
CONFERENCE ARTICLE

**ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES FOR THE SEMANTIZATION OF MEDICAL TERMS RECOMMENDED
FOR THE UZBEK EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY AND SPECIALIZED DICTIONARIES**

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Abstract: This article analyzes the role and importance of illustrative examples in the semantization of medical terms recommended for the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language and specialized dictionaries. The features of the expression of medical terms in explanatory and special dictionaries, the semantic principles of the presentation of terms in the form of compounds, and the issues of clarifying the meaning of the term through illustrative examples are covered. Also, the compatibility of the prefix "tib." and illustrative materials in the presentation of medical terms in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the criteria for selecting examples, and their normative and lexicographic significance are substantiated. As a result of the study, it was determined that illustrative examples are an important tool in the semantization of medical terms, revealing the meaning of the term, determining its activity in speech and the scope of application.

Keywords: medical term, semantization, illustrative example, explanatory dictionary, specialized dictionary, terminology, lexicography, explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, term semantics, syllabification, normativity, dictionary article.

Introduction

The reflection of medical terms in the EDUL and specialized dictionaries, their activity in popular speech, and their further growth and development in the process of globalization require the implementation of a number of studies. The reflection of terms in dictionaries has its own literary norm. A number of scientists have made many suggestions for compiling a dictionary of terms. For example, scientist SVG Grinyov emphasizes that the formation of specialized dictionaries, determining their tasks and goals, should be carried out in 4 stages. S. Akobirov states that the organization of terminological dictionaries and the implementation of a number of scientific studies should be carried out in 6 stages. The norms for the formation of terminological dictionaries are somewhat followed in EDUL and the "Dictionary of Medical Terms". However, the semantic aspect of lexemes, their content scope, and their expression in popular speech are currently among the most debatable topics.

The representation of medical terms in explanatory and special dictionaries is considered to be unique. They are expressed in the form of words, compounds. In this case, they are mainly given in the form of collocations, sometimes in the form of adaptive compounds. In the formation of terms in syntactic communication in the term system, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of primary importance. According to the norms of linguistics, the part that expresses the main, main meaning is considered to be the dominant word. The presentation of medical terms as a compound should be in the form of a term, that is, in the dominant word. For example, in the cases of alpha therapy, carotid artery, the terminological meaning is reflected in the dominant word.

ALPHA THERAPY Treatment by exposure to alpha particles; a type of radiation therapy.

CAROTID ARTERY A large double artery that runs along the neck.

In the special dictionary, the above criteria are taken as a basis for such units as phlegmon angina, serum hepatitis, and convulsive syndrome. However, this dictionary also contains compounds that are not expressed in the terminological part:

JOEL'S FLUID (K.Joel) A mixture consisting of dextrose and magnesium chloride.

IMMUNE RESPONSE The body's reaction to an antigen; it occurs through the formation of immunity to the same or similar antigens in structure.

"sign", "answer" and "liquidity" are considered units in general use, not within the framework of the term system. Therefore, when expressing terms in the form of a compound, it is advisable to impose a terminological semantic load on the dominant part and thereby form a general meaning. This process is also related to word acquisition. Currently, the terminology of the Uzbek language is significantly enriched through structural (word-forming) and semantic adaptation of Russian-international elements. Structural adaptation occurs within the framework of artificial words, compound words and word combinations. When presenting terms in the form of word adaptation, compounds and word combinations, lexemes should be given in the explanatory dictionary in such a way that they are a term related to a specific field, fully express their terminological significance and function for the people.

In addition to the thematic grouping of terms in explanatory dictionaries and their activity in speech, their illustrative examples should also be clearly and clearly explained. The purpose of providing illustrative examples is to show: what expression the term under study has in popular speech, in what context it is used, to what extent it includes valence properties. The aim is to provide a more clear, consistent, and broader interpretation of the term under study, and to present it as a unit related to the popular language.

For example, illustrative examples are given in the explanatory dictionary in the form of sentences, words, and combinations:

LEPROSY [a. to eliminate, to remove] 1 A chronic infectious disease that affects the entire body, especially the skin, nervous system, and internal organs; a person who has this disease. Yes, Batyr aka, now people avoid me as if they were afraid of leprosy. S.Ahmad, Saylanma. [EDUL III, 233]

An illustrative example is given in the form of a sentence .

PULSE [lat. pulsus – impulse, pulse] medical. The rhythmic shaking, beating, and pulsing of the blood vessel walls as a result of the contraction of the heart, as well as the location of the body where the pulse of the blood vessels is felt. Pulse – eighty. Check the patient's pulse. Measure your pulse. [EDUL III, 827]

illustrative example of the term pulse is given both in the form of a sentence (Pulse – Saxon) and a compound (Seeing the patient's pulse. Measuring the pulse). Some terms are presented in the explanatory dictionary without illustrative examples:

ANGIOMA [angio... + Greek oma – tumor, swelling] A benign tumor that occurs in blood or lymph vessels. [EDUL I, 112]

ANGINA [Latin angina – suffocation] An acute infectious disease characterized by inflammation of the tonsils. [EDUL I, 112]

ARTHERIOSCLEROSIS [artery + Greek sclerosis – hardening] medicine. A chronic disease resulting from thickening and compaction of the walls of the arteries. [EDUL I, 141]

ASEPTICS [a... + Greek septicus – purulent] – a system of measures aimed at preventing infection of purulent wounds. [EDUL I, 152]

ASPHYXIA [a... + Greek sphyxia – pulse] – suffocation – a pathological condition that occurs as a result of a lack of oxygen in the body and an increase in carbon dioxide. [EDUL I, 153]

BAROTHERAPY [baro... + therapy] medicine. A method of treatment by changing atmospheric pressure. [EDUL I, 301]

illustrative examples are given for terms such as syndrome, aseptics, angina, angioma, and asphyxia . Some of them have medicine. Some have a comma , while others do not. Given the wide range of users, they should be presented with a comma symbol. Since the explanatory dictionary belongs to the general philological genre, it has a wide audience of users. To study the common usage of the term, as well as to understand its practical significance and determine its status as a term, illustrative examples must be provided. In this case, it is necessary to present speech derivatives not only from a specific work, but also from official social sites related to the field.

"The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" is intended for a wide audience, and the presentation and explanation of lexemes in it should be understandable and clear. The term system differs from general philological and special dictionaries in terms of its form and scope of expression. The formal expression of terms, the illustrative interpretation of which is clear and concise, creates greater convenience for users of the explanatory dictionary. In this case, when presenting lexemes as a single word or a combination, it is desirable that the meaning is fully reflected in the dominant part, and that the terminological emphasis is given in the dominant part. This is typical for both special and general philological dictionaries. In the explanatory dictionary, tib. Illustrative examples of existing terminology should be selected from official social media sites and some documents related to the field.

Observations have shown that the semanticization of medical terms in explanatory dictionaries is not limited to the definition (explanation), but rather that illustrative material (example) is an important criterion for determining the lexical life of the term, its activity in speech, and its semantic boundaries. An illustrative example performs three functions in a dictionary article: semantic verification (confirmation of the correctness of the explanation); functional clarification (indicating in which communicative context and with what valence the term occurs); normative orientation (providing the user with an example consistent with the literary norm and industry application).

Therefore, in selecting illustrative examples for medical terms recommended for the EDUL, a standardized selection algorithm is needed, rather than a "random" approach. The following three-stage selection is proposed:

1. Source reliability (political/social neutrality and formality): since the explanatory dictionary has a wide audience, illustrations of medical terms should be selected, as far as possible, based on official and socially reliable sources : information on official websites related to the healthcare system, medical and educational publications, popular science articles, and verified encyclopedic sources. This approach eliminates two problems: the scientific reliability of the example is ensured; the possibility that the term may appear in a "fake" or ambiguous context and mislead the explanation is reduced. It is also possible to cite an example from fiction, but in that case there is a possibility that the "original" medical meaning of the term served the artistic image ; therefore, it is better to give the artistic example as an additional illustration , not the main one .

2. Microstructure of the example (minimal, but diagnostic context) :

An example for a medical term should not be excessively narrative , but should be contextual enough to "reveal" the semantic meaning of the term. In this regard, convenient formats for an explanatory dictionary are : a combination (for example, measuring the pulse, thrombus absorption, pregnancy toxicosis); a concise sentence (the term occurs in the "subject–action–state" relationship: A diagnosis of arrhythmia was made). Therefore, the example does not have

to be long ; what is important is that it should indicate the valence of the term (with which verbs it occurs, what qualifiers it requires) and the boundaries of meaning .

3. Semantic differentiation (managing polysemy and transtermination): In polysemous units like the one you mentioned , an illustrative example should be given with a separate strategy: if an example is not given for each meaning , the user will be confused in which sense the term is being used. Similarly, in words with a terminological meaning (mouth , brain, throat), an example should be given that "distinguishes" the medical meaning: for example, combinations such as brain injury, sore throat clearly distinguish the medical meaning. This principle strengthens the normative function of the dictionary at the points where the term and the general lexicon meet as a result of transtermination.

Another important aspect in the issue of illustrative examples is compatibility with punctuation . If the explanation of the term refers to the medical field , the provision of the punctuation mark "tib." is not only a classifier, but also a signal that serves to "read" the

example correctly. Therefore, even if an illustration is provided in terms without punctuation marks, the user may perceive it as a general speech example. Therefore, in the EDUL, the punctuation mark “tib.” and the illustration for medical terms should be standardized as complementary elements.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the semanticization of medical terms, an illustrative example is the main tool that “brings to life” the meaning of the term and connects the explanation with practical communication. When choosing illustrative examples for the OTIL, the following criteria should be prioritized: (1) reliability and neutrality of the source, (2) minimal but diagnostic context, (3) differential control of ambiguity and transtermination. Also, if the example is consistent with the “tib.” suffix, the dictionary user will clearly see the field status, scope and semantic boundaries of the term. As a result, medical terms in the explanatory dictionary are standardized not only at the definition level, but also in real speech use; this serves to increase the normative value of the OTIL, strengthen the medical terminological culture, and expand the possibilities of updating the dictionary based on the electronic corpus.

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