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**LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE NAME OF THE DISEASES IN THE  
DICTIONARY (ON MATERIALS OF ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK  
LANGUAGES)**

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**Annotatsiya** – Maqolada til tasvirining bir qismi bo'lgan, odamlarning tibbiyot haqidagi bilimlarini aks ettiruvchi kasalliklarning nomlari muhokama qilinadi. Kasalliklarning terminologik bo'lmagan nomlariga, ularning zamonaviy ilmiy ma'ruzada tuzilishi va faoliyatiga ahamiyatsiz e'tibor qaratiladi; bu so'zlar alohida tahlil qilinmaydi va faqat boshqa muammolar nuqtai nazaridan ko'rib chiqiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** tibbiyot, kasalliklar, terminologik nomlar, Jahon Sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti, kasallik nomi.

**Аннотация** - В статье обсуждаются названия болезней, входящих в языковую картину, отражающую знания людей в области медицины. Незначительное внимание в современном научном отчете уделяется нетерминологическим названиям болезней, их структуре и активности; эти слова не анализируются отдельно, а рассматриваются только с точки зрения других вопросов.

**Ключевые слова:** медицина, болезни, терминология, Всемирная организация здравоохранения, название болезни.

**Abstract** - The article discusses the names of diseases that are part of the language picture, reflecting people's knowledge of medicine. Insignificant attention is paid to non-terminological names of diseases, their structure and activity in the modern scientific report; these words are not analyzed separately and are only considered in terms of other issues.

**Key words:** medicine, diseases, terminology, World Health Organization, disease name.

**Introduction.** The World Health Organization (WHO) today called on scientists, national authorities and the media to follow best practices in naming new human infectious diseases to reduce their unnecessary negative impact on people, the economy and people.

“Several new infectious diseases have emerged in humans in recent years,” said Dr. Keiji Fukuda, assistant director general for health and safety. “For some, this may seem like a trivial matter, but the names of the diseases are important to people who are directly affected.” We've seen unnecessary slaughter of food animals. It exists. It has serious consequences for human life and survival. ”

**Literature review.** Written in the middle Ages by the linguist-encyclopedist Mahmud Kashgari, the still-famous “Devonu lug'otit-turk” is an invaluable linguistic and historical monument of all Uzbek-speaking peoples. On the Mahmut Kashgari Dictionary, the scholar Malov: "a wonderful philological compound" [11]. This

valuable dictionary is an important resource for learning Turkic languages, including Kyrgyz. Linguist Boruzbaeva in her article "Mahmud Kashgari's dictionary as a source of historical study of the lexicon of the Kyrgyz language": there is to define some of its specific norms, to form its grammatical and lexical-semantic features" [12].

Therefore, the dictionary plays an important role in the historical study of modern English lexicon. This article collects explanations based on the body structure words described in the dictionary and comparisons with words in modern Uzbek. In addition, the article discusses the similarities and differences in the appearance of some words in other Russian languages [2]. It has been found that most of the body composition words in this work are used in modern English; some of them are phonetically modified; some words are not used in modern Uzbek lexicon and have other meanings.

**Analysis.** Conditions to avoid include geographical location (e.g. Middle East respiratory syndrome, Spanish flu, Rift Valley fever), names of people (e.g. Kryuttsfeldt-Jacob disease, Chagas disease), animals or food, food species (e.g., swine flu), bird flu (influenza, monkey flu), cultural, population, industrial, or occupational data (e.g., legionnaires), and terms that cause extreme fear (e.g., unknown, fatal, epidemic) [3].

The new best practices do not replace the existing ICD system, but provide a temporary solution before giving the final name of the ICD disease. These advanced experiments apply only to common names of diseases that do not affect the work of existing international bodies responsible for the scientific taxonomy and nomenclature of microorganisms [10].

The final name of any new human disease is determined by the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), which is administered by the World Health Organization. The ICD classifies diseases and other health problems by physicians, nurses, researchers, health data managers and coders, policymakers, insurers, and patient organizations around the world, and classifies them as health and death, classifies, is the standard for classification into certificates. This allows the storage and retrieval of diagnostic data for clinical, epidemiological and qualitative purposes. These records are also used by WHO member states to compile national statistics on mortality and morbidity. Finally, the ICD is used to make payments and decide on the allocation of resources across countries [4].

Mankind has long been concerned with health and longevity, and with the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Naturally, the medical dictionary plays an important role in the lexical system of the Russian language.

Therefore, the problem of medical vocabulary does not leave linguists indifferent as a complex interaction of terminology and generally accepted colloquial names of certain phenomena related to this area of human activity. Thus, based on the materials of special concepts of different fields of medicine, an attempt is made to distinguish typological terminology as a relatively stratified linguistic discipline [9].

Such as linguists G.A. Abramova, E.A. Akimova, N.E. Ma-zalova, V.T. Katerinich, V.A. Merkulova, A.B. Yudin, O.A. Cherepanova, it should be noted that the characteristics of the most common diseases and the accompanying symptoms, as well as a set of treatment methods of traditional Russian medicine V.F. Demich



(Russian Traditional Medicine Essays, 1942) and G.I. Popov ("Russian folk medicine", 1953), medical scientists of the first quarter of the XX century [5].

E.A. Akimova studies non-terminological names of diseases from a linguistic and cultural point of view. The researcher, who focuses on the study of motives based on the names of concepts in the dictionary of folk medicine, analyzes the cognitive side of naming, taking into account the axiological component [6].

V.T. Katerinich describes how the Christian component manifests itself in the field of medical vocabulary: considers the sources and timing of the emergence of such a nomenclature in diseases, body parts, folk and terminological names of medicines [8].

The origin of the folk dictionary belonging to the semantic field of medicine is V.A. Merkulova. His articles ("Famous Names of Diseases", 1972 and "Three Russian Medical Terms", 1988) cover the etymology, comparison, penetration, and history of combining non-terminological names of diseases that work with similar names in other Slavic languages takes the known name of the disease in Russian; interpreting the meanings of a number of non-terminological names of diseases and related events. A.V.'s monograph, Yudin's Onomastics of Russian Conspiracies (1997) is a complete description of the corpus of appropriate names found in magical Russian folklore texts [7].

**Conclusion.** According to foreign linguists Pius Ha-ken and Renata Panokova, "the use of medical language is an important area of research in modern linguistics, focusing on the interaction between physician and patient, the establishment of morphological and lexical issues 'includes'. Thus, a more comprehensive study of non-terminological names of diseases allows us to present this dictionary as part of the linguistic description of the world of Russian speakers, reflecting the knowledge of man about medicine.

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