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LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF DISEASE NAMES BASED ON THEIR ETYMOLOGICAL ORIGINS

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Abstract.

This article presents a linguistic analysis of disease names based on their origins. In particular, the etymology, semantic motivation, morphological structure, and naming principles of disease names are examined. During the research process, the names of infectious diseases such as measles, plague, cholera, malaria, leprosy, whooping cough, and jaundice were analyzed from a linguistic perspective. The analysis revealed that disease names are primarily formed based on the symptoms of the disease, causative factors, external characteristics, source of origin, and historical-linguistic influences. This study has significant scientific value in identifying the formation mechanisms of medical terminology in the Uzbek language and in examining its linguistic system.

The novelty of this study lies in the comprehensive linguistic analysis of infectious disease names in the Uzbek language based on their etymological origins, semantic motivation, and morphological structure. Unlike previous studies, this research examines disease names not only as medical terms but also as linguistic units reflecting historical, cultural, and cognitive aspects of language development.

Keywords

medical terminology, disease names, etymology, linguistic analysis, semantics, term, infectious diseases, Uzbek language.

Disease names have played an important role throughout human history not only from a medical perspective, but also from cultural, linguistic, and social viewpoints. Behind each disease name, there may be hidden information related to its origin, historical background, or the way it has been perceived within society. In many cases, disease names have been formed based on the causative factors of the disease, its symptoms, level of infectiousness, geographical distribution, or the name of the person who first identified or described it. This phenomenon highlights the necessity of studying the naming principles, origins, and classification of disease terms within the field of linguistics.

In this study, descriptive, etymological, and semantic analysis methods were used to examine disease names. Linguistic units were analyzed based on their origin, morphological structure, semantic motivation, and historical development. The analysis was conducted using examples from Uzbek medical terminology and comparative linguistic data. From a linguistic perspective, the study of disease names based on their origins plays a crucial role in understanding the mechanisms of medical term formation. These naming patterns demonstrate the close relationship between language, medical science, and human experience. Furthermore, a significant number of disease names in modern medical terminology have been borrowed from ancient languages, especially Arabic, Greek, and Latin. These classical languages have made a substantial contribution to the formation and development of global medical terminology due to their historical role as languages of science and scholarship. As a result, many contemporary medical terms retain morphological and semantic elements derived from these languages. This process of borrowing and adaptation reflects the dynamic interaction between languages and

highlights the importance of linguistic analysis in understanding the structure, meaning, and evolution of medical terminology. Thus, the linguistic study of disease names provides valuable insights into the principles of term formation, semantic motivation, and historical development of medical vocabulary. It also contributes to a deeper understanding of how language encodes medical knowledge and reflects cultural and scientific progress. Therefore, the analysis of disease names represents an important area of research within linguistics, terminology studies, and medical discourse. In this section, disease names are analyzed according to the specific factors that motivated their formation, and they are classified into several groups based on their origins. Such classification is important not only from a linguistic perspective but also for understanding the historical development of medical knowledge. The analysis of disease names allows researchers to identify the semantic, morphological, and etymological principles underlying medical terminology, as well as the interaction between language, culture, and scientific discovery.The main categories of disease names based on their origins may be outlined as follows:

1. **Disease names based on genetic causes**, such as hemophilia, Down syndrome, and albinism. These terms reflect hereditary or genetic disorders and are often named according to biological or clinical characteristics.
2. **Disease names based on environmental and ecological factors**, including jaundice, liver diseases, respiratory distress, and chronic cough. These names are frequently associated with environmental conditions, lifestyle factors, or physiological responses to external influences.
3. **Disease names based on infectious causes**, such as influenza, angina, plague, cholera, tuberculosis, pneumonia, acute intestinal infections, measles, chickenpox, and malaria. These names often reflect the nature of the infection, its symptoms, or its historical impact on human populations.
4. **Disease names associated with psychosomatic conditions**, including respiratory distress, infertility, and insomnia. These terms refer to disorders influenced by psychological, emotional, or neurological factors, demonstrating the connection between mental and physical health.
5. **Disease names based on social and cultural factors**, such as drug addiction, alcoholism, and obesity. These terms reflect conditions that are closely linked to social behavior, lifestyle, and cultural practices. In contemporary linguistics, the comprehensive study of medical terminology has become one of the important areas of scientific research. In particular, the linguistic analysis of terms related to infectious diseases—including their structure, semantic features, and patterns of usage—has gained increasing scholarly attention. This approach enables researchers to understand how medical concepts are encoded and transmitted through language. Infectious diseases may be defined in two ways. First, they are diseases caused by pathogenic microorganisms that enter the human, animal, or plant organism, reproduce, and produce harmful effects. Second, infectious diseases represent a specialized field of medical science that studies their causes, development, treatment, and prevention. In modern medicine, specialists known as infectious disease experts (infectiologists) investigate these diseases. Their primary objective is to prevent the spread of infections, diagnose and treat affected patients, and implement effective preventive and control measures. One of the most well-known infectious diseases is measles, which is characterized by the appearance of red skin rashes and an increase in body temperature, especially in children. In descriptive usage, the condition is often associated with the visible spread of red spots on the skin. From a linguistic perspective, the Uzbek term "*qizamiq"* has ancient Turkic origins and belongs to the noun category. Etymologically, the term "*qizamiq"* is derived from the root *qiz*, which denotes the meaning "to become red" or "to take on a red color." This root is combined with the intensifying suffix *-a*, forming the intermediate structure *qiza*, and further developed through the addition of the nominal suffix *-muq*, resulting

in the original form *qizamuq*. Over time, due to phonetic and historical changes in the Uzbek language, the vowel *u* in the third syllable shifted to *i*, and phonetic simplification processes led to the modern form *qizamiq*. Historical variants such as *qizamuq* and *qizyomiq* illustrate the phonological evolution of the term. Importantly, the form *qizamuq* is also attested in the dictionary of Mahmud Kashgari, confirming its historical usage in early Turkic linguistic tradition. This demonstrates that the term has deep historical roots and has been preserved in both medical terminology and everyday spoken Uzbek. In contemporary usage, the term *qizamiq* is widely employed in both scientific medical discourse and common language, maintaining its semantic association with the characteristic red rash that defines the disease.From a linguistic standpoint, this example illustrates that disease names are often motivated by the most prominent visual or symptomatic feature of the condition. In this case, the naming is directly linked to the observable physical manifestation—namely, the red coloration of the skin—demonstrating the semantic transparency and descriptive nature of traditional medical terminology in the Uzbek language. Another infectious disease of significant medical and linguistic interest is malaria, referred to as "*bezgak"* in Uzbek. Medically, malaria is defined as an infectious disease characterized by recurrent fever, chills, and periodic increases in body temperature. From an etymological perspective, the term "*bezgak"* originates from ancient Turkic linguistic roots. It is derived from the verb *bez*, meaning "to tremble" or "to shiver," which reflects one of the most characteristic symptoms of the disease—recurrent chills. The addition of the suffix *-ga*, which conveys repetition or intensity, forms the intermediate structure *bezga*, and the subsequent addition of the nominal suffix *-k* produces the final form *bezgak*. This example clearly demonstrates that disease names in Uzbek are often formed based on observable physical symptoms, reflecting the close relationship between linguistic structure and human perception. The linguistic structure of the term clearly reflects the symptomatic experience of the disease, illustrating the close relationship between language, human perception, and medical knowledge. In Alisher Navoi's epic poem *Farhod and Shirin*, one of the four palaces built by the king for Farhod was described as having a yellow coloration. In this literary context, the yellow color symbolized autumn, aging, and decline. Synonyms such as *za'faron* (saffron-colored) and *za'faroniy* were also used to denote similar оттенки of yellow. This example illustrates that the semantic associations of color terms, including their symbolic and descriptive functions, have deep historical and cultural roots in the Uzbek linguistic tradition. A comparative linguistic perspective reveals that in the Russian language, the term for jaundice is also directly associated with the yellow color (e.g., *zheltukha*, derived from *zheltyy*, meaning "yellow"). This parallel naming pattern across different language families demonstrates the universal tendency to name diseases based on visible physical symptoms. It also suggests that the cultural and historical motivations underlying disease naming may share similar semantic foundations across diverse linguistic systems. The renowned scholar Abu Ali ibn Sina (Avicenna), widely regarded as one of the founders of medical science, made significant contributions to the understanding of many diseases, including jaundice. In his medical works, Ibn Sina provided detailed descriptions of the symptoms, causes,and treatment methods associated with the disease. His contributions played a crucial role in the development of medical terminology and the scientific study of disease.Linguistic and historical analysis indicates that Ibn Sina also associated jaundice with variations in color, including references to both yellow and darker forms, using terms such as *sariq* and *qorasariq*. These distinctions suggest an early attempt to classify disease variations based on observable physical characteristics. Such terminology reflects the advanced level of medical observation and linguistic categorization present in early Turkic medical scholarship.The analysis of disease names based on their origins plays an important role in identifying the mechanisms of medical term formation, their semantic foundations, and their

place within historical and cultural contexts from a linguistic perspective. The results of the analysis demonstrate that disease names are primarily formed according to several key factors. These include the main symptom of the disease (for example, *measles*, which is associated with the appearance of red skin rashes), the causative agent (such as *viral influenza*), the affected organ or part of the body (for example, *brain concussion*), and the mode of transmission or clinical progression of the disease (such as *gastrointestinal infection*). In addition, some disease names are derived from the names of the individuals who discovered them or from geographical locations associated with their identification or распространение (for example, *Lyell syndrome*). The findings demonstrate that disease names in Uzbek are often formed based on the location of occurrence, observable symptoms, and characteristic features of the disease. This reflects the descriptive and semantically motivated nature of traditional medical terminology. In addition, the existence of folk-based naming practices and traditional approaches to treatment illustrates the close relationship between language, culture, and medical knowledge. Therefore, the study of disease names confirms that the cooperation between linguistics and medicine is not only scientifically significant but also socially necessary for the comprehensive understanding and development of medical terminology.

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