

Interviews of cytology in uzbek language problems and objectives

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ABSTRACT

In the article analyzed the important questions on lexis, formation and meaning of terms on the basis of translation of cytological terms from Latin, English and Russian into Uzbek, which are included in Federative International Committee on histology and cytology, 2005.

Keywords: cytology, terms, Uzbek language, terminology.

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of cytology is closely related to the development of microscopy and microscopic methods of studying the structure, function, vital functions of the cell and the formation of its characteristic terminology. Successful development of physics and its networks - optics, electricity has led to the creation of electron microscopes, successful study of the structural and functional organization of cells at the molecular and supramolecular levels, knowledge of development, structure and vital functions. We can say without any exaggeration that cytology plays a key role in biology and medicine: cellular processes, ontogenetic and evolutionary development, structural and functional knowledge, basic biological and specialized processes that support the synthesis of living particles in the flora and fauna.

On transport and secretion, reproduction, differentiation and evolutionary ontogenetic complications of nature. The creative collaboration of scientists from different countries, the need for rapid development of a new field of science, led to the creation of absolutely new terms. Like many other fields in biology, anatomy, and histology, cytological terms were created in Latin or English, and later developed creatively in other languages. (Zufarov, 2005, 600)

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Uzbek biological and medical terminology has a long history due to the works of famous scientists Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Bakr Rozi, Beruni and others. Today, in the age of rapid development of science and technology, many works of academician KA Zufarov and his students on cytology, functional morphology of cells of human and animal internal organs are recognized worldwide. American scientists, cytologists from leading scientific centers in Europe, England and Japan, in recognition of the outstanding achievements of Uzbek scientists, raised the issue of creating an international terminological nomenclature on cytology, histology and embryology at major forums in Tashkent and other capitals. In this regard, from the beginning of the 60s of the last century, the terms have been specifically discussed and repeatedly discussed in forums. Scientists from Uzbekistan have also taken an active part (KA Zufarov, D. Khamidov and others).

The establishment of the Uzbek language and literature university, the status of the state, as well as effective research in linguistics determine the importance and responsibility of creating a terminological dictionary of cytology and histology in the Uzbek language. (Petrovsky, 1982, Volume 464; Olimkhodjaeva, Sharofiddinhodzhaev, 1990. 84; Turakulov, 1994, 287; Chuchalin, 1995, 717; thus, biology and especially medical science are rapidly developing, adapting international scientific circles). and knowledge sharing with the decoding of molecular processes under the homeostasis, the etiology and mechanisms of mutations, metabolic diseases, and more.

Based on the foregoing, we aim to address some of the issues related to the Uzbek dictionary in the creation of the international terminological nomenclature of cytology. For this, we have looked at medical, biology and a number of other terminological dictionaries.

3. MAIN PART

Cytology primarily uses Latin, Greek or English terms as a branch of biology in connection with the rapid development and introduction of electron microscopy, fractionation of intercellular structures, the introduction of ultrasound chemistry, radioisotope and other molecular methods in clinical and experimental studies. They account for the visual analogue of the submicroscopic structure without microscopy: tube - search; cypress - membrane, granular membrane - donor membrane, etc.

Creating a terminological dictionary in four languages - Latin, English, Russian and Uzbek (approved by IFAA in October 2005) - will facilitate the successful development of clinical and experimental research in our country. The section under consideration consists of 573 such terms. Since the early days of cytology, these terms, regardless of the status of the state language, have been firmly established in scientific, pedagogical and other specialized literature and in various countries.

For example, in Russian or Uzbek dictionaries, these international words (medical, biological, environmental, etc.) are not synonymous. These include mitochondria, plasmolemma, mitosis, meiosis, secretion, and more. Cytosol, syncytium, podosome, filament, exosome, phagosome.

The Latin (English) term is the same word, the cytological term in Uzbek is translated from Russian and contains a semantic concept. For example: grid network - donor net; microtubule - micronuclear; stellate cell - star cell; tree-like process - tree tumor and so on.

In the Uzbek translation, the Latin, English, or Russian terms have a definite meaning and, without definition, should reflect a particular cytological structure: intercellular communication - intercellular association. Intercellular communication may have been translated, but the word joining is a color that reflects a special structure. Also, the intercellular term has two meanings: space and space. Apparently, the words are synonymous, but the space is unique in that there is no structure in Uzbek. In the sense of the word "intermediate," we mean that it has certain structures.

It is advisable to use a synonym for translating the cytological term into Uzbek, as well as creating other terminological dictionaries. The use of synonyms in scientific literature, on the one hand, makes it difficult to remember and unite. But in cytology, in addition to the international (Latin, English or Russian) terms, its Uzbek meaning is given in terms of the complexity and simplicity of the structure of the structures under consideration: plasmolemma - cell membrane; adipocyte - fat cell.

The term translated into Uzbek in Latin, English or Russian should not be a word. It is recommended to use its short voice and expression: a dual-core cell is a binuclear cell (in English a binuclear cell), although it can be translated as a cell nucleus. In English, Latin, and Russian, the word unipolar, bipolar, multipolar neuron refers to a nerve cell with one, two or more processes. With this in mind, considering the use of one and many prefixes in the same language in Uzbek, we recommend not translating this part of the term and adapting it to the peculiarities of the Uzbek language: unipolar, bipolar, multi-neuron (Usmanhodjaev, Volume I, 2010), 948).

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

4. CONCLUSION

The cytologically complex (two, three, and four basic) terms, as well as similar medical and biological terms, may include lexemes: a) Uzbek; b) Russian-Uzbek; c) Russian; d) Latin-Uzbek; e) Russian-Latin; f) English-Uzbek components. Naturally, the use of Uzbek suffixes, ending, prefixes and international particles is used to form such a complex term. If a complex term includes parts - words containing Latin, English or Russian terms - then the principle stated earlier.

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