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Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada termin va terminologiya masalalari, xususan, tibbiy atamalar tarkibidagi shakllar morfologiyasi tadqiq etilgan. Maqolada, asosan, affiksatsiya usuli orqali hosil qilingan tibbiy terminlar tahlili keltirilgan bo`lib, ularning morfologik xususiyatlariga alohida e`tibor qaratilgan.*

Kalit so`zlar: *termin, terminologiya, terminosistema, tibbiy atamalar, tibbiyot tili, affiksatsiya, so`z yasovchilar, lug`aviy ma`no.*

Аннотация. *В этой статье рассматриваются вопросы терминологии и терминологии, в частности морфологии форм в медицинских терминах. В статье представлен анализ медицинских терминов, образованных главным образом методом аффиксации, с особым акцентом на их морфологические особенности.*

Ключевые слова: *термин, терминология, терминосистема, медицинские термины, медицинский язык, аффиксация, словообразователи, лексическое значение.*

Annotation. *This article explores issues of terminology and terminology, in particular the morphology of forms within medical terms. The article presents an analysis of medical terms derived primarily through the affixation method, with particular emphasis on their morphological characteristics.*

Keywords: *term, terminology, terminosystem, medical terms, medical language, affixation, word makers, lexical meaning.*

The term is a broad term and has been interpreted in a variety of ways. In particular, for logicians (logic), a term is a word that refers to the sum of descriptions or descriptions belonging to a specific object and is applied in it. Any word in any language can be a term. In science and technology, the term is a special word that is artificially conceived or derived from a natural language. The field of application of such words is determined or delimited by representatives of one or another Scientific School. In contrast to the general terms, in Science, Technical-specific terms combine as hierarchical units into terminological systems, which achieve their meanings only within the same system, in which a logical (conceptually) terminological field corresponds to them.

Any development in Science, Progress indicates the emergence or clarification of scientific terms.





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Medicine is a set of theoretical knowledge and practical methods aimed at the prevention and treatment of diseases. Medicine as a sphere of human activity and culture has deep international significance in its essence. Medicine has its roots mainly in Greek and Latin.

The study of medical terms is an important task in the modern world, which is due to the fact that without knowledge of medical terminology and methods of forming medical terms, it is impossible not only to treat people, but also to discover new diseases, viruses and diseases. Since medical terminology is international, it is easy for doctors and scientists from different countries to understand each other, exchange data, make discoveries. The word formation of the medical Subtil helps a lot in this, since knowledge of structural models makes it easier to understand terms.

Knowing the peculiarities of word making in medical terms, scientists and doctors are able to quickly and efficiently disseminate information about completed research and discoveries.

Using the morphology of the forms contained in the names of medical terms, morphemes in a medical word (the smallest units of meaning), scientists study the structure and meaning of the word, the grammatical structures and their interrelationships.

In this, morphology helps to understand the rules of mutual reading of medical words, and at the same time, determines the main meaning of the word and the repeating elements of names based on its pronunciation (affixes, prefixes, suffixes and other morphemes).

For example, when the suffix " endo "(Internal) is added, the word " endoscopy " (sensation of certain organs, internal or internal) is formed. Here, the prefix " endo "(front suffix) means to examine a specific organ inside certain organs (endo-peritoneal), and the suffix " Scopia " (final suffix) means to examine a specific organ using medical technology. In this form, the term name would be the morphology of the form of "endoscopy".

Another example, when the words "cardio" (heart) and "Logia" (scientific experiments) are added, the word "Cardiology" (Heart treatments) is formed. Here, the prefix " cardio "indicates that it belongs to the heart ({cardiovascular readout from the heart}), while the suffix" Logia " refers to treatments and treatments of the heart.

Thus, the morphology of the forms contained in the names of medical terms is important so that the reading of medical words is understandable.

The morphology of forms in the names of medical terms describes the ways in which word forms are formed and modified in medical terminology. In medicine, various morphological processes can be encountered, such as affixation, addition, possession, number, coordination of grammatical categories, etc.





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Affixation is the process of generating new words by adding word-making suffixes to the stem. For example, the prefix "mio - "in the term" myocardium "means" belonging to the heart muscle".

The making of new words by adding an addition to the base of the stem. For example, the suffix "- itis "in the term" angitis " indicates inflammation.

Medical terms can also be expressed in numbers. Numbers are words that denote quantity or order. For example, " duodenum "is where the number" twelve " refers to the terming in the gastrointestinal system.

Thus, the morphology of forms in medical term names helps to construct and classify medical terminology and facilitates the understanding and application of medical terms.

The morphology of the forms contained in the names of medical terms will be related to medical words and their additional Affixes and prefixes. The morphology of the forms of medical terms can be specific, but in general they are mainly determined by the Latin alphabet or a prefix in words, a suffix or an affix that hides words. For example, the word " dermatitis "is a hidden form of the word" derma "(skin) with the suffix" it " (Disease).

The morphology of the forms contained in the names of medical terms is part of the scientific vocabulary that studies the structure of medical words and terms. In this, morphology serves to study the grammatical features of the structure of medical words and term names.

The names of medical terms may also contain morphological forms of other words. For example, some of their forms can be as follows:

- Name of a person: physical, chemical, anatomical, etc.
- Disease name: infection, virus, cancerous, allergic, etc.
- Methods of treatment: surgery, therapy, medication, etc.

The morphology of the forms contained in the names of medical terms is related to medical words and their components. The morphology of the forms of medical terms is expressed by their main part (Radix) and additional morphemes (prefix, suffix, infix).

The morphology of forms is related to the type of medical terms and their meanings, functions, appearance and other characteristics. For example, the term" cardiomyopathy "used" cardio "(heart)," mio "(belonging to the heart muscle), and" Patia " (disease) as additional morphemes. These forms represent the connection of the term with a disease related to the heart muscle.

The morphology of forms is important in explaining the meaning of medical words as a concept and their interaction. The morphology of the forms contained in the names of medical terms is a set of scientific studies and laws related to the grammatical structure, forms of medical words and terms. In this, morphology helps to study the specific grammatical forms of medical words and terms, that is, their variables, numbers, gender, manifestations. the knowledge mentioned above has been instrumental in elucidating medical documents in colloquial speech.





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The morphology of the forms contained in the names of medical terms is formed through medical words and their additional elements (prefix, suffix, infix). The main purpose of this formation is to express a certain meaning over medical words and add additional information to them.

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