

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SURGICAL TERMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10426732>

**Gulhayo Bobomuradova**

*Tashkent medical academy*

*Teacher of the department of Pedagogy, psychology and languages*

### Key words

*Quantitative comparison, languages, various signs, Uzbek and English, lexicon-semantic, common signs, functional-semantic microsystems (FSMS), meaning.*

A comparative analysis is a side-by-side comparison that systematically compares two or more things to pinpoint their similarities and differences. The focus of the investigation might be conceptual a particular problem, idea, or theory or perhaps something more tangible, like two different data sets.

Quantitative comparison methods use quantitative comparison measures, measurement methods, and comparison standards for quantitative characteristics. Quantitative comparison is carried out using the interval and relative scale of measurements. This means that the comparison result is expressed through quantitative characteristics of these scales. Quantitative indicators replace qualitative relations. For example, the characteristic “more by N standard units of comparison” replaces the characteristic “more” in a quantitative comparison, and the characteristic “equal” in a quantitative comparison is replaced by the characteristic “equal to M standard units of comparison”.

Comparison methods can be divided into one-and multi-parameter comparisons. The one-parameter comparison is much easier and more time-efficient. If appropriate comparison standards are available, the one-parameter comparison can be qualitative or quantitative. A comparison tool or comparison method is used for comparison. The simplest comparison tool is weighing scales. In this case, the comparison parameter is weight; the comparison criterion is equality or inequality. Mechanical weighing scales have two scale pans with a weight equality indicator on them. Usually, a typical comparison problem when using weighing scales is to estimate weight of an unknown object with a set of weight standards. The object under study is placed on one pan of the scales, and weight standards are placed on the other. When the scales come to equilibrium, it is

believed that the weight sum of standards is equal to the weight of the object under study. This is an example of a direct comparison. If one uses indicator or spring scales, comparison is indirect. In this case, a standardized elastic mechanism is used, which calculates the effect of weight on the spring into quantitative indicators. In this case, only one scale pan is used. Weight of the body on the scale pan affects the spring mechanism. Spring mechanism deforms under the influence of body's weight. Using sensors, this deformation is converted into numerical indicators that characterize weight.

In the connection it is also necessary to point out that despite the emergence and formation of terms from ordinary lexical units, the latter become possessors of new functions. The study of the literature on the issue of term and terminology has led us to the fact that from the moment a lexical unit becomes a term, it acquires a dual function. Any term, before acquiring characteristic features is used as an ordinary, common word and in such cases has only nominative character, and when the same simple word turns into a term, it immediately acquires definitive feature. Kinship terms in Uzbek and English languages have deep roots and rich historical past. However, the deep research of the complicated mechanism of term creation in the history of language and ways of its further wide usage is required in order to avoid all contradictions in this complicated phenomenon.

Medical translation terminology, mostly surgery terms are to be tricky, and demand a specialized language composition of cohesion and coherence, translating competence as well. Medical translation is training of interpreting various documents and terms - practice materials, medical bulletins, drug data sheets and word usage within them - for health care, medical gadgets, adverting for clinical purposes. Majority countries, organizations and companies address translating manuals and labeling for medical devices or the process of procedure into their native language. Documents for clinical trials often require translating for clinicians and patients and regulatory representatives. There existed various branches of medicine: Therapy, Gynecology, Neurology, Cardiology, Surgery and so on. The translator on surgery has two main matter faces up every day: medical knowledge and special terminology. Surgery terminology indicates problems, which are different from other classified domains. In addition, it is essential to address to the medical lexicography. Firstly, translator must identify the target audience. The target audience will determine if the passage is translated into layperson terms or medical terms.

For example: Antegrade - amneziya,  
Bifurcation - tengikkiga bo'lish, kesish,

Embolus – tromb,  
Biliary – safro,  
Concomitant – qo‘sh, birgalikda,  
Hydatid – kist,  
Cutaneous – teri,  
Axillary – qo‘ltiq osti,  
Cirrhosis – jigar sirrozi,  
Maxillary – yuqori jag‘,  
Peritoneal (the cavity) – qorin bo‘shlig‘i,  
Sebaceous – yog‘.

The terms are interpreted according to the competence of audience. The next feature translator have to draw attention is target culture equivalent. Mostly is occurs as a result of less experience. This, however, would not be helpful. Text claims to tool names used during surgery procedures are known in the source language, which is likely to be in the daily life.

For example: Ossification – ossification,

Perfusion – perfuzin,

Adenoma- adenoma, jinsiybez,

Arrhythmia – aritmiya,

Fistula – fistula (teri yoki boshqa ho‘ppozlangan a‘zoga kasallikning yuqishi),

Abscess – abscess (yiringlash) and so on. Another distinguishing feature to control is if to translate British or American English or to adopt British or American medial terms. This is very vital debate that doctors would still understand but not knowing the difference real meaning and its compromising on term. Sometimes, spelling can be identical but meaning is not so. For example: “Surgery” is a place where you can get cut open in the US, however, also a doctor’s private office or working place or their working and opening hours in UK. “Hernia” is the push or hurt place on the body in UK, while it is illness among male gender in US. Another feature to take into consideration is terminology related problems such as hospital jargon. For example: inpatient or outpatient, the helpful hand or gifted hands, to see inside, to use knife etc. To resolve this problem, enough background knowledge and transferable skills are on demand (World Health Organization online page. 2017). More precisely, not only terms but also part of the words – affixes can also refer to the meaning of whole term or the part of speech. Cause, each suffixes and prefixes have their connotative meanings. Being acquainted with the comprehension of the affixes may lead to the clear understanding of each term. Here is shown examples in the table below:

Prefixes	Suffixes
A-/An- not, without, less- teskari, qarshi	-aceous- resembling, oxshash
Ad- to, toward – nisbatan	-aemia- blood, qongaoid
Aer- air – havo orqali	-aesthesia – sensation, ta’siretish
Amb-both-har ikkisi	-cardial – heart, yurakkaoid
Auto-self- o’z-o`zidan	-cide – causing death, halokatli
Bi-twice-ikkita	-dynia – pain, og’riqli
Cata – down, back- tashqari, ortida	-ectomy – surgery excision, jahhorlik o’tkazilayotkan qism
Ceptal-the hear, boshgaoid	-genic – the capacity to produce, moyillik
Con-together, birga	-gogue – to make flow, oqib ketish
Cyto-cell, hujayragaoid	-itis – inflammation, yallig’lanish
Derma- skin- terigaoid	-lasis – pathological state, kasallikholati
Di – two, twice, ikkita	-megaly- anormal enlargement, shish
Dys – bad, abnormal, yomon, teskari	
Endo- in, within, ichki	
Gastro- stomach, oshqozonga oid	

Therefore, being familiar with such kind of issues will go a long way in defining the right special terminology. Any type of translation has its own difficulties, obstacles, in spite of such kind of drawbacks medical especially surgery terminology is very rewarding.

## CONCLUSION

The comparative-typological study of languages provides valuable material for their general theory, helps to determine the place of each language in the system of the world’s languages. It is also applied in solving such an important problem as the regularities of language development and interaction.

A comparative analysis allows associating new knowledge with the view of the world. History of science shows that the practice of comparison is a resource for solving problems of natural and social knowledge. Many comparison methods have a Trinitarian model. In relation to dyadic comparison, Trinitarian comparison is in the same analogy as ternary logic in relation to binary logic. These types of logics complement each other. This research allows for expanding comparison methods by introducing a Trinitarian model of relations between objects. The one-parameter comparison allows for obtaining stable general qualitative and quantitative comparison estimates. The multi-parameter comparison allows for

obtaining general qualitative estimates and partial quantitative comparison estimates. Comparison can be considered as an intelligent procedure that allows us to examine a set of objects in order to discover their relations or to assess the degree of their differences and similarities. In epistemological language, this is defined as an intelligent operation by which the states of one (or more) objects are checked based on at least one common property. Consequently, the act of comparison implies objects (which, obviously, can be subjects, groups, cities, countries, etc.), properties of objects, state of objects in the particular property, and the moment in time when they were captured. The result of the research proves the need to use Trinitarian models in the ideographic and nomothetic understanding of the world.

### LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1. Bobomuradova, G. (2023). COGNITIVE STYLISTICS IN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. *Евразийский журнал социальных наук, философии и культуры*, 3(6), 82-91.
2. Fayzullaev, S. (2023). Improving the methodology of teaching foreign languages based on the competence approach in the higher medical education system. *Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке*, 1(9), 697-700.
3. Sarvar, F. (2023). OLIY TA'LIM TIZIMIDA TA'LIM METODLARINING QO'LLANILISHI.
4. Sarvar, F. (2023). OLIY TA'LIM TIZIMIDA TA'LIM METODLARINING QO'LLANILISHI. *Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке*, 2(14), 402-406.
5. Бухарова, Н. Г., & Файзуллаев, С. И. У. (2021). ДИСКУРС-АНАЛИЗ КАК СРЕДСТВО ВОСПРИЯТИЯ УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ. *Вестник науки и образования*, (2-3 (105)), 17-19.
6. Fayzullayev, S. (2023). INGLIZ TILIDA TIBBIYOT TERMINOLOGIYASINING TUTGAN O'RNI. *Scientific Impulse*, 1(10), 364-367.
7. Fayzullayev Sarvar, & G'afforova Saidaxon. (2023). OLIY O'QUV YURLARI TALABALARIGA XORIJIY TILLARNI O'QITISH METODIKASI VA MEDIATEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH USULLARI. *Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке*, 1(10), 551-553. извлечено от <http://nauchniyimpuls.ru/index.php/noiv/article/view/8689>



8. Fayzullayev, S. (2023). MECHANISM OF INTEGRATED TEACHING OF SPEECH COMPETENCE IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES IN MEDICINE.
9. Sarvar, F. (2022). Mechanism of integrated teaching of speech competence in Uzbek and English languages in medicine Tashkent Medical Academy.
10. Fayzullayev, S. (2023). INGLIZ TILIDA TIBBIYOT TERMINOLOGIYASINING TUTGAN O'RNI. *Scientific Impulse*, 1 (10), 364-367.
11. Ibrohim o'g'li, F. S. (2023). TIBBIYOTDA TALABALARNING O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA NUTQIY KOMPETENTSIYASINI INTEGRATSION O'QITISHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH.
12. Israilova, I., Gulfura, T., Patima, T., Gulbakhor, M., & Sarvar, F. (2021). Medical english learning through authentic movies: extra-linguistic factors contributing to the study of medical terminology. *Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities*, 1(1.5 Pedagogical sciences).
13. Sarvar, F. (2022). Mechanism of integrated teaching of speech competence in Uzbek and English languages in medicine Tashkent Medical Academy.
14. Sarvar, F. (2022). Mechanism of integrated teaching of speech competence in Uzbek and English languages in medicine Tashkent Medical Academy. *Global Scientific Review*, 10, 188-191.
15. Ibrohim o'g'li, F. S. FS (2023). TIBBIYOTDA TALABALARNING O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA NUTQIY KOMPETENTSIYASINI INTEGRATSION O'QITISHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH.
16. Ibrohim o'g'li, F. S. (2023). SINXRON TARJIMANING KELIB CHIQISHI, HAYOTDAGI O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI. *JOURNAL OF INNOVATIONS IN SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH*, 6(10), 117-120.
17. Ibrohim o'g'li, F. S. (2023). SINXRON TARJIMANING KELIB CHIQISHI, HAYOTDAGI O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI.
18. Sarvar, F. (2023). HISTORY OF BRITISH VS. AMERICAN ENGLISH.
19. Sarvar, F. (2023). HISTORY OF BRITISH VS. AMERICAN ENGLISH. *Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке*, 2(15), 45-49.
20. Sarvar, F. (2023). HISTORY OF BRITISH VS. AMERICAN ENGLISH. *Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке*, 2(14), 49-53.