

FORMATION OF CLINICAL TERMS, MEANING OF PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

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KLINIK ATAMALARING SHAKLLANISHI, PREFIKS VA QO'SHIMCHALARING MA'NOSI

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ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ КЛИНИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ, ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПРИСТАВОК И СУФФИКСОВ

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Abstract: In this work, we discuss the importance of prefixes and suffixes in the formation of medical terms. If we look at the history of medicine, the importance of Greek-Latin terms is considered important. The importance and function of suffixes and prefixes in the process of forming terms is important. With their help, new terms can be created and used. In this article, we will present several ideas and considerations on this topic.

Key words: function of suffixes and prefixes, pathological processes, compound words, new meaning, compound terms.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada biz tibbiy atamalarni shakllantirishda prefiks va qo'shimchalarining ahamiyatini muhokama qilamiz. Agar tibbiyat tarixini ko'rib chiqsak, yunon-lotin atamalarining ahamiyati muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Atamalarni shakllantirish jarayonida qo'shimchalar va prefikslarning yordami bilan siz yangi atamalarni yaratishingiz va ulardan foydalanishingiz mumkin. Ushbu maqolada biz ushbu mavzu bo'yicha bir nechta fikr va mulohazalarni taqdim etamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: qo'shimchalar va prefikslar funksiyasi, patologik jarayonlar, murakkab so'zlar, yangi ma'no, murakkab atamalar.

Аннотация: В этой работе мы обсуждаем важность префиксов и суффиксов в образовании медицинских терминов. Если мы рассмотрим историю медицины, то важность греко-латинских терминов считается важной. С помощью суффиксов и префиксов в процессе формирования терминов можно создавать и использовать новые термины. В этой статье мы представим несколько идей и соображений по этой теме.

Ключевые слова: функция суффиксов и префиксов, патологические процессы, сложные слова, новое значение, сложные термины.

INTRODUCTION. Among the methods of word formation, the most productive is the method of stem composition, when a derivative word is built from a combination of two or more

productive stems. Compound words are formed in two ways:

1. Pure addition of stems.
2. Stem composition in combination with suffixation.

A huge number of clinical terms are formed by adding stems + the suffix -ia, which forms nouns with the general word-formation meaning of “state, action”[1].

A term element is any part of a derivative word (morpheme, block of morphemes) that is consistently reproduced in a final form when using existing or developing new terms while retaining the meaning assigned to it in terminology. A term element is a component that appears repeatedly in a series of phrases and is assigned a specific meaning. In this scenario, regardless of whether the transcription is Latin or English, the same international term element of Greco-Latin origin appears: *infra* – *infra*; *tomia* – *tomia*; *nephro* – *nephro*, and so on. For example, the phrase *cardiologia* – the science of cardiovascular illnesses – is made up of two words: *cardio* – heart – and –*logia* – science, area of study[2].

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY. According to the affixal technique of word production, terms are represented by basic Latin or Greek root words, such as *stupor* (numbness), *tremor* (trembling), and *aphthae* (rashes), as well as derivatives, or words created with the use of suffixes and prefixes. The word *hypothyreosis*, for instance, comes from the Greek word *hypo*, which means “under, from under, from below”[3]. The prefix denotes a weakening of the main meaning, “a decrease, below the norm, imperfection”, plus (*glandula*) *thyreoidea*, which means “thyroid gland”, plus –*osis*, which means “a painful condition”[4]. As a result, affix and non-affix are the primary term creation techniques. By appending word-formation affixes (prefixes, suffixes) to the generating bases (DB), derivatives can be formed using affix techniques.

When creating complicated words using term elements, non-affix approaches are typically employed. Doublets in Greco-Latin. components of free and bound terms. In contemporary terminology, several parts of compound words-terms that were used as distinct words in the Greek and Latin source languages-have lost their validity. *Iatria* (healing), *paedia* (education, training), *cardia* (heart), *penia* (poverty), *philia* (love, inclination), and *phonia*

(speech) are examples of independent words from the ancient Greek language that are only used as term elements in the structure of derivatives (*cardiologia*, *osteologia*, *tachycardia*, *logopathia*, *morphologia*, etc)[5]. These and related word elements can be said to be bound if they only appear in modern terms in a bound form, that is, in conjunction with other morphemes. There are also term elements that are used both as independent words and in the structure of derivatives, such as *sclerosis* (*sclerosis* and *cardiosclerosis*), *stasis* (*stasis* and *hemostasis*), *plegia* (*plegia* and *hemiplegia*), *ptosis* (*ptosis* and *nephroptosis*), Latin *flexio* (*flexion* and *lateroflexion*), etc[6]. These elements are free-term.

Greek-Latin term elements. The division of term elements into bound and free should be constantly taken into account. For example, when comparing anatomical meanings in normal anatomy, on the one hand, with similar meanings in pathological anatomy and in a complex of clinical disciplines, on the other, the following pattern emerges: one and the same organ is designated in two ways - by signs that differ not only in their linguistic origin, but also in their grammatical design. In the nomenclature of normal anatomy, this is an independent and usually Latin word, and in pathological anatomy, it is a bound term element of Greek origin. Much less frequently, the same name borrowed from the same source language is used in both disciplines, for example, the Greek *hepar*, *oesophagus*, *pharynx*, *larynx*, *urethra*, *thorax*, *ureter*, *encephalon* and the Latin *appendix*, *tonsilla* and others, which were used in ancient medicine, as well as complex suffix derivatives ending in-turn, created in the New Age; for example, *myocardium*, *endothelium*, *perimetrium*, etc. These words, as free term elements, are included in the structure of compound words in clinical terminology: *hepatomegalia*, *endothelioma*, *encephalopathia*, *myocardiopathia*, *appendectomy*. In anatomical nomenclature, there are designations of the same formation as an independent Latin root word and as a Greek component in a derivative; for example, *chin* – Lat. *mentum*, but “*genioglossus*” – *genioglossus* (Greek *geneion* – “chin”); tongue – Latin *lingua*, but “*sublingual*” – *hypoglossus*; “*glossopharyngeal*” –

glossopharyngeus (Greek *glossa* – “tongue”), etc[7]. Latin and Greek designations of anatomical formations that have identical meanings are called Greco-Latin doublet designations (or doublets). The following fundamental position can be formulated: as a rule, Greco-Latin doublets are used to designate most anatomical formations (organs, body parts), and in anatomical nomenclature – mainly Latin words, in clinical terminology – related term elements of Greek origin.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. The use of prefixes and suffixes plays an important role in the formation of medical terms. We can use both prefixes and suffixes at the same time in the formation of terms. In such a case, the terms formed are called complex terms. Below we can give several examples of such terms.

An example of a word with three of the above parts is the medical term **pericarditis**, which means *inflammation of the outer layer of the heart*.

Pericarditis can be divided into three parts:

- **peri** - **card** - **itis**.

Once divided into its essential parts, pericarditis can be translated:

- the prefix **peri**- translates to *surrounding*;
- the root **-card**- translates to *heart*, and
- the suffix **-itis** translates to *inflammation*.

Hence, **pericarditis** is *an inflammation of the area surrounding the heart*, or an inflammation of the outer layer of the heart, anatomically known as the pericardium. When you look at a medical term and attempt to decipher its meaning you begin with the suffix, move to the prefix (if present) and then the root word.

For example: When trying to understand the word **pericarditis** you would identify *itis* (meaning inflammation), then *peri* (meaning around) and then *card* (meaning heart). Therefore, this word means inflammation around the heart.

Let's try another one: for example: **leukocytopenia** - *penia* (meaning *decrease*), then *leuk/o* (meaning white) and finally *cyt/o* (meaning cell). Therefore, this word means a *decrease in white cells*.

For example, if we take the prefixes *a-*; *an-**dys*-, these are the most commonly used terms to

form medical terms. If we take the term *an-algia*, here *-an* is used as a prefix - and *algia* is used as a part that carries the main meaning.

As an example of the prefix *-dys*, we can take *dyspepsia* as a disorder of the digestive system, *dystonia* as a disorder of blood pressure.

Greek combining forms of pathological processes and surgical interventions 1.-log- *logia* - word, speech; science of 2.-scop- *-scopia* - *scopy* - instrumental examination 3.-graph *-graphia* - *graphy* - process of graphic recording 4.-gramma, *grammatis n* - *gram* - result of graphic recording 5.-tom-, *tomus i m tom-*, *-tome* - segment, cutting - *tomia* - *tomy* – incision. 6.-ectomy *-ectomy* - *excision*, surgical removal. 7.-stoma, *stomatis n* - *stoma* - opening *-stomia* - *stomy* - surgical operation establishing a permanent opening; surgical formation of a passage between organ[8]. We can see that even in these clinical terms, independent dominant meanings are preserved. These suffixes, when added to a word, give it a new meaning and do not lose their meaning even when analyzed separately. For this reason, it would be more correct to call them Greco-Latin term elements.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, it can be said that the methods of forming clinical terms can be formed using suffixes. They can be formed by prefixes, suffixes or two independent term elements. Accordingly, we can study such terms by dividing them into simple, complex or compound terms. In the process of analyzing and studying any term, we can determine the meaning of its components by taking into account the importance of their components, and at the same time, it will be easier to determine what meaning it means in which case.

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