* (davolash), *infection* (infeksiya), *obstruction* (tiqilish) kabi birliklarga ham xos bo'lib, ular *treatment of diabetes* (qandli diabetni davolash), *infection by bacteria* (bakteriyalar orqali infeksiyalanish), *obstruction of arteries* (arteriyalarning tiqilishi) kabi birikmalarda valentlik sheriklari orqali ma'no aniqligiga ega bo'ladi. O'zbek tilida ichki valentlik, asosan, qaratqich-qaralmish munosabatidagi termin-birikmalar orqali ifodalanadi: *bosh og'rig'i, oshqozon yallig'lanishi, buyrak yallig'lanishi* kabi birliklarda komponentlar o'z semantik vazifasini saqlagan holda yaxlit terminologik mazmun hosil qiladi. Ingliz tilida esa bu hodisa *headache, nosebleed, heartbeat* kabi bir komponentli terminlar hamda *gastric ulcer, renal disease, hepatic failure* kabi sifat + ot modelidagi termin-birikmalar orqali yuzaga chiqadi. Shuningdek, ingliz tilida -itis, -osis, -emia kabi suffiksalar jarayon yoki holat ma'nosini so'z tarkibida, ya'ni morfemalar orqali bildiradi: *nephritis* – buyrak yallig'lanishi, *cirrhosis* – jigar sirrozi, *anemia* – qon yetishmovchiligi. O'zbek tilida esa bunday ma'no ko'pincha qaratqich-qaralmish munosabatidagi birikmalar yordamida ifodalanadi: *buyrak yallig'lanishi, qon yetishmovchiligi*. *Yallig'lanish/inflammation* termini jarayon semasiga ega bo'lib, sabab, patsiens va holat semantik rollarida voqelangan aktantlar bilan bog'lanadi. O'zbek tilida u *buyrak yallig'lanishi, o'tkir yallig'lanish* kabi birikmalar orqali ifodalansa, ingliz tilida *nephritis, appendicitis* singari morfologik jihatdan ixcham shakllar ham faol qo'llanadi. Ingliz tilida *inflammation* birligi metaforik ma'noda kengayib, *inflammatory rhetoric, inflamed public opinion* kabi birikmalarda siyosiy-ijtimoiy mazmun kasb etadi. O'zbek tilida esa *yallig'lanish* termini, asosan, tibbiy diskurs doirasida qo'llanadi.

“O'rin-joy”, “tarmoq” va “vosita” arxisemalariga ega tibbiy terminlar, odatda, makon, vosita, patsiens semantik rollarida voqelangan aktantlar bilan birikib, semantik jihatdan to'liq namoyon bo'lishi uchun obligator valentlik sheriklarini talab qiladi. Tarkibida “o'rin-joy” arxisemasi mavjud terminlar, asosan, makon va anatomik joylashuvni ifodalaydi hamda ularning valentlik xususiyati ko'pincha joyni bildiruvchi aniqlovchi orqali yuzaga chiqadi. Masalan, *bo'shliq/cavity* leksemasi o'zbek tilida *ko'krak bo'shlig'i, qorin bo'shlig'i* kabi qaratqich-qaralmish munosabatidagi termin-birikmalarda, ingliz tilida esa *thoracic cavity, abdominal cavity* kabi aniqlovchili modellarda aniq mazmun kasb etadi. Har ikki tilda mazkur birlik sabab vosita semantik rollarida namoyon bo'ladigan fakultativ aktantlar bilan kengayib, *bo'shliq kengaydi, bo'shliq to'sildi / the cavity dilated, the cavity was obstructed* kabi jarayon bildiruvchi predikatlar bilan birikadi. Biroq morfosintaktik

jihatdan bu munosabat o'zbek tilida qaratqich-qaralmish bog'lanishi, ingliz tilida esa ko'proq sifat + ot modeli orqali ifodalanadi. *Yoriq/cleft* leksemasida ham shunday holat kuzatiladi: o'zbek tilida *lab yorig'i*, ingliz tilida esa *cleft lip* yoki *spinal cleft* shakllari qo'llanadi. Shuningdek, o'zbek tilida *bo'shliq* leksemasi metaforik ma'noda ham ishlatilib, *qalbda bo'shliq*, *mafkuraviy bo'shliq* kabi birikmalarda ruhiy va ijtimoiy holatlarni ifodalashi mumkin; ingliz tilida esa *cavity* bunday vazifada deyarli qatnashmaydi, uning o'rnida *void* yoki *emptiness* kabi birliklar qo'llanadi. "Tarmoq" arxisemasiga ega terminlar ko'pincha tayanch birlikka aniqlovchi sifatida birikib, sohaga mansublikni bildiradi. Masalan, *anesteziologiya*, *kardiologiya*, *dermatologiya* kabi terminlar o'zbek tilida *anesteziologiya bo'limi*, *kardiologiya sohasi* shaklida, ingliz tilida esa *department of anesthesiology*, *cardiology faculty* kabi predlogli yoki ot + ot modelidagi birikmalarda voqelanadi. Shu bilan birga, ingliz tilida bunday terminlarning valentlik doirasi kengroq bo'lib, ular ba'zan faol subyekt sifatida ham keladi: *Anesthesiology provides a key linkage between multiple specialties* jumlasida termin personifikatsiyalashgan holda predikat bilan bevosita bog'langan. O'zbek tilida esa *anesteziologiya* yoki *kardiologiya* terminlari odatda aniqlovchi yoki makon semantik rolida namoyon bo'ladi. "Vosita" arxisemasiga ega terminlar esa, odatda, vosita, patsiens va makon semantik rollarida voqelanadi. Bu guruhga *shpirts/syringe*, *Petri kosachasi/Petri dish*, *banka/jar*, *dori/medicine*, *bint/bandage* kabi birliklar kiradi. Har ikki tilda ular vosita mazmunini ifodalasa-da, ingliz tilida ularning sintagmatik imkoniyatlari nisbatan kengroq kuzatiladi. *Syringe* va *Petri dish* ayrim hollarda subyekt vazifasida kelishi, *bandage* esa fe'l sifatida qo'llanib, valentlik doirasini kengaytirishi mumkin (*to bandage a wound*). O'zbek tilidagi *banka* termini *banka qo'yish* birikmasida terapevtik amaliyotni bildiradi, ingliz tilida esa bu ma'no *jar* orqali emas, balki *cup* termini orqali ifodalanadi. *Dori/medicine* leksemasida ham tillararo tafovut yaqqol seziladi: o'zbek tilida tabletka ham, suyuq dori ham ko'pincha *ichmoq* fe'li bilan biriksa, ingliz tilida suyuq vositalar *to drink*, tabletka va kapsulalar esa *to take* fe'llari bilan bog'lanadi. Bu holat dorining ikki tilda turlicha sintagmatik idrok etilishini ko'rsatadi. O'zbek tilida *tabletka* va *dori* leksemalari *o'tirmoq* fe'li bilan ham birikib, *doriga o'tirib qolmoq* shaklida qaramlik yoki odatlanish ma'nosini bildiradi; ingliz tilida esa tabletka yoki dori bilan bog'liq bunday sintagmatik model kuzatilmaydi.

Dissertatsiyaning to'rtinchi bobi "**O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy terminlarning pragmatik xususiyatlari**" deb nomlanib, uning "Tibbiy terminlarning nutq aktlari doirasidagi kommunikativ funksiyalari" nomli birinchi faslida terminlarning nutq aktlari doirasidagi vazifalari tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, assertiv aktlarda terminlar tashxisning qat'iylik darajasini belgilaydi, shifokorga ishonchni ifodalaydi, bemorning psixologik holatini boshqaradi va muloqot aniqligini ta'minlaydi. O'zbek tilida bu ko'proq grammatik qo'shimchalar va ohang orqali, ingliz tilida esa modal fe'llar hamda yumshatish (*hedging*) vositalari orqali ifodalanadi. Bundan tashqari, o'zbek muloqotida termin ko'proq yakuniy hukm sifatida (*Sizda pnevmoniya bor*), ingliz tilida esa o'sha termin ko'proq tashxis jarayonining bosqichi sifatida ko'riladi (*"This looks like hypertension, but we need further tests"* – Bu holat gipertoniya o'xshaydi, biroq qo'shimcha tekshiruvlar

zarur). Direktiv aktlarda terminlar mustaqil ko'rsatma, direktivni kuchaytiruvchi vosita va yumshatish strategiyasining tarkibiy qismi sifatida xizmat qiladi. Har ikki tilda ham ayrim terminlar mustaqil o'zi aytilgan holatning o'zida ham to'liq direktiv kuch kasb etishi mumkin. Ya'ni termin tilga olinishi bilanoq vaziyatning o'zi zarur harakatni bajarish talabini darhol anglatadi. Chunonchi, "Zulfizar" qissasidagi reanimatsiya epizodida shifokorning quyidagi gapi bunga yorqin misoldir:

*Tezroq og'riqni qoldirish kerak, morfiy!*²⁴

Bu jumlada *morfiy* termini grammatik jihatdan buyruq shaklida aytilmagan bo'lsa-da, vaziyatning og'irligi, shifokor-hamshira o'rtasidagi kasbiy rollar va reanimatsiya jarayonining talablariga ko'ra ushbu so'z darhol amaliy ko'rsatma sifatida tushuniladi. Ingliz tilida ham bu kabi holatlar kuzatiladi. Misol uchun:

NURSE: Adrenalin, doctor? (Hamshira: Adrenalinmi, doktor?)

*DR. BENWAY: The night porter shot it all up for kicks*²⁵.

(Dr. Benway: Kechgi navbatchi uni zavq uchun allaqachon o'zi ishlatib yuborgan, shekilli.)

Bu misolda "*Adrenalin, doctor? (Adrenalinmi, doktor?)*" kabi ifoda grammatik jihatdan savol shaklida bo'lsa-da, terminning o'zi direktiv vazifani bajaradi. Hamshira to'liq jumla tuzmaydi, balki faqat dori nomini aytib, savol ohangi orqali shifokordan amaliy tasdiq kutadi. Aslida esa bu savol "adrenalin yuborishga o'taylik" degan amaliy ko'rsatmaga teng keladi. Umuman olganda, ushbu dialog tibbiy muloqotda ayrim jumlar shaklan xabar yoki savol ko'rinishida bo'lishiga qaramay, real vaziyatda to'liq buyruq sifatida talqin qilinishini yaqqol ko'rsatadi. Amaliyotda eng ko'p uchraydigan asbob-uskunalar, dori-darmon, fiziologik ko'rsatkichlar hamda diagnostik tekshiruv nomlari guruhiga mansub birliklar qisqa direktivlar sifatida ishda alohida ajratildi. Komissiv aktlarda terminlar va'daning o'zini emas, balki kasbiy majburiyatning doirasi va bajarilish tartibini belgilaydi. O'zbek tibbiy nutqida bunday majburiyat ko'pincha insoniy-madaniy yumshoqlik bilan ifodalansa, ingliz tibbiy nutqida rasmiy tartib-qoidalar doirasida bayon etiladi.

Fikrimizcha, hozirgi tibbiy muloqotda terminlarning komissiv nutq aktlarida bajaradigan vazifasi o'zbek va ingliz shifokorlari nutqida turlicha lingvokulturologik vositalar orqali ifodalansa-da, mazmunan shifokorning kasbiy majburiyati va javobgarligini belgilashga qaratilgan bo'lib, bu holat miloddan avvalgi V asrda shakllangan Gippokrat qasamyodi matnida²⁶ mujassam bo'lgan g'oya bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Xususan, Gippokrat qasamyodidan boshlab tibbiy terminlar bajarilishi lozim bo'lgan amallarni, man etiladigan harakatlarni va kasbiy chegaralarni aniq belgilab kelgan. Gippokrat qasamyodi matnida aniqlangan jami 12 ta tibbiy termin komissiv nutq aktlari doirasida uchta asosiy vazifani bajargani kuzatildi. Birinchidan, ijobiy majburiyatlar orqali shifokorni mas'uliyatli va faol davolashga yo'naltiradi. Ikkinchidan, salbiy taqiqlar vositasida zararli amallardan cheklaydi. Uchinchidan esa kasbiy qoidalar va chegaralar orqali butun

²⁴ Ergasheva J. Zulfizar. // Yoshlik jurnali. – 2011. – 8. – URL: <https://yoshlikjurnali.uz/yoshlik-xazinasidan/zulfizar/> (murojaat sanasi: 16.09.2025)

²⁵ Burroughs W.S. Naked Lunch: The Restored Text. – The USA: Grove Atlantic, 2007. – P. 51.

²⁶ Hippocratic Oath. – URL: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Hippocratic-oath> (date of access: 23.12.2025); Ibrohimova N. Shifokorlar qasamyodi hali ham amaldami? – URL: <https://www.ziyouz.com/portal-haqida/xarita/maqolalar/shifokorlar-qasamyodi-hali-ham-amaldami> (murojaat sanasi: 25.12.2025)

kasbiy faoliyatning huquqiy hamda axloqiy doirasini belgilaydi. Masalan, “*Hech qachon o‘limga olib keluvchi dorini ... bermayman / I will give no deadly medicine...*”²⁷ ifodasi komissiv aktning salbiy taqiq ko‘rinishidagi klassik namunasi. Ekspressiv aktlarda terminlar bevosita hissiy ma’no tashimaydi, biroq afsus, tashvish yoki taskin munosabatini aniq tibbiy obyektga bog‘lab, xabarni ham ishonchli, ham insoniy qiladi. O‘zbek tibbiy nutqida bu vazifa murojaat shakllari, tasalli birliklari, yumshatuvchi vositalar va ohang orqali amalga oshadi. Ingliz tibbiy nutqida esa hamdardlik va ehtiyotkorlikni ifodalovchi iboralar yetakchi o‘rin tutadi. Shu sababli termin har ikki tilda ham yumshatilgan nutqiy muhitda qo‘llanadi. Yomon xabarni yetkazishda ushbu vositalar quyidagi ketma-ketlikda namoyon bo‘ladi:

4.1.1-jadval. Yomon xabarni yetkazish strategiyasi

Bosqich	O‘zbekcha model	Inglizcha model	Pragmatik vazifa
1. Kirish	<i>Afsuski..., Xavotir olmang...</i>	<i>I'm afraid..., Unfortunately...</i>	Xabarni yumshatib boshlash, bemorni ruhiy tayyorlash
2. Termin kiritish	<i>o'sma, saraton</i>	<i>tumor, cancer</i>	Muammoni aniq nomlash, klinik aniqlikni saqlash
3. Yumshatish	<i>lekin..., Xudo xohlasa...</i>	<i>but..., however...</i>	Salbiy xabarni umid yoki muqobil yo‘l bilan muvozanatlash
4. Yopish	<i>hammasi yaxshi bo‘ladi, qo‘limizdan kelganini qilamiz</i>	<i>we'll do our best, we'll support you through this</i>	Tasalli berish, bemor yolg‘iz emasligini his qildirish

Deklarativ aktlarda esa terminlar rasmiy tibbiy holatni nomlash, huquqiy-tibbiy maqomni belgilash, xulosani hujjat tilida mustahkamlash va XKT/ICD (Xalqaro kasalliklarning tasnifi/ International Classification of Diseases) tizimi orqali kodlash vazifasini bajaradi. Har ikki tilda ham bunday aktlar ko‘pincha majhul nisbat va shaxssiz ifodalar orqali berilib, qarorni muayyan shaxsga emas, rasmiy tartibga bog‘laydi. Masalan, “Bemorga nogironlik guruhi berildi” - “The patient has been assigned a disability status”.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli “Semantik presuppozitsiyaning tibbiy terminlar orqali voqelanishi” deb nomlangan. Unda o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy terminlar ishtirokidagi nutqda presuppozitsiyaning yuzaga chiqishi qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Tibbiy terminlarda presuppozitsion mazmunning yuzaga chiqishi ularning qaysi semantik makroguruhga mansubligi bilan uzviy bog‘liq holda yanada yaqqol ko‘rinadi. Xususan, “kasallik” semali terminlar har ikki tilda ham kasallikning jiddiyligi va davomiyligini, “dori-darmon” semali terminlar kasallik yoki belgi mavjudligini, “tibbiy muolaja” semali terminlar muolajaning avval qo‘llanganligini, “tana a’zosi” semali terminlar esa mavjudlikka asoslangan taxminni yuzaga keltiradi. Masalan:

Marasul (shifokor): ... Ha, mana tamom... miokardiodistratiya!

Rizamat (bemor): A? (cho‘chib)

²⁷ Hippocratic Oath. – URL: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Hippocratic-oath> (date of access: 23.12.2025); Ibrohimova N. Shifokorlar qasamyodi hali ham amaldami? – URL: <https://www.ziyouz.com/portal-haqida/xarita/maqolalar/shifokorlar-qasamyodi-hali-ham-amaldami> (murojaat sanasi: 25.12.2025)

Marasul: Miokardiodistritsiya!

*Rizamat: Obbo, xudo urdi, endi nima qilaman!*²⁸

Bu dialogda shifokor uzun kasallik nomini aytishi bilan, bemor uni tushunmasa ham, “ahvol juda yomon ekan” degan presuppozitsiyani qabul qiladi, chunki terminning o‘zi bemor uchun “qo‘rqinchli narsa” degan yashirin ma‘noni tashiydi (pragmatik jihatdan shifokorning ohangi va terminning uzunligi qo‘rqitadi). Umuman olganda, o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida kasallik nomlarining semantik presuppozitsiyalari asosan o‘xshash bo‘lib, har ikki tilda ham termin kasallikning xarakteri, og‘ir-yengilligi, davomiyligi, yuqumliligi va davolanish imkoniyati haqidagi bilimni oldindan nazarda tutadi, farq esa ingliz tilida ushbu presuppozitsiyani yumshatishga ko‘proq e‘tibor berilishida namoyon bo‘ladi. Masalan:

Doctor: You’ve got food poisoning. It is not very serious and you should be better in another day. (Shifokor: Siz ovqatdan zaharlangansiz. Bu juda jiddiy emas va yana bir kunda yaxshilanib qolasiz)

*Patient: Oh dear, what should I do?*²⁹ (Voy, endi nima qilaman)

Ushbu dialogda *food poisoning* (ovqatdan zaharlanish) termini vaqtinchalik, tashqi omil bilan bog‘liq va davolanadigan holat haqidagi semantik presuppozitsiyani yuzaga keltiradi. Shifokorning *it is not very serious* (bu juda jiddiy emas) qo‘shimchasi esa ushbu presuppozitsiyaning salbiy ehtimolini kamaytiradi. Bemorning *Oh dear, what should I do* (Voy, endi nima qilaman) javobi esa ushbu termin bilan bog‘liq xavotir presuppozitsiyasini aks ettiradi. O‘zbek tilidagi *miokardiodistrofiya* misoli bilan qiyoslanganda, ingliz tilidagi mazkur holatda shifokor presuppozitsiyaning salbiy ta‘sirini darhol yumshatishga harakat qilishi bilan farqlanadi.

Bobning “Skalyar implikaturaning tibbiy terminlar orqali namoyon bo‘lishi” deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida o‘zbek va ingliz tibbiy diskursida tibbiy terminlar skalyar birliklar bilan birga qo‘llanilib, yashirin pragmatik ma‘no hosil qilishi e‘tiborga olingan. Faslda implikatura gapda bevosita ifodalanmagan, biroq muloqot mantiqi asosida tinglovchi tomonidan keltirib chiqariladigan yashirin xulosa ekani, skalyar implikatura esa uning darajalangan birliklar tizimiga tayanuvchi maxsus turi sifatida H.Graysning miqdor maksimalari³⁰ hamda L.Horning kuchli-kuchsiz birliklar haqidagi nazariyasi³¹ asosida yoritiladi. Xususan, “Bir marta qayt qildi” birikmasi ko‘p martalik og‘ir daraja tasdiqlanmaganini, “Isitmasi 37,5” ifodasi yuqori febril daraja inkor etilganini, “Hozir ancha yaxshi” birikmasi esa to‘liq sog‘ayish hali anglatilmaganini bildiradi. Tadqiqot ilovasida L.Horn shkalalari asosida o‘zbek va ingliz tibbiy diskursida amalda ko‘p qo‘llanadigan 60 dan ortiq skalyar shkalalar jamlangan.

²⁸ Qahhor A. Og‘riq tishlar (komediya). – URL: <https://n.ziyouz.com/portal-haqida/xarita/uzbek-nasri/abdulla-qahhor-1907-1968/abdulla-qahhor-og-riq-tishlar-komediya> (murojaat sanasi: 28.12.2025)

²⁹ Excellent ESL 4U. ESL Doctors Conversations. – URL: <https://www.excellentesl4u.com/esl-doctors-conversations.html> (date of access: 31.03.2026).

³⁰ Grice H.P. Logic and conversation // Syntax and Semantics. Speech Acts / Ed. by P. Cole, J. Morgan. – New York: Academic Press. – 1975. – Vol. 3. – Pp. 45-46.

³¹ Horn L.R. On the semantic properties of logical operators in English: Doctoral thesis. – University of California, Los Angeles, 1972; Horn L.R. A natural history of negation. – University of Chicago Press, 1989.

O'zbek va ingliz tibbiy muloqotida skalyar implikatura umumiy pragmatik mantiqqa asoslansa-da, u real nutqiy vaziyatda turlicha ko'rinishda namoyon bo'ladi. Chunonchi, o'zbek mentalitetida salbiy xabar ko'pincha "hozircha", "ehtimol", "ko'rinadi", "biroz", "sal", "ancha" kabi birliklar orqali yumshatiladi. Masalan, "Natijalar hozircha aniq emas, ehtimol oddiy shamollashdir" jumlasida og'ir kasallik inkor etilmaydi, biroq uning hali tasdiqlanmagani anglashiladi. Bu uslub faqat shifokor nutqiga xos emas, u bemorning gaplarida ham yaqqol ko'rinadi. O'zbek tilidagi tibbiy muloqotda bemor ko'pincha ahvolini "og'ir" deb ochiq aytishga shoshilmaydi. Bunga yaqinlarni xavotirga solmaslik, odamni bezovta qilmaslik, o'zini bosib turish, holatni haddan tashqari og'ir ko'rsatib yubormaslik kabi ichki me'yorlar sabab bo'ladi. Shuning uchun bemor yuqoriroq pog'onani aytmasdan, quyi pog'onadagi skalyar birliklarni tanlaydi va natijada kontekstda kuchliroq holatga ishora qiluvchi yashirin xulosa yuzaga keladi. Masalan, "Biroz og'riyapti", "Biroz mazam yo'q" kabi ifodalar ayrim kontekstlarda holatning aytilganidan jiddiyroq ekanini yashirin anglatadi. "Ancha yaxshiman" birikmasi esa to'liq sog'ayishdan ko'ra, "xavotir olmang" mazmunidagi tinchlantiruvchi ishorani ifodalashi mumkin. Bizningcha, bunday birliklarni **oppozitsion-implikativ skalyar birliklar** deb nomlash maqsadga muvofiq. Zero, ular lug'aviy jihatdan og'riq yoki bezovtalikni past darajada ifodalasa-da, kontekstda kuchliroq holatga ishora qiluvchi implikaturani yuzaga chiqaradi. Aksincha, ayrim birliklar holatni nisbatan ijobiy baholagandek ko'rinsa ham, aslida bemor holatining to'liq tiklanmaganini bildiruvchi implikaturani namoyon qiladi. Ularni ikki guruhga ajratish mumkin:

1. "Sal", "biroz", "ozgina", "xiyol", "picha", "jinday" kabi oppozitsion-implikativ skalyar birliklar. Ular og'riq yoki bezovtalikni kamaytirib ko'rsatish orqali aslida uning mavjudligi va ayrim hollarda jiddiyroq ekanini bildiradi.

2. "Ancha", "yaxshiroq", "yomon emas" kabi oppozitsion-implikativ skalyar birliklar. Ular ijobiy baho shaklida qo'llansa ham, bemor holatining to'liq tiklanmaganini yoki kasallik belgilari hali mavjud ekanligini anglatishi mumkin.

Mazkur holat badiiy matnda quyidagi parcha orqali ham yaqqol ko'rinadi:

Biroz mazam qochdi, – dedi ko'zlari mo'ltillab, kosaga qo'l uzatarkan.

– Yaxshi bo'p ketasiz (Baxtiyor Nuriddinov, Onaizor)

Ushbu parchada "biroz" skalyar birlik sifatida kasallik holatini past darajada ifodalaydi. "Mazam qochdi" birikmasi ham "og'ir kasalman", "ahvolim yomon" kabi yuqori baholi birliklar o'rnida yumshoq shaklda qo'llangan. Biroq kontekstdagi "ko'zlari mo'ltillab", "Yaxshi bo'p ketasiz" kabi ifodalar holatning oddiy bezovtalik emas, balki jiddiyroq ruhiy-jismoniy iztirob bilan bog'liqligini anglatadi. Demak, bemor holati ochiq keskinlashtirilmaydi, lekin tinglovchi quyi darajadagi birlik orqali kuchliroq holatni implikativ tarzda anglaydi.

Ingliz tibbiy muloqotida skalyar implikatura o'zbek tilidagidan biroz farqli namoyon bo'ladi. Unda axborotning aniqligi, tashxis va davolash bosqichlarining tushuntirilishi hamda bemorning qaror qabul qilishdagi ishtiroki muhim sanaladi. Shu sababli "mild" (yengil), "slight" (ozgina, kuchsiz), "moderate" (o'rtacha), "severe" (og'ir, kuchli) birliklari holat darajasini, "possibly" (ehtimol), "probably" (katta ehtimol bilan), "likely" (ehtimoli yuqori), "unlikely" (ehtimoli kam), "at this stage" (hozirgi bosqichda), "for now" (hozircha) kabi birliklar esa tashxisning

ehtimollik yoki vaqtinchalik bahosini ifodalaydi. “A little pain” (biroz og‘riq), “slight fever” (yengil isitma), “mild infection” (yengil infeksiya), “somewhat better” (birmuncha yaxshiroq) kabi ifodalar esa, odatda, lug‘aviy ma’nosiga yaqin qabul qilinadi. Masalan, “I have a little pain” (“Biroz og‘rig‘im bor”) og‘riqning past yoki mo‘tadil darajasini, “I feel somewhat better” (“O‘zimni birmuncha yaxshiroq his qilyapman”) esa holatda ijobiy siljish mavjudligini, biroq to‘liq sog‘ayish hali yuz bermaganini bildiradi.

Qayd etish lozimki, ingliz tibbiy nutqida ham skalyar birliklar mutlaqo pragmatik vazifadan xoli emas. “It may be a mild infection” (“Bu yengil infeksiya bo‘lishi mumkin”), “There is a small chance of complications” (“Asoratlar yuzaga kelish ehtimoli kam”), “We need to monitor it for now” (“Hozircha uni kuzatib borishimiz kerak”) kabi ifodalar tashxis yoki prognozning hali to‘liq tasdiqlanmaganini, keyingi kuzatuv zarurligini va shifokorning klinik ehtiyotkorligini anglatadi. Bunda implikatura ko‘proq dalilga tayangan xulosa va kasbiy mas’uliyat bilan bog‘liq holda yuzaga chiqadi. Misol uchun:

One morning the busy doctor invited Sue into the hallway with a shaggy, gray eyebrow.

“She has one chance in - let us say, ten”, he said, as he shook down the mercury in his clinical thermometer³².

(Tarjimasi: Bir kuni ertalab bezovta bo‘lgan shifokor Syuni oqarib ketgan paxmoq qoshlari bilan imlab dahlizga chaqirdi.

“Uning tuzalib ketishini men, aytaylik, o‘ndan bir ehtimol degan bo‘lar edim”, dedi u termometridagi simobni silkitarkan³³.)

Mazkur parchada “one chance in ten” (o‘ndan bir imkon) tuzalish ehtimolining juda pastligini ko‘rsatsa, “let us say” (aytaylik) birikmasi bu raqamning aniq hisob-kitob emas, ehtiyotkor taxminiy baho ekanini bildiradi. U vaziyatning jiddiyligini yumshatmaydi, balki shifokorning xulosani mutlaq hukm sifatida emas, kasbiy ehtiyotkorlik bilan ifodalayotganini anglatadi.

Demak, tibbiy diskursda skalyar implikatura tibbiy terminlarning kuchli va kuchsiz muqobillari o‘rtasidagi qiyos asosida yuzaga keladi. Kuchsizroq birlikning tanlanishi simptom, tashxis va xavfni qat’iy hukm emas, darajalangan axborot tarzida ifodalab, tinglovchida yashirin pragmatik ma’noni shakllantiradi. O‘zbek tibbiy muloqotida mazkur hodisaning andisha, ehtiyotkorlik va yaqinlarni xavotirga qo‘ymaslik kabi madaniy omillar ta’sirida o‘ziga xos tarzda namoyon bo‘lishi skalyar implikatura nazariyasining amaliy jihatdan milliy-madaniy xususiyatlar asosida boyishini ko‘rsatadi. Ingliz tibbiy diskursida esa skalyar birliklar, asosan, ehtimollik darajasini belgilash va kasbiy ehtiyotkorlikni ifodalashga xizmat qiladi.

XULOSA

1. O‘zbek-ingliz tibbiy terminlari inson organizmi, kasalliklar hamda ularni aniqlash va davolashga oid tushunchalarni aniq, tizimli va ixcham tarzda

³² Henry O. The Last Leaf. ClassicShorts. – URL: <https://www.classicshorts.com/stories/lastleaf.html> (date of access: 26.12.2025)

³³ Genri O‘. Ishbilarmon kishilar: Hikoyalar (So‘nggi yaproq: Abdullayev M. tarjimasi). – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2018. – B. 45-46.

ifodalovchi, maxsus leksik qatlamga mansub birliklar bo‘lib, ular semantik aniqlik, tizimlilik, baynalmilallik, motivatsiyalanganlik, uslubiy neytrallik, struktur xilma-xillik va dinamiklik kabi xususiyatlarga egaligi bilan ajralib turadi hamda umumiste‘mol leksikasi bilan uzviy aloqada rivojlanadi.

2. O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy terminlarning shakllanishi umumiy manba – yunon va lotin tillariga tayanishi bilan xarakterlanadi. O‘zbek tibbiy terminologiyasi arab, fors-tojik, rus tillari ta’siri va mustaqillik davridagi milliy til siyosati asosida rivojlangan bo‘lsa, ingliz tibbiy terminologiyasi mumtoz tillar negizida shakllanib, keyinchalik fransuz, nemis va boshqa Yevropa tillari ta’sirida boyigan.

3. O‘zbek va ingliz tibbiyot terminologiyasi semantik mazmuni bo‘yicha xalqaro tasniflar va soha ilmiy manbalariga asoslangan yetti mavzuiy guruh atrofida jamlanadi (tirik organizm nomlari, odam tana a‘zolari nomlari, holat nomlari, jarayon nomlari, o‘rin-joy nomlari, tarmoq nomlari hamda tibbiy vositalarni anglatuvchi birliklar) hamda mazkur guruhlarining har biri arxisema mezonlari orqali ichki tasnifiy iyerarxiyani yuzaga keltiradi. Umumiy tasnif tamoyillari qiyosiy jihatdan mos kelsa-da, ayrim semalar kesimida miqdoriy nomutanosiblik kuzatiladi.

4. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida determinlashish, transterminlashish va reterminlashish terminlarning semantik moslashuvi va terminologik tizimning dinamik rivojlanishini ta’minlaydi. Har ikkala tilda bu jarayonlar o‘xshash yo‘nalishda kechsa-da, ayrim terminlarda ekvivalentlik va ixtisoslashuv darajasi bir xil emasligi tillararo funksional va lingvomadaniy farqlarni namoyon etadi.

5. O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy terminlarning valentlik tizimi umumiy semantik rollar asosida ma’lum mazmunni shakllantiradi, biroq bu munosabatlarning sintaktik ifodalanishi har bir tilning grammatik qurilishiga ko‘ra farqlanadi.

6. O‘zbek va ingliz tibbiy diskursida “tirik organizm” va “tana a‘zolari” arxisemali birliklar asosan agens hamda patsiens semantik rollarida, “tarmoq” va “o‘rin-joy” arxisemali birliklar makon semantik rolida, “vosita” arxisemali birliklar vosita semantik rolida, “holat” va “jarayon” arxisemali birliklar esa kontekstga ko‘ra sabab yoki natija semantik rollarida qo‘llanadi.

7. Har ikki tilda tibbiy terminlar, odatda, patsiens, sabab va makon semantik rollarida voqelangan obligator aktantlar bilan valentlikni hosil qiladi; miqdor, vosita, natija va holat semantik rollarida namoyon bo‘ladigan fakultativ aktantlar esa valentlik imkoniyatini kengaytiradi.

8. Tibbiy terminlarning valentligi ichki va tashqi ko‘rinishda namoyon bo‘ladi: ichki valentlik termin tarkibidagi komponentlarning semantik-kompozitsion bog‘lanishiga, tashqi valentlik esa uning nutqda boshqa birliklar bilan birikish imkoniyatiga tayanadi. O‘zbek tilida ichki valentlik ko‘proq qaratqich-qaralmish munosabatidagi termin-birikmalar orqali ifodalansa, ingliz tilida bir komponentli terminlar, qo‘shma terminlar, sifat + ot shaklidagi termin modellari orqali voqelanadi.

9. Tibbiy terminlarning fe‘llar bilan birikishi ikki tilda turlicha namoyon bo‘ladi: o‘zbek tilida terminlar ba’zan fe‘llar bilan qo‘shilib ko‘chma-emotsional

mazmunli birikmalarni yuzaga keltiradi, ingliz tilida esa bunday kollokatsiyalar nisbatan kam bo‘lib, terminlar ko‘proq neytral tibbiy kontekstda qo‘llanadi.

10. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida tibbiy terminlar assertiv nutq aktlarida tashxisni aniq qayd etish va xulosaning ishonchlilik darajasini bildirish, direktiv aktlarda ko‘rsatma hamda tavsiyani tezkor harakatga yo‘naltirish, komissiv aktlarda davolash jarayonidagi majburiyat va mas‘uliyat doirasini aniqlashtirish, ekspressiv aktlarda hamdardlik va bahoni tibbiy obyektga bog‘lash, deklarativ aktlarda esa rasmiy maqom va hujjatlashtirishni mustahkamlash kabi o‘xshash kommunikativ-pragmatik vazifalarni bajaradi.

11. O‘zbek muloqotida, ayniqsa assertiv va direktiv aktlarda, terminlar ko‘proq shifokorning yuqori mavqeiga tayangan holda nisbatan qat’iyroq ifodalanib, yumshatish vositalari orqali bemorni ortiqcha xavotirga solmaslikka xizmat qiladi. Ingliz muloqotida esa terminlar ushbu aktlarda betaraf ifoda, noaniqlik darajasini ochiq belgilash, izchil tushuntirish va bemorni qaror jarayoniga jalb etish bilan uyg‘unlashadi.

12. Tibbiy diskursda terminning mustaqil aytilishi kontekstda direktiv mazmunni yuzaga chiqarib, bu sohaning o‘ziga xos pragmatik belgilaridan biri sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

13. Komissiv nutq aktlari zamonaviy o‘zbek va ingliz tibbiy muloqotida turlicha ifodalansa-da, mazmunan shifokorning kasbiy majburiyati va javobgarligini belgilaydi. Bu holat miloddan avvalgi V asrda shakllangan Gippokrat qasamyodida mujassam bo‘lgan g‘oya bilan uzviy bog‘liq bo‘lib, undagi 12 ta tibbiy termin ijobiy majburiyatlar, salbiy taqiqlar hamda kasbiy qoidalar va chegaralarni ifodalash orqali komissiv nutqning pragmatik asosini shakllantiradi.

14. O‘zbek va ingliz tibbiy muloqotida tibbiy terminlar ishtirokida ochiq aytilmagan, biroq zarur bo‘lgan ma’no zaminining shakllanishi hamda nutqiy aktlarning nisbatan izchil talqin qilinishi semantik presuppozitsiya orqali yuzaga chiqadi. Presuppozitsiya o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tibbiy muloqotda farqli lingvistik vositalar orqali ifodalansa-da, terminlarning assotsiativ xususiyatlari ta’sirida yuzaga kelishi jihatidan o‘xshashdir.

15. O‘zbek va ingliz tibbiy diskursida amalda ko‘p qo‘llanadigan 60 dan ortiq skalyar shkalalarning uchrashi har ikki tibbiy terminologik tizimda skalyar implikaturaning yuzaga chiqishi uchun tabiiy muhit mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi.

16. Tibbiy diskursda kuchsiz skalyar birlikning tanlanishi har doim ham simptom, tashxis yoki xavfning quyi darajasini bildirmaydi, balki muayyan milliy-madaniy kontekstda aytilganidan kuchliroq yoki unga qarama-qarshi yashirin pragmatik ma’noni yuzaga chiqarishi mumkin. Xususan, o‘zbek tilidagi bemor nutqida “sal”, “biroz”, “ozgina”, “xiyol”, “picha”, “jinday” kabi birliklar andisha va yaqinlarni xavotirga qo‘ymaslik ta’sirida og‘riq yoki bezovtalikning jiddiyroq darajasiga ishora qilsa, “ancha”, “yaxshiroq”, “yomon emas”, “endi tuzukman” kabi ijobiy baholovchi birliklar bemor holatining to‘liq tiklanmaganini yashirin anglatadi. Ushbu semantik-pragmatik xususiyatlariga ko‘ra, bunday birliklarni oppozitsion-implikativ skalyar birliklar deb nomlash mumkin. Ingliz tibbiy muloqotida esa bu birliklar holat va ehtimollik darajasini aniq ifodalaydi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING
ACADEMIC DEGREES DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.10.05 AT
FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY**

FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY

KOSIMOVA FERUZA KHURSANALI KIZI

**SEMANTIC, SYNTAGMATIC AND PRAGMATIC STUDY OF
UZBEK-ENGLISH MEDICAL TERMS**

10.00.13 – Comparative and Contrastive Linguistics

**ABSTRACT
of the dissertation of Doctor of Science (DSc) in philological sciences**

Fergana – 2026

The theme of Doctor of Science (DSc) dissertation is registered by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B2026.1.DSc/Fil821

The dissertation was completed at Fergana State University.

The abstract of the DSc dissertation has been posted in three (Uzbek, English and Russian (Resume)) languages on the official website of Fergana State University (www.fdu.uz) and on the website «Ziyonet» Information-educational portal (www.ziyonet.uz).

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The defense of the dissertation will be held at the meeting of Scientific Council DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.10.05 on awarding scientific degrees at Fergana State University on "10" October 2026, at 9⁰⁰. (Address: 105, B.Marginoniy street, Fergana, 100151. Tel.: (99873) 244-57-82, e-mail: info@fdu.uz)

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The abstract of the dissertation was distributed on "28" September 2026.
(Registry record №. 45 dated "28" September 2026).



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INTRODUCTION (annotation of the doctoral dissertation (DSc))

Actuality and significance of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, the intensification of globalization has led to the expansion of linguistic and intercultural communication, thereby sharply increasing the need to convey medical information accurately, clearly, and in accordance with established norms. In this process, determining the semantic precision, collocational criteria, and communicative possibilities of Uzbek-English medical terms serves to enhance the effectiveness of medical education, translation practice, and professional communication. Identifying the semantic, syntagmatic, and pragmatic features of medical terms makes it possible to accurately express the meanings of diagnosis, treatment, recommendation, warning, and caution, as well as to prevent minor errors in doctor-patient and doctor-doctor communication. Within the framework of modern linguistics, the study of this issue is of significant practical importance in terms of standardizing medical terminology, translating medical terms, developing glossaries and educational-methodological materials, as well as ensuring the accuracy of information in professional communication.

In world linguistics today, studies aimed at examining specialized speech, including medical discourse, on the basis of terminology are gaining particular importance. Within the framework of modern linguistic approaches, medical terms are regarded not merely as units denoting specialized concepts, but also as linguistic means that manifest their semantic and functional properties in specific communicative situations and ensure the semantic integrity of medical discourse. This perspective is recognized as a priority theoretical and methodological direction in current linguistic research. At the same time, the study of the interaction of professional cognition, communicative purpose, discursive context, and linguistic as well as extralinguistic factors in the formation of the semantic structure, valency characteristics, and pragmatic functions of medical terms, as well as the investigation of the functional-pragmatic regularities associated with speech acts, semantic presupposition, and scalar implicature through the integrated application of discourse analysis, pragmalinguistics, and cognitive linguistics, remains one of the most relevant directions of contemporary linguistic research.

During the years of independence, special attention in Uzbek linguistics has been paid to the study of medical terms in accordance with the laws of the national language, the determination of their meanings and norms of use, and the full utilization of the potential of the state language in medical documents, scientific literature and professional communication. Indeed, “Achieving the full and proper use of the potential of the state language in all spheres of the country’s social life, including public administration, modern and innovative technologies, industry, the banking and financial system, law, diplomacy, military affairs, medicine and other fields”¹ has been defined as one of the important tasks. Achieving this goal requires an in-depth investigation of the linguistic potential of Uzbek medical terminology.

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son «O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida»gi Farmoni // Xalq so‘zi. – 2019-yil 22-oktabr. – № 218. (murojaat sanasi: 25.12.2025)

In this regard, identifying the semantic structure, collocational patterns, and discourse-related features of medical terms in comparison with English is of considerable theoretical and practical significance for the development of modern linguistics.

This dissertation research contributes, to a certain extent, to the implementation of the tasks set forth in the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-6084 dated October 20, 2020 “On Measures for the Further Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy in the Country”, No. UP-6097 dated October 29, 2020 “On Approval of the Concept for the Development of Science until 2030”, No. UP-21 dated February 16, 2026 “On Additional Measures to Consistently Continue Reforms and Bring Them to a New Stage within the Framework of the Priority Areas of the Country’s Development until 2030”, No. UP-58 dated April 10, 2026 “On Additional Measures to Improve the System of Higher Education, Science and Innovation”, No. UP-98 dated May 26, 2026 “On Improving the System for Training and Attestation of a New Generation of Scientific Personnel”; the Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-239 dated June 27, 2024 “On Additional Measures to Improve the Effectiveness of the System of Teaching Foreign Languages to Young People”, No. PP-308 dated October 20, 2025 “On Additional Measures for the Further Development of the State Language”, No. PP-390 dated December 27, 2025 “On Measures to Improve the Activities of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, as well as other regulatory legal acts relevant to this field.

Compliance of the study with the priority areas of the development of science and technology in the republic. This dissertation was conducted in accordance with the priority direction I. “Formation and implementation of a system of innovative ideas for the social, legal, economic, cultural, and spiritual development of an information society and a democratic state” within the framework of the development of science and technology in the republic.

Review of foreign research on the dissertation topic². Scientific studies on the semantic, syntagmatic, and pragmatic features of Uzbek-English medical terms are being conducted at leading research centers and higher educational institutions, including Columbia University (USA), the University of Pennsylvania (USA), the University of Washington (USA), the University of Oxford (UK), the University of Cambridge (UK), University College London (UK), Cardiff University (UK), Aston University (UK), the University of Birmingham (UK), the University of Helsinki (Finland), Stockholm University (Sweden), the University of Zurich (Switzerland), the Australian National University (Australia), Nanyang Technological University (Singapore), the University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong, China), Samara University (Russia), and Kazan Federal University (Russia). Particular attention is also being

² The review of foreign scientific research related to the dissertation topic was based on information obtained from the following sources: www.academia.edu, www.dbmi.columbia.edu, www.catalog.upenn.edu, www.med.upenn.edu, www.bime.uw.edu, www.phc.ox.ac.uk, www.phpc.cam.ac.uk, www.ucl.ac.uk, www.cardiff.ac.uk, www.publications.aston.ac.uk, www.research.birmingham.ac.uk, www.researchportal.helsinki.fi, www.people.dsv.su.se, www.zora.uzh.ch, www.es.uzh.ch, www.slll.cass.anu.edu.au, www.researchportalplus.anu.edu.au, www.ntu.edu.sg, www.english.hku.hk, www.journals.ssau.ru, www.kpfu.ru, www.tsuull.uz, www.uzswlu.uz, www.arm.samdchti.uz and others.

paid to this area in Uzbekistan, where research is being carried out at institutions such as Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature, Uzbekistan State World Languages University, and Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages.

As a result of studies conducted in world linguistics on the semantic, syntagmatic, and pragmatic aspects of medical terms, the following scientific conclusions have been reached: the systematization of medical terms, the ordering of their semantic relations, the identification of connections between medical concepts, and the linguistic analysis of medical texts have been carried out (scientific centers under the U.S. National Library of Medicine; Columbia University, University of Pennsylvania, USA); methods for extracting necessary information from medical texts have been developed (University of Washington, USA); the linguistic expression of issues related to doctor-patient communication, communication about health and disease, as well as uncertainty, decision-making, and care in communication concerning serious illnesses has been substantiated (University of Oxford, University of Cambridge, University College London, Cardiff University, Aston University, University of Birmingham, Great Britain; Australian National University, Australia; Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; University of Hong Kong, China, Hong Kong); historical medical texts have been examined on the basis of corpus and pragmatic approaches, and the developmental features of speech forms in such texts have been identified (University of Helsinki, Finland; University of Zurich, Switzerland); directions related to the classification of medical terms into semantic groups, the expansion of terminological composition, and the analysis of the pragmatic features of medical scientific texts have been developed (Stockholm University, Sweden; Samara University, Russia); the transfer of medical terms into legal and political texts has been substantiated (Kazan Federal University, Russia); In Uzbekistan, the semantic features, semantic development, metaphorical formation, comparative description, and translation problems of medical terms have been revealed at Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, Uzbekistan State World Languages University and Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages.

In contemporary world linguistics, extensive research on the semantic, syntagmatic, and pragmatic investigation of medical terminology is being conducted in a number of priority areas, including the systematization and classification of medical terms; semantic relations among terminological units; linguistic and corpus-based analysis of medical texts; mechanisms for information extraction from medical texts; communicative and pragmatic features of doctor–patient interaction and health- and disease-related communication; discursive and pragmatic description of historical medical texts; semantic development and metaphorical formation of medical terms; comparative studies of medical terminology and issues of translation; the transfer of medical terms into other types of discourse; and the automatic identification and classification of medical terms in artificial intelligence and natural language processing systems.

Degree of prior study of the problem. In world linguistics, research on medical terminology has consistently addressed the origin and formation of terms, their lexico-semantic and morphological properties, as well as their use in discourse. In particular, the historical development and stratification of the language of medicine³, the genre and syntactic features of medieval and early modern medical texts⁴, the derivational mechanisms of modern term formation and the development of terminological systems⁵, the communicative and psychological impact of medical metaphors⁶, and issues of translation and standardization⁷ have been examined from various perspectives.

In Uzbek linguistics, medical terms were initially investigated within individual subfields of medicine, as clearly exemplified by the candidate dissertations of D.Bozorova, A.Xusanov, A.Qosimov and Z.Mirahmedova⁸. These studies examined the semantics of somatisms; the formation and standardization issues of disease and symptom names; the morphemic structure and borrowed layers of pharmaceutical terms; and the thematic classification and normative features of anatomical terminology.

Furthermore, subsequent studies have examined medical lexical units within the framework of contemporary linguistic approaches, focusing on their euphemistic and linguocultural properties; their ethnolinguistic and linguopoetic representation in folklore texts; the cognitive interpretation of medical metaphors; their lexicographic description; the principles of compiling learner's dictionaries and thesauri; and their pragmatic features. In particular, the studies by N.G'aybullayeva, S.Yorova, M.Navro'zova, F.Abdulxayirova, A.Saidnomanov, N.Rasulova, D.Xudoyqulova, B.Suyunov, M.Abduraxmanova, G.Babayeva, N.Usmonova, D.Sobirova and G.Bozorova⁹ are noteworthy.

³ Wulff H.R. The language of medicine // Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine. – 2004. – Pp. 187-188.

⁴ Jones M.C. An analysis of the language and style of a late-medieval recipe book: Phil. thesis. – Glasgow university, 1997; Taavitsainen I., Pahta P. Medical and scientific writing in late Medieval English. – Cambridge University Press, 2004; Taavitsainen I., Pahta P. Early Modern English medical texts. – John Benjamin, 2010; Taavitsainen I., Pahta P. Medical writing in early modern English. – Cambridge University Press, 2011.

⁵ Мотченко И.В. Основные тенденции в формировании английской медицинской терминологии: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2001; Токарева М.В. Становление, развитие и современное состояние английской терминологии: нефрологии и урологии: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Омск, 2003.

⁶ Sontag S. Illness as metaphor. – Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1978; Pascalev A. Medical metaphors of death and dying: An ethical analysis: PhD thesis. – Bowling Green State University, 2001; Fuks A. The language of medicine. – Oxford University Press, 2021.

⁷ Оганесян М.В. Сопоставительно-переводческий анализ английской и русской медицинской терминологии по генетике: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2003; Argeg G.M. The problems of translating medical terms from English into Arabic: PhD thesis. – Durham University, 2015; Alhussaini M.A.H. *English-Arabic Translation of Medical Terminology in Saudi Arabian Hospitals: A Functional Theory-Based Investigation*: PhD thesis. – The University of Leeds, 2021.

⁸ Базарова Д.Х. Семантика наименований частей тела и производных от них в тюркских языках: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1967; Хусанов А. Название болезней и их симптомов в узбекском языке: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1982; Касымов А. Фармацевтическая терминология в современном узбекском языке: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1982; Акбарходжаева Ф.А. Тиббийёт соҳасига оид ўзлашма терминларнинг лингвостатистик тадқиқи (лотин тилидан рус ва ўзбек тилларига ўзлашган терминлар мисолида): Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Ташкент, 2022; Мирахмедова З. Ўзбек тилининг анатомик терминологияси: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Ташкент, 1994.

⁹ Гайбуллаева Н.И. Ўзбек тилида тиббий эвфемалар (тиббий даврий нашр материаллари асосида): Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2019; Yorova S.K. Ingliz va o'zbek tibbiy nutqining ijtimoiy-madaniy xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Samarqand, 2023; Navruzova M.G. O'zbek folklori tilida tibbiy birliklarning etnolingvistik va lingvopoetik ifoda xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. b. fals. dok.

Although research conducted to date has elucidated the theoretical and practical aspects of medical terms to a certain extent, the study of the semantic, syntagmatic and pragmatic properties of Uzbek and English medical terms in their interrelationship, on a comparative basis and at the monographic level, remains one of the problems requiring special investigation in linguistics.

Connection of the research with the scientific research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. This dissertation was completed within the framework of the research direction “Comparative study of language as a system” included in the research plan of Fergana State University.

The aim of the study is to reveal the semantic, syntagmatic, and pragmatic features of medical terms in Uzbek and English from a comparative and contrastive perspective.

Research objectives:

to consistently investigate the history of the formation of medical terms in Uzbek and English;

to analyze the interpretation of medical terminology in world and Uzbek linguistics;

to divide Uzbek and English medical terms into thematic-semantic groups and to comparatively analyze the semantic features of terms through the processes of determinologization, transterminologization, and reterminologization;

to determine the syntagmatic (valency) features of terms and the semantic roles they express in the sentence within the archisemes “living organism”, “human body parts”, “state”, “process”, “location”, “branch” and “means”;

to clarify the communicative functions of medical terms within speech acts on the basis of material from the two languages;

to comparatively analyze the realization of semantic presupposition and scalar implicature through medical terms in Uzbek and English medical discourse.

The object of the study comprises approximately 10 thousand medical terminological units selected from Uzbek and English medical and explanatory dictionaries¹⁰ and representing the archisemes “living organism”, “human body parts”, “state”, “process”, “location”, “branch” and “means”.

(PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Buxoro, 2023; Абдулхаирова Ф.И. Ўзбек тилида тиббиёт атамаларининг метафорик манзараси: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2021; Саидноманов А.К. Ўзбек тили тиббиёт терминологияси ва унинг лексикографик талқини: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2022; Расулова Н.А. Инглиз-ўзбек тилларидаги тиббиёт терминларининг ўқув лугатини тузиш тамойиллари (анатомик терминлар асосида): Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. – Андижон, 2022; Худойкулова Д.К. Фармацевтик терминларнинг лексикографик ва функционал-семантик тадқиқи (инглиз, рус, ўзбек тиллари мисолида): Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2022; Суюнов Б.Т. Тиббий терминлар семантикаси ва тезауруси: Филол. фан. док-ри (DSc) ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2023; Abduraxmanova M.U. Kasallik nomlarining semantik va pragmatik tadqiqi (o'zbek, rus, ingliz tillari misolida): Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2023; Babayeva G.L. Tibbiy diskurs: nutq strategiyasi va taktikasi: Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2024; Usmonova N.B. Tibbiy-sog'lomlashtirish diskursi transformatsiyasining ijtimoiy-madaniy xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. (PhD) ... diss. avtoref. – Namangan, 2025; Sobirova D.R. Tibbiy reklamalarning antroposentrik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. dok. (DSc) ... diss. avtoref. – Navoiy, 2025; Bozorova G.Z. O'zbek tili tibbiy terminologiyasining shakllanish omillari: Filol. fan. dok. (DSc) ... diss. avtoref. – Buxoro, 2026.

¹⁰ Муаллифлар жамоаси. Тиббиёт қомусий лугати (бош мухаррир - Тўракулов Ё.). – Тошкент: Қомуслар бош таҳририяти, 1994; Usmanxodjayev A., Abilov O., Turaxanova M. Tibbiy atamalar lug'ati. – Toshkent: Donishmand ziyosi, 2022; Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли лугати /Мадвалиев А. таҳрири остида/. 5 жилдди. – Тошкент:

The subject of the study is semantic, syntagmatic (valency), and pragmatic features of medical terms.

Research methods. Descriptive, comparative-contrastive, componential, statistical, differential-semantic, distributive, valency, linguopragmatic and linguocultural methods of analysis were used in the study.

The scientific novelty of the study consists of the following:

medical terms belonging to Uzbek and English were classified into seven major groups, namely “living organism”, “human body parts”, “state”, “process”, “location”, “domain”, and “means”; the archisemic and differential-semantic features of each group were identified on the basis of international classification materials and specialized scientific sources, and the semantic structure and grouping patterns of medical terminology were revealed;

the semantic transformation characteristics inherent in the use of medical terms in the compared languages within the general literary language and other terminological systems were determined, their relationship with the processes of determinologization, transterminologization, and reterminologization was established, and the role of these processes in bringing about changes in the meaning and scope of use of medical terms was substantiated;

the realization of such medical terms as *mikrob/microbe*, *bemor/patient* and *qorin/abdomen* in the speech process has been determined, their syntagmatic properties have been identified, and the manifestation of these units in such semantic roles as agent, patient, location, means and cause has been theoretically substantiated;

it has been demonstrated through assertive, directive and commissive speech acts in Uzbek and English that medical terms, beyond their nominative function, serve as communicative means of conveying information, expressing urgent commands and instructions, and specifying obligation;

the phenomena of presupposition and scalar implicature arising in Uzbek and English medical discourse have been revealed through medical terms in the compared languages, as well as through the customs, traditions and national-cultural distinctions of the respective speech communities, and the practical realization of this theory in medical discourse has been substantiated through such communicative norms as discretion, caution and avoiding unnecessary anxiety among the patient’s relatives.

The practical results of the study are as follows:

it has been substantiated that the findings on the semantic, syntagmatic (valency), and pragmatic features of medical terms in Uzbek and English can contribute to the improvement of textbooks and teaching aids developed in the fields of terminology, linguistic theory, semasiology, pragmalinguistics, comparative linguistics, lexicology and discourse analysis;

it has been demonstrated that the conclusions regarding the communicative functions of Uzbek and English medical terms in physician-patient and physician-

Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2006; Collin P.H. Dictionary of Medical Terms. – 4th ed. – London: A & C Black Publishers Ltd, 2004; The Merriam-Webster dictionary. – Merriam-Webster (Incorporated Springfield, Massachusetts), 2004.

physician communication are of practical importance for effectively organizing medical communication and developing the skills required to convey medical information clearly and cautiously;

the dissertation results have made it possible to compile a special terminological glossary and teaching-methodological materials that provide semantic, syntagmatic and pragmatic interpretations of medical terms;

it has been determined that the conclusions concerning the realization of presupposition and scalar implicature through terms in Uzbek and English medical discourse are of practical importance in physician-patient communication for conveying information clearly and comprehensibly, correctly interpreting implicit meanings and preventing communicative errors.

The reliability of the research results is determined by the precise formulation of the problem, the reliance of theoretical data on clear scientific sources, the substantiation of conclusions through linguistic analysis methods, the implementation of theoretical views and conclusions in practice, the confirmation of the obtained results by authorized organizations, and the study of the topic on the basis of the priority scientific concepts of world linguistics.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the research lies in the comparative identification of the semantic, syntagmatic, and pragmatic characteristics of medical terms in Uzbek and English; the elucidation of their functions as nominative units and their communicative-pragmatic potential within medical discourse; the enrichment of theoretical perspectives on the thematic-semantic classification, valency characteristics, and the processes of determinologization, transterminologization, and reterminologization of medical terminology; and its contribution as an important theoretical resource for semasiology, pragmalinguistics, comparative linguistics, and discourse analysis.

The practical significance of the research results is explained by the fact that these results can serve as practical recommendations for teaching such subjects as “Linguistic Theory”, “Lexicology”, “Semasiology”, “Comparative Linguistics”, “Pragmalinguistics”, “Medical Terminology” and “Medical Discourse” in higher education institutions; for developing glossaries, textbooks, and teaching aids related to the semantic interpretation, valency potential, and pragmatic use of medical terms; and for conveying medical information accurately, clearly, and in accordance with cultural norms in physician-patient and physician-physician communication.

Implementation of the research results. On the basis of the results of the comparative study of the semantic, syntagmatic and pragmatic features of medical terms in Uzbek and English:

the research findings concerning the classification of medical terms in Uzbek and English into seven major groups, namely “living organism”, “human body parts”, “state”, “process”, “location”, “domain”, and “means”, the identification of the archisemic and differential-semantic features of each group on the basis of international classification materials and specialized scientific sources, and the elucidation of the semantic structure and grouping patterns of medical terminology were utilized in the implementation of the fundamental project No. F3-202003161 entitled “Development of Interactive Educational and Methodological Manuals for

the Course ‘Children’s Dances’ for Music and Art Educational Institutions” during 2023-2024 (Reference No. 1/04-220 of the Uzbekistan State Academy of Choreography, dated December 17, 2025). As a result, the recommendations proposed in the study contributed to the identification of the semantic structure of terminological units, their classification into thematic groups, the clarification of their definitions, and the enrichment of evidence concerning the description of multilingual terminological units. Furthermore, these principles of terminological classification served as a methodological basis for the compilation of the “Concise Explanatory Uzbek-Russian-English-French Dictionary of Uzbek Children’s Dances, Dance Costumes, and Ornaments”;

the conclusions regarding the identification of the semantic transformation characteristics inherent in the use of medical terms in the compared languages within the general literary language and other terminological systems, the elucidation of their relationship with the processes of determinologization, transterminologization, and reterminologization, and the substantiation of the role of these processes in bringing about changes in the meaning and scope of use of medical terms were utilized in the introduction of the “Antiplagiarism” software into practice and in the implementation of a scientific-practical project at the Research Center for Linguistic Editing and Translation Studies under Project No. AL-FDU2022307-010, carried out at Fergana State University during 2022-2023. (Reference No. 04/3755 of Fergana State University, dated April 11, 2026). As a result, the quality of the linguistic analysis of academic texts was improved, the consistent use of terminological units was ensured, and greater precision in their rendering during the translation process was achieved;

the scientific results and conclusions concerning the realization of such medical terms as *mikrob/microbe*, *bemor/patient* and *qorin/abdomen* in the speech process, the identification of their syntagmatic properties, and the substantiation of the manifestation of these units in such semantic roles as agent, patient, location, means and cause, were used in the fundamental project No. IZ-2019081773 entitled “Creation of a Website and a Collection of Multimedia Products (Electronic Dictionaries) Dedicated to the Promotion of Uzbek National Dance Art”, implemented at the Uzbekistan State Academy of Choreography in 2023-2024 (Reference No. 1/04-221 of the Uzbekistan State Academy of Choreography dated December 17, 2025). As a result, the capacity to identify the semantic and syntagmatic properties of terminological units, to enrich the scientific basis for their interpretation, and to accurately describe the meanings of units in compiling the “Brief Uzbek-Russian-English-French Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek National Dance Terms” was expanded;

the conclusions demonstrating, through assertive, directive and commissive speech acts in Uzbek and English, that medical terms, beyond their nominative function, serve as communicative means of conveying information, expressing urgent commands and instructions, and specifying obligation, were used in the implementation of the practical project No. AL-7823051378-R1 entitled “Development of Immunotherapeutic Treatment Methods for a Number of Diseases by Regulating Macrophage Proliferation”, carried out in 2023-2024 by Andijan State

Medical Institute under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Reference No. 01/06-1717 of Andijan State Medical Institute dated March 16, 2026). As a result, the project was enriched with evidence concerning the accurate and purposeful use of medical terms in the treatment of patients;

the scientific results and conclusions showing that the phenomena of presupposition and scalar implicature arising in Uzbek and English medical discourse are revealed through medical terms in the compared languages, as well as through the customs, traditions and national-cultural distinctions of the respective speech communities, and substantiating the practical realization of this theory in medical discourse through such communicative norms as tact, caution and avoiding unnecessary anxiety among the patient's relatives, were used in the preparation of scripts for the "Bedorlik", "Education and Development", and "Nation and Spirituality" radio broadcasts of the "Uzbekistan" TV and Radio Channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan in 2024-2025 (Reference No. 26-36-1058 of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan dated December 18, 2025). As a result, the scientific results presented in the radio programs served to help listeners correctly interpret medical information and understand implicit meanings more accurately.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were discussed at 2 international and 4 republican scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. A total of 24 scientific works on the dissertation topic were published, including 3 monographs and 15 articles in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the main results of doctoral dissertations (9 in national journals and 6 in foreign journals).

Structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and an appendix, and comprises 231 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction justifies the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic, analyzes the level of its study; defines the purpose, tasks, object, and subject of the research; demonstrates the relevance of the work to important directions of scientific and technological development; and outlines the scientific novelty, practical results, reliability of the results, theoretical and practical significance, implementation of the results, published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**Issues in the study of medical terms in linguistics**" and its first section examines "The foundations of the formation of medical terms".

Medical terms are units belonging to a special lexical layer that precisely, systematically, and concisely express concepts related to the human organism, diseases, and their diagnosis and treatment. They are distinguished by such features as semantic precision, systematicity, internationality, motivation, stylistic neutrality, structural diversity and dynamism, and they develop in close connection with the

general vocabulary. The foundations of the formation of medical terms in any language are undoubtedly connected with the world medical terminological system. As is known, the world medical terminological system is an international system common to all languages. The following important stages played a special role in its development:

Greek language. As noted in Stedman's dictionary, three quarters of the medical terminological system consists of units of Greek origin¹¹. The main reason is that the founders of medicine were the Greeks. Hippocrates and the followers of his school, as well as Galen, are considered scholars who made an enormous contribution to the development of this field.

Latin language. With the fall of the Roman Empire, Greek yielded its position to Latin, and Latin became not only the language of the Catholic Church but also a general means of communication in all states under its dominance. As a result, many medical works were written in this language.

Arabic language. In the 9th-10th centuries, another change entered the world medical terminological system: Arabic. The spread of Islam in the world had a noticeable influence on medical vocabulary as well. According to K.Avilova, "the historical significance of medicine in Arabic lies in the preservation of the richest medical heritage of the ancient world"¹². Indeed, the Arabic medical terminological system was formed on the basis of Greek and Latin sources. However, the Arabic period in the formation of the world medical terminological system was not merely a collection of translations; it also brought new medical discoveries and, in turn, a body of new terms. Great services in this regard were rendered by such scholars as Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyo Roziy, Abu Mansur Hasan ibn Nuh Qamariy, and Abu Ali ibn Sino. Through their works written in Arabic, they succeeded in introducing new concepts into world medical terminology.

In the fourteenth century, the influence of Arabic on the global medical terminological system weakened, and national languages began to take shape. In this regard, "the period of Modern English began during the reign of King Henry VIII"¹³, as B.Dzukanova notes in her research. Its formation was primarily shaped by the Renaissance and the doctrine of humanism (Lat. *humanus* - human). These factors intensified interest in the study of classical languages, literature, and art¹⁴. As a result, alongside Greek, the prestige of Latin rose in the country, and these languages served as lexical sources for naming new discoveries in medicine. According to E.Andrews, nearly twelve thousand new terms were fully borrowed from Latin during this period. For example: *cerebellum, delirium, virus, cadaver, cornea, vertigo, albumen, sinus*,

¹¹ Banay G.L. An Introduction to Medical Terminology I. Greek and Latin Derivations // Bulletin of the Medical Library Association. – 1948. – Vol. 36, No 1. – Pp. 1-27. (Stedman T.L. Practical medical dictionary. 13th ed. – Baltimore: Wood, 1936.)

¹² Авилова К. Тиббий терминологиянинг лингвистик хусусиятлари, "тиббий атама" тушунчаси ва унинг шаклланиши ва ривожланиши тарихи // Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети хабарлари. – 2022. - 1/1. – Б. 224-227.

¹³ Džukanová B. A brief outline of the development of medical English // Bratislavské lekárske listy. – 2002. – Vol. 103. – Pp. 223-227.

¹⁴ Džukanová B. A brief outline of the development of medical English // Bratislavské lekárske listy. – 2002. – Vol. 103. – Pp. 225.

*appendix, pus, abdomen, digit, ligament, saliva*¹⁵. Nevertheless, purely English terms can also be observed. This is found mainly in the names of body parts: *breast, kidney, skin, eye*.

The tradition of composing specialized medical treatises in the Uzbek, or more broadly Turkic, language is closely associated with the name of the Bukhara emir and physician Subhonqulixon – Saidmuhammad Subhonqulixon ibn Saidnadr Muhammadxon. From this perspective, his work entitled «Tibbi Subhoni (Subhon's Medicine)» is of particular importance in the history of medicine in this respect. Regarding the language of the work, the author states: "Physicians of the past left us books written in Arabic and Persian. I have not encountered a medical book written in Turkic (Uzbek). The local population cannot make use of books written in Arabic and Persian. Therefore, I wrote my book in Turkic (Uzbek) so that our own people may benefit from it"¹⁶. It is also possible to recognize Abu Rayhon Beruni's work on pharmacology and medicine «Kitab al-Saydana fi al-Tibb (Pharmacology in Medicine, Saydana)», Mahmud Qoshgari's «Devonu lug'otit turk», as well as the works of prominent representatives of Uzbek classical literature such as Yusuf Khos Hojib, Alisher Navoi, Babur, and others, as important sources that played a significant role in the development of Uzbek medical terminology.

From the second half of the nineteenth century onward, as Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, became a colony of Russia, the influence of Russian on Uzbek increased, and through Russian many words were borrowed from other European languages (French, Italian, German, English, and Spanish)¹⁷. It should be particularly noted that no language has exerted as great an influence on Uzbek medical terminology as Russian. For example, our people understand *UZI* better than *UTT*. Even after so many years, it cannot be denied that medical communication in our country is still conducted mainly in Russian. Moreover, new terms have also been borrowed through Russian as an intermediary, and this process continues even today. For example, the term *apparat* was originally borrowed from Latin into English, and from English into Uzbek through Russian: *apparatus* (in Latin) – *apparatus* (in English) – *annapam* (in Russian) – *apparat* (in Uzbek). Therefore, it should be emphasized that, in the formation of Uzbek medical terminology, Russian has served not only as a source of neologisms, but also as a mediator in the borrowing of international terms and term elements belonging to Greek and Latin.

In general, socio-historical events, discoveries in the field, the internal resources of both languages, and their interaction with other languages played an important role in the formation of Uzbek and English medical terminology. The principal common feature of these systems is that their foundations are composed of units derived from classical languages. The difference lies in the fact that the standardized form of modern Uzbek medical terminology took shape mainly in the twentieth century, whereas the modern system of English medical terminology

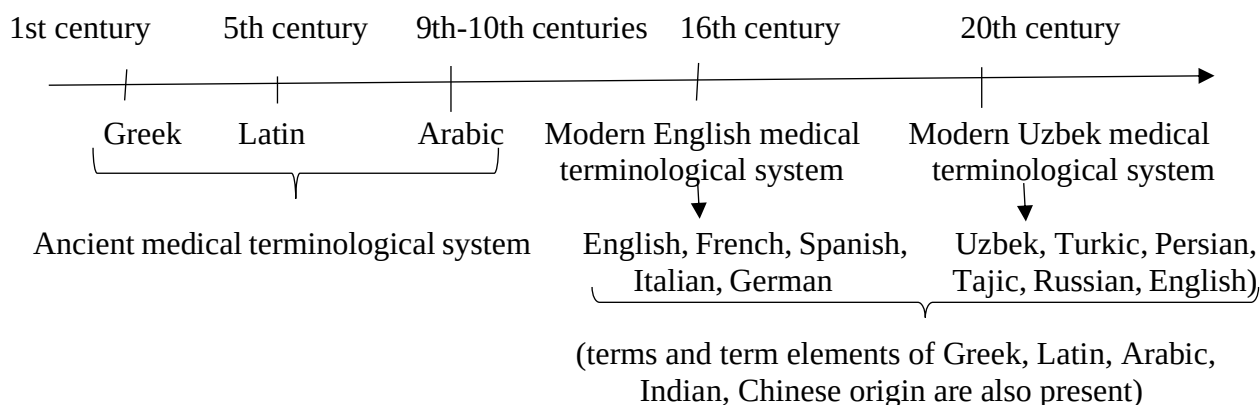
¹⁵ Andrews E. A history of scientific English: The story of its evolution based on a study of biomedical terminology. – New York: Richard R. Smith, 1947. – P. 77.

¹⁶ Рустамова Х.Е., Стожарова Н.К., Нурмаматова Қ.Ч., Абдурашидова Ш.А. Тиббиёт тарихи. – Тошкент, 2014. – Б. 118.

¹⁷ Ruziyeva N. O'zbek tiliga fransuz tilidan o'zlashgan so'zlar xususida // Til, ta'lim, tarjima xalqaro jurnali. – 2022. – 3/6. – B 135.

began to develop in the sixteenth century. The evolution of their formation is illustrated more clearly in Figure 1.1.1 below:

Figure 1.1.1. Evolution of the formation of medical terminology



It is evident from Figure 1.1.1. that Greek and Latin served as the main sources in the formation of medical terminological systems, which were later enriched through Arabic and European languages. As a result of this process, English medical terminology was formed directly on the basis of classical languages, whereas Uzbek medical terminology developed through the interaction of various language sources.

The second section of the chapter, entitled “The study of medical terms in world linguistics” focuses on research carried out in world linguistics on the study of medical vocabulary. Among the scientific investigations dedicated to the study of medical terminology, the works of the linguist H.Wulff deserve special attention. In his study entitled «The language of medicine»¹⁸, he points out that Greek and Latin have had the strongest impact on the development of medical language as a specialized sphere of communication. The scholar’s following statement is of particular methodological importance for linguistic research: “There is no field of knowledge called medical linguistics, but there ought to be one. For the language of medicine presents equal difficulty to both historians and linguists”¹⁹.

Moreover, in the study of medical terminology in world linguistics, the scholarly works of H.R.Wulff, I.Taavitsainen, P.Pahta, M.K.Jones, R.B.Taylor, M.Silvanovich, I.V.Motchenko, M.V.Tokareva, M.V.Oganesyan, G.M.Argeg, M.A.H.Alhussaini, M.T.Bataynah, Ye.D.Malenova, S.Sontag, A.Pascalev, A.Fuks, M.K.Abbe, D.Lupton, R.Magli, F.Ripamonti and others are particularly noteworthy. Analysis of their research makes it possible to generalize the achievements of world linguistics in medical terminology into several major directions. First, the semantic content of medical terms, norms of use, and their functional possibilities in the accurate transmission of clinical information have been elucidated, establishing them as central units of medical communication. Second, the structural and systemic features of medical terminology, including its morphological, syntactic, combinatorial, collocational, and phraseological characteristics, have been elucidated, and valuable experience has been accumulated in the development of

¹⁸ Wulff H. The language of medicine// Journal of the royal society of medicine. – 2004. – Pp.187-188.

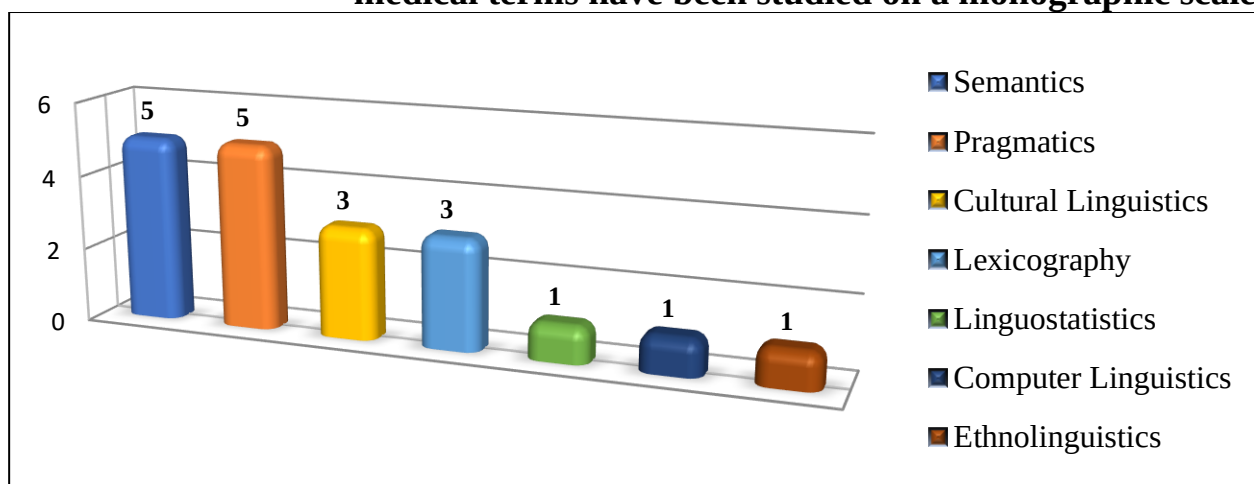
¹⁹ Wulff H. The language of medicine// Journal of the royal society of medicine. – 2004. – P.187.

specialized corpora and electronic glossaries for its analysis. Third, the historical-etymological development of medical terminology has been described, showing its close connection with ancient traditions, Greek and Latin sources, and later scholarly schools. Fourth, issues of translating medical terms into other languages, standardizing them, and harmonizing them have been studied, and problems related to the selection of equivalents, polysemy, synonymy, neologisms, and abbreviations have been clarified. Fifth, the discursive, sociocultural, and metaphorical nature of medical terms has been illuminated, and their role in physician-patient communication, in the speech of various social groups, in gender marking, and in shaping cultural conceptions of illness and health has been revealed.

The third section of the chapter, entitled “The study of medical terms in Uzbek linguistics” focuses on research devoted to the study of medical terminology in Uzbek linguistics and analyzes dissertations in this field. A number of scholars have specifically investigated issues related to medical terminology in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, the works of D.Bozorova, A.Xusanov, A.Kosimov, Z.Mirahmedova, N.Gaybullayeva, F.Abdulxairova, F.Kosimova, F.Akbarxodjayeva, A.Saidnomanov, N.Rasulova, D.Xudoyqulova, B.Suyunov, M.Navruzova, B.Gafurov, M.Abduraxmanova, S.Yorova, G.Babayeva, N.Usmonova, D.Sobirova analyze, to varying degrees, the semantic nature, structural-semantic structure, derivational possibilities, formation and development of certain terminological microsystems, normative status, borrowing sources, thematic classification, lexicographic representation, translation-oriented interpretation, and pragmatic-communicative functions of medical terms.

In general, the studies reviewed demonstrate that medical terms are among the topical research objects that have attracted the attention of Uzbek linguists. Initially, researchers’ interest was directed toward the study of terms related to specific branches of medicine. Later, however, it shifted mainly toward the investigation of medical lexical units within the framework of modern linguistic approaches. The analysis of dissertations completed to date shows that, above all, the semantic and pragmatic features of medical terms have been studied relatively extensively. (Figure 1.3.1).

Figure 1.3.1. Linguistic fields in Uzbek linguistics in which medical terms have been studied on a monographic scale



This shows that the semantic and content aspect of medical terms is the most important issue in the attention of researchers. In our view as well, studying these features of medical terms is better suited to solving such major problems in the terminological system as synonymy, homonymy, and polysemy.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**Semantic features of medical terms in Uzbek and English**” is presented in three sections. The first section is devoted to the analysis of “Thematic groups of medical terms” in which medical terms were systematized into seven thematic groups on the basis of international classifications and scientific sources: names of living organisms, names of human body parts, names of states, names of processes, names of locations, names of branches, and units denoting medical means. The terms included in each group were comparatively analyzed on the basis of Uzbek and English material, and their common archisemes, specific semes, and differential features were identified.

The first group encompasses the names of living organisms and was divided into names of persons and names of living organisms other than humans; here, person names were classified as units denoting professional activity and socio-biological status on the basis of the archiseme “specialist”. The second group includes the names of human body parts, which were divided according to anatomical-functional semes into units denoting “an organ assisting locomotion”, “an organ assisting digestion”, “an organ assisting breathing”, “a urinary and reproductive organ”, “a cardiovascular organ”, “a nervous organ”, and “an organ assisting perception”. The third group consists of names of states, grouped on the basis of the seme “state” according to the semes of cause, duration, degree of seriousness, affected organ, and sign. The fourth group covers names of processes and is characterized as units with the semes of “natural process” and “specially performed process”. The fifth group consists of location names and, on the basis of the seme “location” was divided into units with the semes of “location of study”, “location in the body”, “rehabilitation”, “storage” and “examination”. The sixth group covers names of branches, while the seventh group includes names of medical means united by the archiseme “means” which were divided into names of “tool”, “implement”, “device”, “medicine”, “medicinal plant”, “auxiliary medicine” and other means. In this section, terms meaning “patient” were compared in Uzbek and English (Table 2.1.1):

Table 2.1.1. Units with the seme of “patient”²⁰

№	In Uzbek	In English	Comment
1	<i>moxov</i>	<i>leper</i>	a patient suffering from leprosy
2	<i>pes</i>	-	a patient affected by vitiligo (pes)
3	<i>sil</i>	-	a patient diagnosed with tuberculosis
4	-	<i>albino</i>	a patient with a melanin deficiency and little or no pigmentation in the skin, hair, or eyes
5	-	<i>apathetic</i>	a patient who has become indifferent to everything
6	-	<i>arthritic</i>	a patient diagnosed with arthritis

²⁰ The study was carried out on the basis of the following sources: Usmanxodjayev A., Abilov O‘., Turaxanova M. Tibbiy atamalar lug‘ati. – Toshkent: Donishmand ziyosi, 2022; Collin P.H. Dictionary of Medical Terms. – 4th ed. – London: A & C Black Publishers Ltd, 2004.

7	-	<i>asthmatic</i>	a patient suffering from asthma
8	-	<i>bronchitic</i>	a patient with bronchitis
9	-	<i>diabetic</i>	a patient suffering from diabetes mellitus
10	-	<i>dyslexic</i>	a patient diagnosed with dyslexia
11	-	<i>epileptic</i>	a patient with epilepsy (seizure disorder)
12	-	<i>haemophiliac</i>	a patient suffering from hemophilia
13	-	<i>insomniac</i>	a patient suffering from insomnia

It can be seen that in Uzbek only the lexeme *moxov* forms an equivalent with the English unit *leper*. The fact that the other identified units (12 in total) have no equivalents in the languages under analysis, and that there are ten lacunae with the seme of “patient” in Uzbek and two in English, clearly reveals the specific features of the compared languages.

Common and different features were also identified among the hyponyms of the hyperonym bank in Uzbek and English (Table 2.1.2).

Table 2.1.2. Hyponyms of the hyperonym bank

No.	In Uzbek	In English	Comment
1	<i>qon banki</i>	<i>blood bank</i>	reserves of donor blood components created and continuously renewed by the blood service for long-term storage ²¹
2	-	<i>corneal bank</i>	a location where the eyes of deceased donors are stored
3	-	<i>cryobank</i>	a location where biological materials such as semen and body tissues are stored at very low temperatures
4	-	<i>eye bank</i>	a location where eye parts are stored
5	-	<i>sperm bank</i>	a location where sperm is stored for use in artificial insemination

It is evident that the hyponyms of the hyperonym bank are more numerous in English (1 in Uzbek and 5 in English). Analysis showed that in Uzbek only the term *qon banki* is equivalent to the English *blood bank*. Thus, although the seven-part classification incorporating the semes and semas of medical terms is common to both languages, the number of units within it and the degree of equivalence are not identical. This is particularly evident in personal names with the seme of “patient” and location terms with the seme of “storage”. The phenomenon of lacunarity was observed more often in Uzbek units.

The second section of the chapter, entitled “The process of determinologization of medical terms” addresses the stages through which medical terms pass into the general vocabulary and the semantic features of this process in Uzbek and English. On the basis of the studies of B.Poštolková, I.Meyer, K.Mackintosh, and J.Nová²², three stages characteristic of the process of determinologization of medical terms

²¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Sog‘liqni saqlash vazirining 2013 yil 16 dekabrda 423-son «Qon va uning tarkibiy qismlarini topshirish tartibi to‘g‘risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash haqida»gi buyrug‘i (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligida 2014 yil 15 yanvarda 2556-son bilan ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazilgan) // <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-2320451>

²² Poštolková B. Odborná a běžná slovní zásoba současné češtiny. – Praha: Academia, 1984; Meyer I., Mackintosh K. When Terms Move into Our Everyday Lives: An Overview of De-terminologization // Terminology. – 2000. – 6. – Pp. 111-138; Nová J. Terms Embraced by the General Public: How to Cope with Determinologization in the Dictionary? // Proceedings of the XVIII EURALEX International Congress: Lexicography in Global Contexts. – 2018. – Pp. 387-398.

were identified. In the first stage, the main meaning of the term is preserved and its dominant seme is actualized. For example, the terms *OITS/AIDS* undergo the same process of determinologization in general language use and are understood in both languages through such dominant semes as “infectious condition” and “epidemic risk”. The second stage of determinologization is generally similar in Uzbek and English: in both languages, the term does not completely move away from its original medical meaning, although its scientific precision becomes partly blurred in common speech. In particular, in the case of the term *aspirin*, this process is observed in both languages through the generalization of a trade name and its shift toward the meaning of a pain-relieving medicine. A difference, however, is noticeable in the case of *qon bosimi / blood pressure*. In English, *blood pressure* remains a neutral term, while elevated pressure is expressed separately as *high blood pressure*. In Uzbek common speech, by contrast, the expression *davleniyam bor* itself often means “my blood pressure is high”. It follows that, at this stage, the general pattern is that the term does not completely depart from its original medical meaning, whereas the comparative difference lies in how it becomes simplified, generalized, or narrowed in common speech. In the third stage, a new metaphorical meaning of the term is formed. In particular, *falaj* and *paralysis* are used in both languages in the meanings of “immobility” and “inactivity”. While the English unit *allergy* can also express figurative meanings such as “strong dislike” and “hatred”, the Uzbek *allergiya* mainly preserves its medical meaning. In addition, a mixed stage of determinologization is also observed. For example, the Uzbek unit *vabo* expresses both “a bad thing” and “an epidemic disease” at the same time, while the English *plague* expresses the meanings “calamity” and “epidemic disease”. For this reason, the Uzbek *vabo* and the English *plague* sometimes appear as semantic equivalents in the general literary lexicon. The comparative analysis showed that the process of determinologization in both languages is based on common regularities, but that the semantic development and differential semas of certain medical terms differ from one another. This is reflected in Table 2.2.1 below.

Table 2.2.1. Comparison of medical terms with determinologizing features

No.	In Uzbek	Differential seme	English equivalent	Differential seme
1.	<i>OITS</i>	-	<i>OITS</i>	-
2.	<i>apirin</i>	-	<i>aspirin</i>	-
3.	<i>qon bosimi/ davleniya</i>	“qon bosimini ko‘tarilgan holati”	<i>blood pressure</i>	-
4.	<i>falaj</i>	-	<i>paralysis</i>	-
5.	<i>allergy</i>	-	<i>allergy</i>	“strong dislike”, “hatred”
6.	<i>vabo</i>	“bad thing”, “epidemic disease”	<i>cholera</i>	-
7.	<i>o‘lat</i>	-	<i>plague</i>	“calamity”, “epidemic disease”

The third section of the chapter is devoted to the study of “The processes of transterminologization and reterminologization of medical terms”. In Uzbek and English medical terminology, the process of transterminologization of the terms

used was divided, on the basis of V.T.Rijenkova's classification²³, into explicit and implicit types. In explicit transterminologization, when a term passes into another field it acquires a new meaning; in implicit transterminologization, its main semantic feature is preserved. Comparative-semantic analysis showed that both types occur in Uzbek and English medical terminology. For example, in Uzbek the unit *tashxis* is expressed by the archiseme "medical conclusion" in medicine, whereas in literary studies it is expressed by the archiseme "poetic art". This unit is a clear example of explicit transterminologization in Uzbek. Unlike its Uzbek equivalent, the English *diagnosis* has not moved into literary terminology, and such transterminologization is not observed there. In Uzbek and English medical terminology alike, the unit *virus* preserves the archiseme "harmful entity" when it passes from medicine into computing; that is, in both languages it undergoes implicit transterminologization. However, in English the figurative use of *virus* differentiates it from the Uzbek case. The units *kanal* and *channel* are also similar comparatively. Although they are used in different fields such as geography, medicine, the mass media, and technology, in both languages the seme "path" is preserved. In these units, implicit transterminologization predominates. In the case of *stress*, however, there is both similarity and difference. It is used in closely related semantic senses in chemistry, psychology, medicine, and ecology in both Uzbek and English, but in English its use in linguistics in the meaning "stress/accent" gives rise to explicit transterminologization. The comparative analysis of *organ* likewise clearly shows an interlingual difference. In Uzbek, when it moves from the field of music into medicine and law it undergoes explicit transterminologization. When used in technology, however, it preserves the archiseme "part" found in medicine, that is, implicit transterminologization is also observed. Thus, the Uzbek unit *organ* displays mixed transterminologization. Unlike its Uzbek equivalent, the English *organ* does not move into technology. When it is used in music, medicine, and law, it undergoes explicit semantic change. A noticeable difference is also found in the comparison of *hujayra* and *cell*. The Uzbek *hujayra* is mainly used as a medical-biological term, whereas the English *cell* is used in many fields such as religion, prison studies, medicine, electronics, zoology, informatics, and mathematics. Thus, the scope of use of the Uzbek unit is relatively narrow, while the semantic and functional range of its English equivalent is much broader. In this way, the comparative-semantic analysis showed that transterminologization proceeds similarly in Uzbek and English in the units *virus/virus* and *kanal/channel*, whereas it is manifested differently in *tashxis/diagnosis*, *stress/stress*, *organ/organ*, and *hujayra/cell*. On the basis of these observations, the following common and specific features of medical lexical units with transterminologizing properties in Uzbek and English were identified (Table 2.3.1):

²³ Рыженкова Т.В. Специфика процесса транстерминологизации в отраслевой терминосистеме (на материале русской и английской терминологии правоведения): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Волгоград, 2001. – С. 5-6.

Table 2.3.1. Comparison of medical terms with transterminologizing features

№	In Uzbek	Differential seme	English equivalent	Differential seme
1.	<i>tashxis</i>	“a type of poetic device” (literary studies)	<i>diagnosis</i>	“identification of the cause of a problem,” “systematic analysis,” and “drawing a conclusion” (engineering, economics, and management)
2.	<i>virus</i>	—	<i>virus</i>	—
3.	<i>kanal</i>	—	<i>channel</i>	—
4.	<i>stress</i>	—	<i>stress</i>	“word stress” and “prominent pronunciation” (linguistics)
5.	<i>organ</i>	“an independent component of a mechanism or machine that performs a specific function” (technology)	<i>organ</i>	—
6.	<i>hujayra</i>	Ø (not a case of transterminologization)	<i>cell</i>	“a small chamber” (religion), “a small room in which a prisoner is confined” (penology), “the structural unit of a living organism” (medicine), “a small unit for storing energy or data” (electronics), “a small enclosure for keeping an animal” (zoology), “a spreadsheet cell” (computer science), and “a cell of a mathematical structure” (mathematics)

One of the important semantic processes observed in Uzbek and English medical lexis is reterminologization. In the study, this process was interpreted as the process by which a term from one field is re-established as a term in another terminological system after undergoing explicit or implicit semantic change. Using the term *operatsiya/operation* as an example, it was established that reterminologization and transterminologization are closely related yet essentially different processes. While transterminologization initiates the interfield movement of a term in Uzbek and English, reterminologization brings it into a stable terminological status in a new field. The units *tashxis/diagnosis*, *virus/virus*, *kanal/channel*, *stress/stress*, *organ/organ* and *hujayra/cell* in Uzbek and English can serve as examples not only of transterminologization but also of reterminologization. In our view, although reterminologization and transterminologization in some cases give rise to interfield homonymy and polysemy, they do not increase synonymy; on the contrary, by filling semantic lacunae they may be evaluated as positive phenomena that enrich the terminological system.

The third chapter, entitled “**Syntagmatic Features of Medical Terms in Uzbek and English**” groups medical terms according to their semantic core (archiseme) within the classification substantiated in Section 2.1, and examines them within sections as “The valency features of medical terms with the archisemes “living organism” and “human body parts”, “The valency of medical terms with the

archisemes “state” and “process”, and “The valency features of medical terms with the archisemes “location”, “branch” and “means”.

Terms belonging to the archiseme of “living organism”, such as *odam/human*, *shifokor/doctor*, *bemor/patient*, *hamshira/nurse*, *donor/donor*, *hayvon/animal*, and *parazit/parasite*, combine in both languages mainly with actants realized in the semantic roles of agent, patient, cause, source, and location. For example, *odam kasallikka chalinadi* / *human contracted a disease*, *parazit suv orqali yuqadi* / *the parasite is transmitted through water*. However, their syntagmatic potential is not identical. In Uzbek, the lexeme *odam* extends beyond medical discourse and acquires socio-emotional meanings in expressions such as *odam bo‘lmoq*, *odam qilmoq*, and *nima degan odam bo‘ldim*, whereas in English *human* mainly functions as a neutral scientific unit, while figurative meanings are more actively conveyed through *man*, *mankind*, and *humanity*. In Uzbek, *shifokor* mainly combines with medical units, forming expressions such as *shifokor ko‘rsatmasi*, *shifokorga ko‘rinish*, and *qo‘li yengil shifokor*, whereas in English *doctor* appears not only as a noun but also as a verb (*to doctor the data* – to falsify data). The term *bemor/patient* in both languages mainly functions as an obligator actant realized in the semantic role of patient and forms valency relations with verbs such as *davolamoq/treat*, *ko‘rikdan o‘tkazmoq/examine*, *yotqizmoq/admit*, and *chiqarib yubormoq/discharge*. In attributive position, it also participates in term combinations such as *bemor kartasi*, *bemor holati* / *patient record*, *patient condition*. In English, the lexeme *patient* can additionally function as an adjective (*to be patient* – to remain calm and tolerant), whereas such usage is absent in Uzbek. The term *hamshira/nurse* in both languages combines with units denoting patients and doctors as an actant realized in the semantic role of agent. However, in English *nurse* may also function as a verb. *Donor/donor* fulfills the semantic role of source in both languages, though its sphere of usage is broader in English: combinations such as *financial donor*, *corporate donor*, *political donor*, and *charitable donor* are also used outside medical discourse. The lexeme *hayvon/animal* tends to carry a negative-emotional connotation in Uzbek, whereas in English it may also occur with neutral or positive connotations (*party animal*). The term *parazit/parasite* is realized mainly in the semantic role of agent in both languages and combines with patient and location actants, while the means actant remains facultative. In English, combinations such as *social parasites* and *political parasites* are also widely used. Terms belonging to the archiseme of “human body parts”, including *suyak/bone*, *qorin/abdomen*, *ko‘krak/chest*, *yurak/heart*, *jigar/liver*, *buyrak/kidney*, and *o‘pka/lung*, combine in both languages mainly with actants realized in the semantic roles of patient and location. In this process, obligatory actants reveal the core meaning of the term, whereas facultative actants clarify cause-effect relations. In Uzbek, the lexeme *qorin* is used in a single form in both scientific and everyday discourse, whereas in English this concept is represented through stylistically and semantically differentiated units such as *abdomen*, *stomach*, *belly*, and *tummy*. Likewise, the Uzbek term *ko‘krak* combines anatomical and metaphorical meanings, whereas in English these meanings are differentiated through *chest/thoracic* and *breast/mammary*. Syntactically, body-part terms in Uzbek predominantly form valency relations through genitive-possessive

term combinations (*suyak sinishi, qorin devori*), whereas in English one-component terms as well as noun+noun and adjective+noun models are more productive (*bone fracture, abdominal wall*). In English, body-part terms may occasionally be realized in the semantic role of agent, whereas in Uzbek they are more frequently manifested in the semantic roles of patient or location.

Medical terms belonging to the archisemes of “state” and “process” require obligatory valency partners in order to be semantically complete. For instance, units such as *yallig‘lanish/inflammation, davolash/treatment, and tiqilish/obstruction* do not convey sufficiently precise meaning when used independently. Their terminological essence becomes clearer only when combined with actants realized in the semantic roles of object, cause, or means. This feature is also characteristic of English deverbal nouns such as *treatment, infection, and obstruction*, which achieve semantic precision in combinations like *treatment of diabetes, infection by bacteria, and obstruction of arteries*. In Uzbek, internal valency is mainly expressed through genitive-possessive term combinations: in units such as *bosh og‘rig‘i, oshqozon yallig‘lanishi, and buyrak yallig‘lanishi*, the components preserve their semantic functions while forming an integral terminological meaning. In English, however, this phenomenon is realized through one-component terms such as *headache, nosebleed, and heartbeat*, as well as adjective+noun term combinations such as *gastric ulcer, renal disease, and hepatic failure*. In addition, suffixes such as *-itis, -osis, and -emia* in English express the meanings of process or state morphologically within the lexical structure itself: *nephritis* – kidney inflammation, *cirrhosis* – liver cirrhosis, *anemia* – blood deficiency. In Uzbek, such meanings are more commonly expressed through genitive-possessive combinations such as *buyrak yallig‘lanishi* and *qon yetishmovchiligi*. The term *yallig‘lanish/inflammation* contains the seme of process and combines with actants realized in the semantic roles of cause, patient, and state. In Uzbek, it is expressed through combinations such as *buyrak yallig‘lanishi* and *o‘tkir yallig‘lanish*, whereas in English morphologically compact forms such as *nephritis* and *appendicitis* are also actively used. In English, the unit *inflammation* has additionally expanded metaphorically and acquires socio-political meaning in combinations such as *inflammatory rhetoric* and *inflamed public opinion*. In Uzbek, however, the term *yallig‘lanish* is used mainly within medical discourse.

Medical terms belonging to the archisemes of “location,” “branch,” and “means” usually combine with actants realized in the semantic roles of location, means, and patient and require obligatory valency partners in order to achieve semantic completeness. Terms containing the archiseme of “location” primarily express spatial and anatomical localization, and their valency features are most often manifested through locative modifiers. For example, the lexeme *bo‘shliq/cavity* acquires precise meaning in Uzbek through genitive-possessive term combinations such as *ko‘krak bo‘shlig‘i* and *qorin bo‘shlig‘i*, while in English it is expressed through attributive models such as *thoracic cavity* and *abdominal cavity*. In both languages, this unit expands through facultative actants realized in the semantic roles of cause and means and combines with process-denoting predicates such as *bo‘shliq kengaydi, bo‘shliq to‘sildi / the cavity dilated, the cavity was obstructed*.

Morphosyntactically, however, this relation is expressed in Uzbek through genitive-possessive constructions, whereas in English adjective+noun models are more productive. A similar situation is observed in the lexeme *yoriq/cleft*: Uzbek uses *lab yorig'i*, while English employs forms such as *cleft lip* and *spinal cleft*. Moreover, the Uzbek lexeme *bo'shliq* may also function metaphorically in combinations such as *qalbda bo'shliq* and *mafkuraviy bo'shliq*, expressing psychological and social states. In English, however, *cavity* rarely performs such a function, and units such as *void* or *emptiness* are used instead. Terms belonging to the archiseme of “branch” generally combine with a head unit in attributive function and indicate affiliation with a particular field. For example, terms such as *anesthesiology*, *cardiology*, and *dermatology* occur in Uzbek as *anesteziologiya bo'limi* and *kardiologiya sohasi*, while in English they are realized through prepositional or noun+noun constructions such as *department of anesthesiology* and *cardiology faculty*. At the same time, the valency range of such terms is broader in English, where they may function directly as active subjects: in the sentence *Anesthesiology provides a key linkage between multiple specialties*, the term is personified and directly connected with the predicate. In Uzbek, however, *anesteziologiya* and *kardiologiya* are generally restricted to attributive or locative functions. Terms belonging to the archiseme of “means” are usually realized in the semantic roles of means, patient, and location. This group includes units such as *shprits/syringe*, *Petri kosachasi/Petri dish*, *banka/jar*, *dori/medicine*, and *bint/bandage*. Although all of them express the meaning of “means” in both languages, their syntagmatic potential is broader in English. *Syringe* and *Petri dish* may occasionally function as subjects, while *bandage* can also be used as a verb, thereby expanding its valency range (*to bandage a wound*). In Uzbek, the term *banka* in the expression *banka qo'yish* denotes a therapeutic procedure, whereas in English this meaning is conveyed not through *jar* but through the term *cup*. Cross-linguistic differences are also clearly visible in the lexeme *dori/medicine*: in Uzbek, both tablets and liquid medicine usually combine with the verb *ichmoq*, whereas in English liquid substances combine with *to drink*, while tablets and capsules combine with *to take*. This demonstrates the different syntagmatic perception of medicine in the two languages. In Uzbek, the lexemes *tabletk*a and *dori* may also combine with the verb *o'tirmoq*, forming the expression *doriga o'tirib qolmoq*, which conveys meanings of dependency or addiction. Such a syntagmatic model is not observed in English.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Pragmatic features of medical terms in Uzbek and English**” and its first section, “Communicative Functions of Medical Terms within Speech Acts”, analyzes the functions of terms within speech acts. In assertive acts, in particular, terms indicate the degree of certainty of the diagnosis, express trust in the physician, manage the patient's psychological state, and ensure precision in communication. In Uzbek this is expressed more through grammatical affixes and intonation, while in English it is conveyed through modal verbs and hedging devices. In addition, in Uzbek communication a term more often appears as a final judgment (*Sizda pnevmoniya bor*), whereas in English the same term is more often treated as a stage in the diagnostic process (*This looks like hypertension, but we need further tests*). In

directive acts, terms serve as independent instructions, as means reinforcing directives, and as components of mitigation strategies. In both languages, some terms may acquire full directive force when uttered independently. That is, as soon as the term is mentioned, the situation itself immediately implies the need to carry out the necessary action. A vivid example of this is the following line spoken by the physician in the resuscitation episode of the story “Zulfizar”:

*Tezroq og‘riqni qoldirish kerak, morfiy!*²⁴ (The pain must be relieved quickly, morphine!)

In this sentence, although the term morphine is not grammatically expressed in the imperative, the gravity of the situation, the professional roles of doctor and nurse, and the requirements of the resuscitation process cause the word to be understood immediately as a practical instruction. Similar cases are also observed in English. For example:

NURSE: Adrenaline, doctor?

*DR. BENWAY: The night porter shot it all up for kicks*²⁵.

In this example, an expression such as “Adrenaline, doctor?” is grammatically a question, yet the term itself performs a directive function. The nurse does not produce a full sentence, but by uttering only the name of the medicine and using interrogative intonation, awaits practical confirmation from the doctor. In effect, however, this question is equivalent to the practical instruction “let us proceed with adrenaline”. In general, this dialogue clearly shows that in medical communication some utterances, although formally resembling statements or questions, are interpreted in real situations as full commands. In the study, units belonging to the group of names of the most frequently used means, medicines, physiological indicators, and diagnostic examinations were singled out as short directives. In commissive acts, terms do not express the promise itself, but define the scope of professional obligation and the procedure for its fulfillment. In Uzbek medical speech, such obligation is often expressed with human and cultural softness, whereas in English medical speech it is presented within the framework of formal rules and procedures. In our view, although the function performed by terms in commissive speech acts in present-day medical communication is expressed through different linguocultural means in the speech of Uzbek and English physicians, semantically it is aimed at defining the physician’s professional duty and responsibility, and this is closely linked with the idea embodied in the Hippocratic Oath, formed in the 5th century BC. In particular, from the Hippocratic Oath onward²⁶, medical terms have clearly designated actions that must be performed, actions that are prohibited, and professional boundaries. It was observed that the total of 12 medical terms identified in the text of the Hippocratic Oath perform three main functions within commissive speech acts: first, through positive obligations they direct the physician toward responsible and active treatment; second, through negative prohibitions they restrain

²⁴ Ergasheva J. Zulfizar. // Yoshlik jurnali. – 2011. – 8. – URL: <https://yoshlikjurnali.uz/yoshlik-xazinasidan/zulfizar/> (murojaat sanasi: 16.09.2025)

²⁵ Burroughs W.S. Naked Lunch: The Restored Text. – The USA: Grove Atlantic, 2007. – P. 51.

²⁶ Hippocratic Oath. – URL: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Hippocratic-oath> (date of access: 23.12.2025); Ibrohimova N. Shifokorlar qasamyodi hali ham amaldami? – URL: <https://www.ziyouz.com/portal-haqida/xarita/maqolalar/shifokorlar-qasamyodi-hali-ham-amaldami> (murojaat sanasi: 25.12.2025)

harmful actions; third, through professional rules and boundaries they define the legal and ethical framework of the entire professional activity. For example, “I will give no deadly medicine ...”²⁷ is a classical example of a commissive act in the form of a negative prohibition. In expressive acts, terms do not themselves carry emotional meaning directly, but by linking regret, anxiety, or consolation to a specific medical object they make the message both credible and humane. In Uzbek medical speech this function is realized through forms of address, consolatory expressions, mitigators, and intonation. In English medical speech, by contrast, expressions of empathy and caution play the leading role. For this reason, in both languages the term is used within a mitigated speech environment. When bad news is delivered, these devices appear in the following sequence:

Table 4.1.1. Strategy for delivering bad news

Stage	Uzbek model	English model	Pragmatic function
1. Opening	<i>Afsuski..., Xavotir olmag...</i>	<i>I'm afraid..., Unfortunately...</i>	Softening the opening of the message and preparing the patient psychologically
2. Introducing the term	<i>tumor, cancer</i>	<i>tumor, cancer</i>	Naming the problem precisely while preserving clinical accuracy
3. Mitigation	<i>but..., God willing...</i>	<i>but..., however...</i>	Balancing bad news with hope or an alternative path
4. Closing	<i>everything will be fine, we will do what we can</i>	<i>we'll do our best, we'll support you through this</i>	Providing comfort and helping the patient feel they are not alone

In declarative acts, terms perform the functions of naming an official medical condition, determining medico-legal status, fixing a conclusion in the language of documentation, and coding it through the ICD (International Classification of Diseases) system. In both languages, such acts are often expressed through the passive voice and impersonal constructions, linking the decision not to a particular person but to official procedure. For example, “Bemorga nogironlik guruhi berildi” – “The patient has been assigned a disability status”.

The second section of the chapter is entitled “The realization of semantic presupposition through medical terms”. It comparatively analyzes the emergence of presupposition in speech involving medical terms in Uzbek and English. The emergence of presuppositional meaning in medical terms becomes even clearer in close connection with the semantic macrogroup to which they belong. In particular, terms with the seme “disease” in both languages presuppose the seriousness and duration of the disease; terms with the seme “medicine” presuppose the existence of a disease or symptom; terms with the seme “medical procedure” presuppose that the procedure has been applied before; and terms with the seme “body part” give rise to an assumption based on existence. For example:

Marasul (shifokor): ... Ha, mana tamom... miokardiodistraziya!

Rizamat (bemor): A? (cho‘chib)

²⁷ Hippocratic Oath. – URL: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Hippocratic-oath> (date of access: 23.12.2025);
Ibrohimova N. Shifokorlar qasamyodi hali ham amaldami? – URL: <https://www.ziyouz.com/portal-haqida/xarita/maqolalar/shifokorlar-qasamyodi-hali-ham-amaldami> (murojaat sanasi: 25.12.2025)

Marasul: *Miokardiodistafiya!*

Rizamat: *Obbo, xudo urdi, endi nima qilaman!*²⁸

(Marasul (doctor): ... Yes, it's done now... myocardial dystrophy!

Rizamat (patient): A? (startled)

Marasul: *Myocardial dystrophy!*

Rizamat: Oh no, God has struck me, what am I going to do now!)

In this dialogue, as soon as the doctor pronounces the long disease name, even though the patient does not understand it, he accepts the presupposition that “the condition must be very bad”, because for the patient the term itself carries the hidden meaning “something frightening” (pragmatically, the doctor’s intonation and the length of the term are intimidating). In general, the semantic presuppositions of disease names in Uzbek and English are mainly similar: in both languages, the term presupposes prior knowledge about the character of the disease, its severity or mildness, duration, contagiousness, and treatability. The difference is that in English greater attention is paid to softening this presupposition. For example:

Doctor: You’ve got food poisoning. It is not very serious and you should be better in another day.

*Patient: Oh dear, what should I do?*²⁹

In this dialogue, the term *food poisoning* gives rise to the semantic presupposition of a temporary, externally caused, and treatable condition. The doctor’s addition “it is not very serious” reduces the negative potential of this presupposition. The patient’s response “Oh dear, what should I do?” reflects the presupposition of anxiety associated with the term. Compared with the Uzbek example involving *myocardial dystrophy*, the difference here is that in the English case the doctor immediately tries to soften the negative effect of the presupposition.

The third section of the chapter, entitled “The manifestation of scalar implicature through medical terms”, considers how medical terms in Uzbek and English medical discourse are used together with scalar units and thereby produce hidden pragmatic meaning. The section explains that implicature is a hidden conclusion not directly expressed in the utterance but derived by the listener on the basis of communicative logic, while scalar implicature is presented as a special type based on a system of graded units, in accordance with H. Grice’s maxims of quantity³⁰ and L. Horn’s theory of strong and weak items³¹. In particular, the expression “Bir marta qayt qildi” indicates that a severe repeated degree has not been confirmed; “Isitmasi 37,5” indicates that a high febrile degree has been excluded; and “Hozir ancha yaxshi” indicates that full recovery is not yet implied. The dissertation appendix collects more than 60 scalar scales frequently used in practice in Uzbek and English medical discourse on the basis of L. Horn’s scales.

²⁸ Qahhor A. Og‘riq tishlar (komediya). – URL: <https://n.ziyouz.com/portal-haqida/xarita/uzbek-nasri/abdulla-qahhor-1907-1968/abdulla-qahhor-og-riq-tishlar-komediya> (murojaat sanasi: 28.12.2025)

²⁹ Excellent ESL 4U. ESL Doctors Conversations. – URL: <https://www.excellentesl4u.com/esl-doctors-conversations.html> (date of access: 31.03.2026)

³⁰ Grice H.P. Logic and conversation // Syntax and Semantics. Speech Acts / Ed. by P. Cole, J. Morgan. – New York: Academic Press. – 1975. – Vol. 3. – Pp. 45-46.

³¹ Horn L.R. On the semantic properties of logical operators in English: Doctoral thesis. – University of California, Los Angeles, 1972; Horn L.R. A natural history of negation. – University of Chicago Press, 1989.

Although scalar implicature in Uzbek and English medical communication is grounded in a shared pragmatic logic, it manifests differently in actual communicative situations. In Uzbek, negative information is often mitigated through such expressions as *hozircha* (“for now”), *ehtimol* (“perhaps”), *ko‘rinadi* (“it appears”), *biroz* (“a little”), *sal* (“slightly”), and *ancha* (“considerably”). For example, in the sentence “*Natijalar hozircha aniq emas, ehtimol oddiy shamollashdir*” (“The results are not yet conclusive; it may simply be a common cold”), a serious illness is not ruled out, but it is understood that such a diagnosis has not yet been confirmed.

This communicative strategy is evident not only in physicians’ speech but also in patients’ utterances. In Uzbek medical communication, patients are often reluctant to describe their condition explicitly as “severe”. This tendency is shaped by sociocultural norms such as avoiding unnecessary concern among relatives, not troubling others, maintaining self-restraint, and refraining from presenting one’s condition as excessively serious. Patients therefore tend to select lower-scale expressions rather than higher-scale alternatives, thereby generating an implicit inference that the actual condition may be more serious than explicitly stated. In certain contexts, expressions such as “*Biroz og‘riyapti*” (“It hurts a little”) and “*Biroz mazam yo‘q*” (“I feel a little unwell”) may implicitly indicate that the condition is more serious than the wording suggests. Similarly, “*Ancha yaxshiman*” (“I am considerably better”) may function less as an indication of complete recovery than as a reassuring signal meaning “Do not worry”. In our view, such expressions may appropriately be termed **oppositional-implicative scalar units**. Although they lexically denote a low degree of pain or discomfort, in context they may generate an implicature pointing to a more severe condition. Conversely, some expressions appear to provide a relatively positive assessment while actually implying that the patient has not fully recovered. These units may be divided into two groups:

1. Oppositional-implicative scalar units such as *sal*, *biroz*, *ozgina*, *xiyol*, *picha*, and *jinday* (“slightly”, “a little”). By understating pain or discomfort, they indicate its actual presence and, in some cases, its greater severity.

2. Oppositional-implicative scalar units such as *ancha*, *yaxshiroq*, and *yomon emas* (“considerably”, “better”, and “not bad”). Although formally used as positive assessments, they may imply that the patient has not fully recovered or that symptoms of the illness remain.

This phenomenon is also clearly illustrated in the following literary passage:

*Biroz mazam qochdi, – dedi ko‘zlari mo‘ltillab, kosaga qo‘l uzatarkan.
– Yaxshi bo‘p ketasiz (Baxtiyor Nuriddinov, Onaizor)*

(I’m feeling a little unwell, – she said, her eyes glistening as she reached for the bowl.

– You’ll get better)

In this passage, *biroz* (“a little”) functions as a scalar unit denoting a low degree of illness. The expression *mazam qochdi* (“I feel unwell”) is likewise used as a mitigated alternative to stronger formulations such as “I am seriously ill” or “I feel very bad”. However, the contextual expressions “her eyes glistening” and “You’ll get better” suggest that the condition involves more than minor discomfort and is

associated with more serious psychological and physical suffering. Thus, the patient's condition is not explicitly intensified, yet the listener infers a more severe state through a lower-scale expression.

Scalar implicature manifests differently in English medical communication. Greater importance is attached to informational precision, the step-by-step explanation of diagnosis and treatment, and the patient's participation in decision-making. Accordingly, the units mild, slight, moderate, and severe indicate the degree of a medical condition, whereas possibly, probably, likely, unlikely, at this stage, and for now express the probability or provisional status of a diagnosis. Expressions such as a little pain, slight fever, mild infection, and somewhat better are generally interpreted in accordance with their literal meanings. For example, "I have a little pain" indicates a low or moderate degree of pain, while "I feel somewhat better" signals an improvement in the patient's condition without implying complete recovery.

It should nevertheless be noted that scalar units in English medical discourse are not devoid of pragmatic functions. Expressions such as "It may be a mild infection", "There is a small chance of complications", and "We need to monitor it for now" indicate that the diagnosis or prognosis has not yet been fully confirmed, that further observation is required, and that the physician is exercising clinical caution. In such cases, the implicature is primarily associated with evidence-based judgement and professional responsibility. Consider the following example:

One morning the busy doctor invited Sue into the hallway with a shaggy, gray eyebrow.

"She has one chance in - let us say, ten", he said, as he shook down the mercury in his clinical thermometer³².

(In Uzbek: Bir kuni ertalab bezovta bo'lgan shifokor Syuni oqarib ketgan paxmoq qoshlari bilan imlab dahlizga chaqirdi.

"Uning tuzalib ketishini men, aytaylik, o'ndan bir ehtimol degan bo'lar edim", dedi u termometridagi simobni silkitarkan³³.)

In this passage, "one chance in ten" indicates an extremely low probability of recovery, whereas "let us say" signals that the figure represents a cautious estimate rather than an exact calculation. It does not diminish the seriousness of the situation; rather, it demonstrates that the physician presents the prognosis with professional caution instead of formulating it as an absolute judgement.

Thus, scalar implicature in medical discourse emerges through the contrast between stronger and weaker alternatives associated with medical terms. The selection of a weaker unit presents symptoms, diagnosis, and risk as graded information rather than categorical judgement, thereby generating implicit pragmatic meaning for the listener. In Uzbek medical communication, the culturally distinctive manifestation of this phenomenon under the influence of *andisha*, mainly social tact and consideration, caution, and the desire not to cause concern among

³² Henry O. The Last Leaf. ClassicShorts. – URL: <https://www.classicshorts.com/stories/lastleaf.html> (date of access: 26.12.2025)

³³ Genri O'. Ishbilarmon kishilar: Hikoyalar (So'nggi yaproq: Abdullayev M. tarjimasi). – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2018. – B. 45-46.

relatives demonstrates how scalar implicature theory is enriched in practice by nationally and culturally specific features. In English medical discourse, by contrast, scalar units primarily serve to specify degrees of probability and express clinical caution.

CONCLUSION

1. Uzbek-English medical terms are units belonging to a specialized lexical layer that express concepts related to the human organism, diseases, and their diagnosis and treatment in an accurate, systematic, and concise manner. They are distinguished by such features as semantic precision, systematicity, internationality, motivation, stylistic neutrality, structural diversity, and dynamism, and they develop in close connection with the common vocabulary.

2. The formation of medical terms in Uzbek and English is characterized by their reliance on a common source – Greek and Latin. While Uzbek medical terminology developed under the influence of Arabic, Persian-Tajik, and Russian, as well as the national language policy pursued during the period of independence, English medical terminology was formed on the basis of the classical languages and was subsequently enriched through the influence of French, German, and other European languages.

3. Based on semantic content, Uzbek and English medical terminology is systematized into seven thematic groups in accordance with international classifications and specialized scholarly sources, including names of living organisms, names of human body parts, names of states, names of processes, names of locations, names of branches, and units denoting medical means. Each of these groups forms an internal classificatory hierarchy on the basis of archisemic criteria. Although the general principles of classification are comparatively aligned, quantitative disproportions can be observed across certain semes.

4. In Uzbek and English, determinologization, transterminologization, and reterminologization ensure the semantic adaptation of terms and the dynamic development of the terminological system. Although these processes proceed in similar directions in both languages, the fact that the degree of equivalence and specialization is not identical in certain terms reveals interlingual functional and linguocultural differences.

5. The valency system of Uzbek and English medical terms forms certain meanings on the basis of common semantic roles, but the syntactic expression of these relations differs according to the grammatical structure of each language.

6. In Uzbek and English medical discourse, units with the archisemes “living organism” and “human body parts” function primarily in the semantic roles of agent and patient; units with the archisemes “branch” and “location” function in the semantic role of location; units with the archiseme “means” function in the semantic role of means and units with the archisemes “state” and “process” function, depending on the context, in the semantic roles of cause or result.

7. In both languages, medical terms typically form valency relations with obligatory actants realized in the semantic roles of patient, cause, and location,

whereas facultative actants realized in the semantic roles of quantity, means, result, and state expand their valency potential.

8. The valency of medical terms is manifested internally and externally. Internal valency is based on the semantic-compositional relation of the components within the term, whereas external valency is based on its ability to combine with other units in speech. In Uzbek, internal valency is often expressed through genitive-possessive constructions, while in English it is more often expressed through single word lexemes, noun+noun, or adjective+noun models.

9. The combination of medical terms with verbs is manifested differently in the two languages. In Uzbek, terms may sometimes combine with verbs to produce figurative and emotional collocations, whereas in English such collocations are relatively rare and terms are more often used in a neutral medical context.

10. In Uzbek and English, medical terms perform similar communicative-pragmatic functions: in assertive speech acts they record the diagnosis precisely and express the degree of certainty of the conclusion; in directive acts they orient instructions and recommendations toward prompt action; in commissive acts they clarify the scope of obligation and responsibility in the treatment process; in expressive acts they link empathy and evaluation to the medical object; and in declarative acts they reinforce official status and documentation.

11. In Uzbek communication, especially in assertive and directive acts, terms are expressed somewhat more firmly on the basis of the physician's higher status and, through mitigating means, serve to avoid causing the patient excessive anxiety. In English communication, by contrast, terms in the same acts are combined with neutral expression, open marking of the degree of uncertainty, consistent explanation, and the involvement of the patient in the decision-making process.

12. In medical discourse, the independent utterance of a term generates directive meaning in context and appears as one of the distinctive pragmatic features of this field.

13. Although commissive speech acts are expressed differently in modern Uzbek and English medical communication, in content they define the physician's professional duty and responsibility. This is directly connected with the idea embodied in the Hippocratic Oath, formed in the 5th century BCE, where 12 medical terms express positive obligations, negative prohibitions, and professional rules and boundaries, thereby forming the pragmatic basis of commissive speech.

14. In Uzbek and English medical communication, the formation of an unspoken but necessary semantic background and the relatively consistent interpretation of speech acts involving medical terms emerge through semantic presupposition. Although presupposition is expressed through different linguistic means in Uzbek and English medical communication, it is similar in that it arises under the influence of the associative properties of terms.

15. The occurrence of more than 60 scalar scales that are frequently used in practice in Uzbek and English medical discourse shows that both medical terminological systems possess a natural environment for the emergence of scalar implicature.

16. In medical discourse, the selection of a weaker scalar unit does not always indicate a lower degree of a symptom, diagnosis, or risk. Within a particular national and cultural context, it may generate an implicit pragmatic meaning that is stronger than or contrary to the meaning explicitly expressed. In particular, in Uzbek patients' speech, units such as *sal*, *biroz*, *ozgina*, *xiyol*, *picha*, and *jinday* ("slightly", "a little") may, under the influence of *andisha* (social tact and consideration) and the desire not to cause concern among relatives, imply a more serious degree of pain or discomfort. Positive evaluative expressions such as *ancha*, *yaxshiroq*, *yomon emas*, and *endi tuzukman* ("considerably", "better", "not bad", and "I am better now") may implicitly indicate that the patient has not fully recovered. On the basis of this semantic-pragmatic property, such units may be termed oppositional-implicative scalar units. In English medical communication, by contrast, these units generally express the degree of a condition or probability more explicitly.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.10.05
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
ФЕРГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КОСИМОВА ФЕРУЗА ХУРСАНАЛИ КИЗИ

**СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОЕ, СИНТАГМАТИЧЕСКОЕ И ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКОЕ
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ УЗБЕКСКО-АНГЛИЙСКИХ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ
ТЕРМИНОВ**

10.00.13 – Сравнительное и сопоставительное языкознание

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора наук (DSc) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ наукам

Фергана – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора наук (DSc) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за № B2026.1.DSc/FH821

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете.
Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещен на официальном веб-сайте Ферганского государственного университета (www.fdu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziynet» (www.ziynet.uz).

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Ведущая организация:

Наманганский государственный институт
иностранных языков

Защита диссертации состоится « 10 » октября 2026 года в « 9⁰⁰ » часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.10.05 при Ферганском государственном университете (Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, ул. Б.Маргианий, дом 105. Тел.: (99873) 244-57-82; e-mail: info@fdu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирован за № 823). (Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, ул. Мураббийлар, дом 19. Тел.: (99873) 244-44-02).

Автореферат диссертации разослан « 28 » сентября 2026 года

(Реестр протокола рассылки № 45 от « 28 » сентября 2026 года).



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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора наук (DSc))

Цель исследования заключается в выявлении семантических, синтагматических и прагматических особенностей медицинских терминов в узбекском и английском языках в сравнительно-сопоставительном аспекте.

Объектом исследования являются около 10 тысяч медицинских терминологических единиц, отобранных из медицинских и толковых словарей узбекского и английского языков¹ и характеризующихся архисемами «живой организм», «части тела человека», «состояние», «процесс», «место», «отрасль» и «средство».

Предметом исследования являются семантические, синтагматические (валентностные) и прагматические особенности медицинских терминов.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

обосновано распределение медицинских терминов узбекского и английского языков на семь основных групп, таких как «живой организм», «части тела человека», «состояние», «процесс», «место», «отрасль» и «средство»; на основе материалов международных классификаций и специализированных научных источников выявлены архисемные и дифференциально-семантические признаки каждой группы, а также раскрыты закономерности семантической структуры и группировки медицинских терминов;

определены особенности семантической трансформации медицинских терминов, характерные для их функционирования в сопоставляемых языках в общелитературном языке и других терминологических системах; раскрыта связь данных особенностей с процессами детерминологизации, транстерминологизации и ретерминологизации, а также обоснована роль указанных процессов в возникновении изменений значения и сферы употребления медицинских терминов;

доказано, что такие медицинские термины, как *mikrob/микроб*, *bemor/пациент* и *qorin/живот (брюшная полость)*, в речевом процессе реализуются преимущественно в таких семантических ролях, как агенс, пациенс, место, средство и причина, с выявлением их синтагматических свойств;

показано, что медицинские термины в сопоставляемых языках функционируют не только как номинативные единицы, но и как коммуникативные средства передачи информации, выражения срочных команд и указаний, а также уточнения обязательств на основе ассертивных, директивных и комиссивных речевых актов в узбекском и английском языках;

раскрыты явления пресуппозиции и скалярной импликатуры, возникающие посредством медицинских терминов в узбекском и английском

¹ Муаллифлар жамоаси. Тиббиёт комусий луғати (бош муҳаррир - Тўракулов Ё.). – Тошкент: Комуслар бош таҳририяти, 1994; Usmanxodjayev A., Abilov O‘., Turaxanova M. Tibbiy atamalar lug‘ati. – Toshkent: Donishmand ziyosi, 2022; Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати /Мадвалиев А. таҳрири остида/. 5 жилдди. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2006; Collin P.H. Dictionary of Medical Terms. – 4th ed. – London: A & C Black Publishers Ltd, 2004; The Merriam-Webster dictionary. – Merriam-Webster (Incorporated Springfield, Massachusetts), 2004.

медицинском дискурсе, с позиции обычаев, традиций и национально-культурных различий соответствующих речевых сообществ, а также обоснована практическая реализация данной теории через такие коммуникативные нормы, как деликатность, осторожность и избегание излишнего беспокойства у родственников пациента.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов, полученных в ходе сопоставительного исследования семантических, синтагматических и прагматических особенностей медицинских терминов в узбекском и английском языках:

результаты исследования, связанные с распределением медицинских терминов узбекского и английского языков на семь основных групп, таких как «живой организм», «части тела человека», «состояние», «процесс», «место», «отрасль» и «средство», выявлением архисемных и дифференциально-семантических признаков каждой группы на основе материалов международных классификаций и специализированных научных источников, а также раскрытием закономерностей семантической структуры и группировки медицинских терминов, были использованы при выполнении фундаментального проекта № F3-202003161 «Создание интерактивных учебно-методических пособий по дисциплине “Детские танцы” для музыкальных и художественных образовательных учреждений» в 2023-2024 годах (справка Государственной академии хореографии Узбекистана № 1/04-220 от 17 декабря 2025 года). В результате рекомендации, выдвинутые в исследовании, послужили методологической основой для выявления семантической структуры терминологических единиц, их распределения по тематическим группам, уточнения их толкований, обогащения научных данных по описанию многоязычных терминологических единиц, а также при создании «Краткого толкового узбекско-русско-англо-французского словаря названий узбекских детских танцев, танцевальных костюмов и украшений», где данные принципы терминологической классификации были использованы в качестве методической основы;

выводы об определении особенностей семантической трансформации медицинских терминов, характерных для их функционирования в сопоставляемых языках в общелитературном языке и других терминологических системах, раскрытии их связи с процессами детерминологизации, транстерминологизации и ретерминологизации, а также обосновании роли указанных процессов в возникновении изменений значения и сферы употребления медицинских терминов были использованы при внедрении в практику программы «Антиплагиат» и реализации научно-практического проекта в Научно-исследовательском центре «Лингвистическое редактирование и переводоведение» по проекту № AL-FDU2022307-010, реализованному в Ферганском государственном университете в 2022-2023 годах (справка Ферганского государственного университета от 11 апреля 2026 года № 04/3755). В результате в рамках проекта повышено качество лингвистического анализа научных текстов,

обеспечено последовательное употребление терминологических единиц, а также достигнута точность их передачи в процессе перевода;

научные выводы и результаты, касающиеся реализации таких медицинских терминов, как *mikrob/микроб*, *bemor/пациент* и *qorin/живот (брюшная полость)*, в речевом процессе, выявления их синтагматических свойств, а также обоснования проявления данных единиц в таких семантических ролях, как агенс, пациенс, место, средство и причина, были использованы в фундаментальном проекте № IZ-2019081773 на тему «Создание веб-сайта и комплекса мультимедийной продукции (электронных словарей), посвящённых пропаганде узбекского национального танцевального искусства», реализованном в Государственной академии хореографии Узбекистана в 2023-2024 годах (справка Государственной академии хореографии Узбекистана от 17 декабря 2025 года № 1/04-221). В результате расширились возможности определения семантических и синтагматических свойств терминологических единиц, обогащения научной основы их толкования, а также точного описания значений единиц при составлении «Краткого узбекско-русско-английско-французского толкового словаря терминов узбекского национального танца»;

научные выводы и результаты, показывающие, что медицинские термины узбекского и английского языков на основе ассертивных, директивных и комиссивных речевых актов употребляются не только в номинативной, но и в коммуникативной функции как средство передачи информации, выражения срочных команд и указаний, а также уточнения обязательства, были использованы при выполнении прикладного проекта № AL-7823051378-R1 на тему «Разработка методов иммунотерапевтического лечения ряда заболеваний посредством регуляции пролиферации макрофагов», реализованного в 2023-2024 годах Андижанским государственным медицинским институтом при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан и Министерстве здравоохранения Республики Узбекистан (справка Андижанского государственного медицинского института от 16 марта 2026 года № 01/06-1717). В результате проект был обогащён фактическими материалами, касающимися точного и целенаправленного использования медицинских терминов в процессе лечения пациентов;

наблюдения и выводы, касающиеся реализации пресуппозиции и скалярной имплицатуры посредством медицинских терминов в узбекском и английском медицинском дискурсе, а также их проявления в связи с обычаями, традициями и национально-культурными особенностями соответствующих речевых сообществ, обосновывающие практическую реализацию данной теории в медицинском дискурсе через такие коммуникативные нормы, как деликатность, осторожность и избегание излишнего беспокойства у родственников пациента, были использованы в 2024-2025 годах в процессе подготовки сценариев радиопередач «Bedorlik», «Ta'lim va taraqqiyot» и «Millat va ma'naviyat» телерадиоканала «O'zbekiston» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана (справка Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 18 декабря 2025 года № 26-36-1058). В

результате представленные в радиопередачах научные результаты способствовали правильному пониманию слушателями медицинской информации и более точному осмыслению скрытых значений.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, четырех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложения. Общий объем диссертации составляет 231 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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FARDU LINGVOPRO MCHJ da tahrirdan o‘tkazildi.

Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 2026-y. Nashriyot bosma tabog‘i – 4,75
Shartli bosma tabog‘i – 2,37. Bichimi 84x108 1/16. Adadi 50.
«Poligraf Super Servis» MCHJ
150114, Farg‘ona viloyati, Farg‘ona shahar, Aviasozlar ko‘chasi 2-uy.

