



History, Problems and Functions of Cytological Terms in Uzbek Language

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Abstract. During the work on translation of histological terms, which are included in Federative International Committee on histology and cytology, 2005, from Latin, English and Russian to Uzbek the important questions on lexis, formation and orthography of terms are carefully analyzed

Key words: cytology, terms, Uzbek language, terminology.

Introduction

The development of cytology is closely connected with the study of the structure, function, and vital activity of the cell and the formation of its characteristic terminology with the improvement of microscopic and microscopical methods. The successful development of physics and its sections - optics, electricity led to the creation of electron microscopes, the successful study of the structural and functional organization of cells at the molecular and supramolecular levels, the knowledge of development, structure and life. It can be said without exaggeration that cytology occupies a key place in biology and medicine: it creates the basis for processes occurring at the cellular level, ontogenetic and evolutionary development, structural and functional knowledge, elementary components of living particles of flora and fauna, general biological and specialized processes that provide synthesis [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6].

Transport and secretion are associated with reproduction, differentiation and evolutionary ontogenetic complications of nature. The creative cooperation of scientists from different countries, the need for the rapid development of a new field of science led to the creation of completely new terms. Like other terms in biology, anatomy, and histology, cytological terms were created in Latin or English and then creatively developed in other languages [7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12].

Materials and Methods, Discussion

Uzbek biological and medical terminology has a long history thanks to the works of famous scientists Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Bakr Razi, Beruni and others. At present, in the age of rapid development of science and technology, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan K.A.Zufarov and many works of his students on cytology, ultrastructural organization of cells of internal organs of humans and animals, many works are recognized all over the world. American scientists, specialists in cytology from leading scientific centers in Europe, England and Japan, in addition to recognizing the great achievements of Uzbek scientists, at major forums held in Tashkent, raised the issue of creating an international terminological nomenclature for cytology, histology and embryology and others. In this regard, since the beginning of the 60s of the last century, terms have been specially collected and discussed several times at meetings on forums. Scientists from Uzbekistan also actively participated (K.A. Zufarov, D. Khamidov and others) [13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18].

The creation of the University of the Uzbek Language and Literature, the state status, as well as effective research in the field of linguistics determine the importance and great responsibility in creating a terminological dictionary of cytology and histology in the Uzbek language. (Petrovsky, 1982, vol. I, 464; Olimkhodzhaeva, Sharofiddinkhodzhaev, 1990. 84; Torakulov, 1994, 287; Chuchalin, 1995, 717) [19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26]; thanks to this, biological and especially medical sciences are developing, international scientific circles are quickly adapting, and knowledge is deepening through communication and information exchange while deciphering the molecular processes that underlie homeostasis, the etiology and mechanisms of mutations, metabolic diseases, etc.

Based on the foregoing, we set ourselves the goal of considering some issues related to the Uzbek dictionary when creating an international terminological nomenclature of cytology. To do this, we looked into the medical, biological and a number of other terminological dictionaries [27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32].

Due to the rapid development and introduction of electron microscopy, fractionation of intercellular structures, ultracytochemistry, radioisotope and other molecular methods into clinical and experimental studies, cytology, originally as a branch of biological science, traditionally uses Latin, Greek or English terms of origin. They are considered a visual analogue of a submicroscopic structure without microscopy: bulb - search; eyelash - cilia, granular membrane - donor membrane, etc. [33, 34, 35, 36].

The creation of Terminologia histologica (approved by IFAA in October 2005) in four languages - Latin, English, Russian and Uzbek - contributes to the successful development of clinical and experimental research in our country. The section under consideration consists of 573 such terms. From the first days of the development of cytology, these terms, regardless of the status of the state language, have firmly entered the scientific, pedagogical and other specialized literature and in the communication of different countries [37, 38].

For example, in Russian or Uzbek dictionaries, these international words (medical, biological, environmental, etc.) do not have synonyms. These include mitochondria, plasmolemma, mitosis, meiosis, secretion, etc. Cytosol, syncytium, podosome, filament,

exosome, phagosome.

The Latin (in English) term is expressed by the same word, and in the Uzbek language the cytological term is translated from Russian and contains a semantic concept. For example: granular network - donor network; microtubule - microtubule; stellate cell – “yulduzsimon” cell; tree-like process - tree-like growth, etc.

When translated into Uzbek, Latin, English or Russian, the terms have a clear meaning, without being defined, they should reflect one or another specific cytological structure: intercellular communication - intercellular connection. Intercellular communication could be translated, but the word fusion has a color that reflects a special structure. Also, the term intercellular has two meanings: space and interval. Apparently, the words are synonymous, but the gap differs in that there is no structure in the Uzbek language. By the meaning of the word intermediate, we mean the presence of certain structures in it.

When translating a cytological term into Uzbek, as well as when creating other terminological dictionaries, it is advisable to use fewer synonyms. The use of synonyms in the scientific literature, on the one hand, makes it difficult to memorize and combine them. But in cytology, in addition to international (Latin, English or Russian) terms, from the point of view of the complexity of the structure of the structures under consideration and ease of understanding, its Uzbek meaning is given: plasmolemma - cell membrane; adipocyte is a fat cell.

A term translated into Uzbek from Latin, English or Russian should not be a spoken word. It is recommended to use its short sound and expression: binuclear cell binuclear cell (in English binuclear cell), although it could be translated as cell nuclei. According to English, Latin and Russian words, unipolar, bipolar, multipolar neuron means a nerve cell with one, two or more than three processes. Taking this into account, considering that in the Uzbek language the prefixes "uni", "one" and "many" are used in the same meaning, we recommended not to translate this part of the term, but to adapt it to the specific features of the language. Uzbek: unipolar, bipolar, multineuronal (Usmonkhojaev, Volume I, 2010, 948).

When creating a complex Uzbek term in cytology, as mentioned earlier, the principle of foreign language components should be preserved, combined with the already accepted one-word term. For example: cell membrane - cell membrane; mitochondrial membrane - mitochondrial membrane; granular endoplasmic reticulum - donor endoplasmic reticulum.

Conclusion

Cytological complex (two-, three- and four-basic) terms, as well as medical and biological terms similar to them, when translated, can consist of lexemes:

- a) Uzbek;
- b) Russian-Uzbek;
- c) Russian;
- d) Latin-Uzbek;
- e) Russian-Latin;
- f) Anglo-Uzbek components.

Naturally, when forming such a complex term, Uzbek suffixes, endings, prefixes and international particles are used. If a compound term includes parts - words containing Latin, English or Russian terms, then the previously stated principle is observed.

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