

ETYMOLOGY OF MEDICAL TERMS COMING FROM ARABIC

*Aziza Suratkizi Kadirova**Teacher of the Higher School of Arabic Studies,
Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies*

Annotation: This article is devoted to the study of the etymology of medical terms coming from the Arabic language. It analyzes the formation, historical development, interaction and harmonization of Arabic terms related to the field of medicine with other languages, especially the Uzbek language. The article examines the role of the Arabic language in the creation of scientific terminology, its influence on Uzbek medical terminology, and the linguistic features of such terms on a scientific basis. The article also covers semantic changes, phonetic adaptations of Arabic terms, and their significance in modern medicine. This study aims to analyze interrelated processes at the intersection of linguistics, history, medicine, and culture.

Keywords: Arabic language, medical terminology, etymology, semantic change, phonetic adaptation, Uzbek language, linguistic analysis, scientific terminology.

Introduction: Medicine is one of the important fields of science in the history of mankind, and various peoples and cultures have contributed greatly to its development. In particular, the influence of the Arabic language on medical terminology is of particular importance. In the Middle Ages, Arab scientists achieved great achievements in science, especially in the field of medicine. The works of such great scientists as Ibn Sina, Al-Razi, Al-Zahrawi were studied by Eastern and Western scientists and became the basis for the creation of many terms in the field of medicine. Even today, many medical terms borrowed from Arabic are used in the Uzbek language. This article aims to study the etymology of Arabic medical terms, analyze their linguistic characteristics, and determine their place in modern medicine.

The purpose of the article is to shed light on the formation, semantic and phonetic characteristics of medical terms imported from Arabic, as well as the processes of their adaptation to the Uzbek language.

Main part: During the period when Arabic became the language of science (VII-XII centuries), many works were created in the field of medicine. During this period, Arabic terms entered the medical terminology of other nations and gained international significance. For example, terms such as “shifo” (treatment), “ilm-ul-adviya” (science of medicines), and “tib” (medicine) were directly transferred to the Uzbek language. At the same time, Arabic terms were combined with scientific terms borrowed from Greek and Latin, contributing to the development of global medicine.

The origin of medical terms that came from Arabic is often associated with terms from ancient Greek and Indian languages. For example, the Arabic word “qalb” (“heart”) is close to the ancient Indian word “hrid”, which also means heart. The Arabic term “nabz” (“pulse”) comes from the Greek word “pulsus”. This process is due to the activities of Arab scientists in translating ancient scientific works and developing them.

During the introduction of Arabic terms into the Uzbek language, certain changes occurred in their meaning and pronunciation. For example, the Arabic word “sharob” (“liquid”) is used in the Uzbek language in the sense of “drink” or “alcoholic beverage”. Also, the term “dav”

("medicine") has been used in the form of "davo" and has expanded semantically. An example of phonetic adaptation is the pronunciation of the word "izhar" with the phoneme "e" or the pronunciation of the word "hun" ("art") as "khun".

Nowadays, Arabic medical terms are used in many fields, including pharmaceuticals, surgery, and diagnostics. For example, words such as "muolaja" ("treatment") and "tashxis" ("diagnostics") are widely used in current Uzbek medical terminology. The preservation of these terms is associated not only with their scientific and technical significance, but also with their historical and cultural significance.

Thus, medical terms borrowed from Arabic reflect not only linguistic changes, but also scientific and cultural heritage. Studying the etymology of these terms helps to understand the history and development of medicine in a deeper way.

There are many medical terms and terms borrowed from Arabic. The Arabic language has long been of great importance in the field of science and medicine, and many of them are still used today. Below are some medical terms and terms borrowed from Arabic:

1. Alcohol (Arabic: الكحول - al-kuḥūl): The Arabic word "al-kuḥūl" means "distilled liquid" or "spirit". Later, this word was used to refer to alcohol.
2. Hippocrates (Arabic: Ibn Sina): Ibn Sina (Avicenna) is one of the greatest medical scientists of the Arab and Islamic world, and his name is still widely used in medicine today.
3. Syrup (Arabic: شراب - šarāb): This word comes from the Arabic word "sharab" and is mainly used in medicine to describe syrup or sweet medicines.
4. Sina (Arabic: Ibn Sina): The name Ibn Sina (Avicenna) is based on many fundamental scientific developments and works in the field of medicine.
5. Khirb (Arabic: khurb): This word comes from the Arabic word meaning "to worsen", "to become worse", and is used when talking about some diseases or injuries.
6. Cholera (Arabic: al-qūlāra): The name of the disease cholera comes from the Arabic word "al-qūlāra". It is mainly known as an intestinal infection.
7. Turbid (Arabic: ṭurbīd): This word comes from the Arabic word "turbid" and is used to describe the solid or cloudy state of liquids.
8. Brain (Arabic: al-māʾ): Brain, derived from the Arabic word "al-māʾ", meaning "part of the brain".
9. Nitrogen (Arabic: al-zawāt): Nitrogen gas is called "al-zawāt" in Arabic.

Knowing some terms related to Arabic medicine helps in scientific development.

Conclusion: Medical terms that came from the Arabic language occupy an important place in the scientific terminology of the Uzbek language. These terms reflect the rich vocabulary and scientific and cultural heritage of the Arabic language in their origin. They provide clarity, precision and coherence in the expression of many medical concepts. The following were identified during the study:

History and assimilation of terms: Arabic terms have undergone morphological and phonetic changes in the process of assimilation and have adapted to the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language.

Lexical-semantic analysis: These terms are mainly medical terms, widely used to describe the human body, diseases and treatment methods. Their etymology is based on the grammar and semantic rules of the Arabic language.

Cultural and scientific significance: These terms demonstrate the decisive role of the Arabic language in the development of science in Central Asia in the Middle Ages.

These terms also retain their importance in modern medicine. Their study helps to better understand the etymology of other terms that have come from the Arabic language and their contribution to the scientific environment.

In conclusion, it can be said that the study of medical terms that have come from the Arabic language has not only linguistic, but also historical and cultural significance, and there is a need for continued research in this area.

Conclusion: Medical terms that came from the Arabic language have become an integral part of the scientific language of the Uzbek language. These terms were mainly formed in the Middle Ages, during the development of Islamic culture and science, and have not lost their importance in the development of medical terminology today.

During the study, the etymological analysis of medical terms adopted from the Arabic language clarified the following important aspects:

Arabic terms were often adopted through the works of such great scientists as Abu Ali ibn Sina, al-Razi, al-Farghani. These terms reflected the achievements of the scientific renaissance in the Islamic world and were a key factor in the development of science in Central Asia.

Medical terms in the Uzbek language have undergone phonetic and morphological changes. Some words have retained their original form in Arabic, while others have adapted to the morphological rules of the Uzbek language.

These terms provide clarity in expressing concepts related to the human body, diseases, treatment methods, medicines and many other areas of medicine. Their Arabic roots are often rich in meaning and multifaceted, which increases the level of meaning of medical terms. Many terms of Arabic origin in modern medicine still have practical significance and are combined with international terminology.

Medical terms that came from the Arabic language are an integral part of the scientific heritage, which is not only linguistically important, but also culturally and historically significant. These terms create the basis for preserving scientific traditions, ensuring an inextricable link between the past and the present, and continuing scientific research in the future.

According to the results of the study, it is advisable to study these terms in more depth, determine their impact on modern medicine, and shed more light on their place in scientific terminology. It is also possible to discover new scientific approaches in linguistics by comparing the process of assimilation of Arabic terms with the terminology of other disciplines.

REFERENCES:

1. Qodirova Aziza Surat qizi. (2023). IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING ARABIC. SCIENCE AND INNOVATION IDEAS IN MODERN EDUCATION, 1(7). Retrieved from <http://woconferences.com/index.php/SIIME/article/view/691>
2. qizi Qodirova A. S. STYLISTICS OF VERB CASES IN ARABIC //ILM FAN TARAQQIYOTIDA ZAMONAVIY METODLARNING QO'LLANILISHI. – 2023. – T. 3. – №. 9. – C. 13-15.
3. Nasretdinova M. RECREATION OF ELLIPSIS PHENOMENON IN TRANSLATIONS // Вестник Хорезмской академии Маъмуна, 2023/12/4. - P.70-73.
4. Насретдинова М. Н. Эллипсис в русском языке и подходы к его изучению // Вестник Хорезмской академии Маъмуна 2023/5/4. P.251-255
5. SHIRIN ZAYNUTDINOVA. (2024). SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF CONSTRAINTS, STATES AND ABSOLUTE MASDARS. TADQIQOTLAR.UZ, 39(3), 71–78. Retrieved from <https://tadqiqotlar.uz/new/article/view/3561>
6. Shokirova Z. ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS OF TEACHING //Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal. – 2021. – Т. 9. – №. 12. – С. 127-130.
7. Shakirova Z. The Efforts To Defend The Borders Of The City-State Madinah After The Hijrah (Migration) Of Muhammad (Saw) //Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry. – 2021. – Т. 12. – №. 6.
8. M.R.Abdullayeva and others. Social Psychological Features of the Process of Professional Stress in Pedagogical Activity // Journal Power System Technology ISSN: 1000- 3673, V 48, Issue 4. 2024/12. Pages 3325-3334
9. Korayem S. M. A. et al. Calling for the Use of Intermediate Language in Teaching Arabic to Non-Native Speakers, Its Foundations and Problems //Power System Texnology Journal, ISSN. – C. 1000-3673.
10. Begmatova, B., S. Kasimova, and S. Zaynutdinova. "Syntactic and semantic analysis of constraints, states and absolute masdars." International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research 9.3 (2020): 284-291.
11. Yuldasheva X. THE ROLE OF ARAB INTELLECTUALS IN THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL IDENTITY //Sharqshunoslik. Востоковедение. Oriental Studies. – 2024. – Т. 3. – №. 02. – С. 16-26.
12. Yuldasheva X. THE ROLE OF ARAB EDUCATORS IN THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL IDENTITY //SHARQ MASH'ALI. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 04. – С. 120-128.
13. Kadyrova Mashkhura Mirzaakbarovna. PHONETIC DIFFICULTIES OF THOSE STUDYING ARABIC AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE. (2025). International Journal of Artificial Intelligence, 5(01), 174-179. <https://www.academicpublishers.org/journals/index.php/ijai/article/view/2308>
14. Касимова С. Традиционная арабская грамматика и изучение европейской ориентации //Востоковедения. – 2019. – Т. 4. – №. 4. – С. 68-77.
15. Касимова, С. (2020). Работы великих турецких ученых, писавших об арабских пословицах и пословицах. Востоковедения, 1(1), 154-166.