

**LEXICOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE TERMINOLOGY IN
ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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Abstract: Medical terminology represents a highly structured lexical subsystem that ensures precision and consistency in professional communication. Within this system, infectious disease terminology occupies a particularly important position due to the global impact of communicable diseases and the rapid development of medical science. The present study investigates the lexicographic features of infectious disease terminology in English and Uzbek languages. The research focuses on the representation, definition, and standardization of medical terms in lexicographic sources such as medical dictionaries and terminological databases. A comparative analysis of selected infectious disease terms was conducted using English and Uzbek medical dictionaries. The findings demonstrate that most infectious disease terms originate from Latin and Greek roots and exhibit a high degree of internationalization. At the same time, Uzbek lexicography reflects the adaptation of these international terms to national linguistic norms while preserving semantic accuracy. The study highlights the role of lexicographic description in the standardization of medical terminology and emphasizes the importance of consistent terminological representation in multilingual medical communication.

Keywords: medical terminology, lexicography, infectious diseases, medical dictionaries, terminology standardization, English language, Uzbek language.

1. Introduction

Medical terminology forms a fundamental component of scientific language and plays a crucial role in the development of healthcare communication. The accuracy and clarity of medical terms are essential for diagnosis, treatment, research, and international cooperation in medicine. Because medical science operates within a global framework, its terminology must be standardized and universally understandable.

Among the various subsystems of medical vocabulary, infectious disease terminology is particularly significant. Infectious diseases remain one of the major global health concerns and require precise scientific communication across countries and languages. The emergence of new infectious diseases, such as COVID-19, has further emphasized the importance of clear and standardized terminology in medical discourse.

Lexicography, the discipline concerned with the compilation and analysis of dictionaries, plays an essential role in documenting and standardizing medical terminology. Medical

dictionaries serve as authoritative sources that define terms, provide explanations of scientific concepts, and ensure consistent usage of terminology in professional communication.

English currently functions as the dominant language of international medical research and scientific publications. Consequently, many medical terms used worldwide originate from English or are derived from classical Latin and Greek roots that have been preserved in English scientific discourse.

Uzbek medical terminology, on the other hand, reflects a combination of international borrowings and native lexical elements. Many medical terms entered Uzbek through Russian mediation during the twentieth century, while more recent terminology is often borrowed directly from English. Lexicographic sources in Uzbek attempt to standardize these terms and adapt them to the phonological and morphological norms of the Uzbek language.

The purpose of this study is to examine the lexicographic features of infectious disease terminology in English and Uzbek languages. The research aims to analyze how infectious disease terms are represented in dictionaries, how they are defined and standardized, and how lexicographic practices contribute to the development of medical terminology.

2. Methods

The research employs several linguistic and lexicographic methods in order to analyze infectious disease terminology in English and Uzbek.

Comparative Method

A comparative approach was used to analyze equivalent infectious disease terms in English and Uzbek. The analysis focused on identifying similarities and differences in the lexicographic representation of medical terminology.

Lexicographic Analysis

Lexicographic analysis was conducted to examine dictionary entries of infectious disease terms in English and Uzbek medical dictionaries. Particular attention was given to the structure of dictionary definitions, terminological accuracy, and the inclusion of explanatory information.

Descriptive Method

The descriptive method was used to characterize the structural and semantic features of medical terms as presented in lexicographic sources.

Data Sources

The data for the research were collected from several lexicographic sources, including:

- Oxford Medical Dictionary
- WHO terminology databases
- Uzbek medical terminology dictionaries
- medical encyclopedias and academic publications

A sample of commonly used infectious disease terms such as *influenza*, *tuberculosis*, *malaria*, *hepatitis*, *virus*, *bacteria*, *epidemic*, and *quarantine* was selected for analysis.

3. Results

The lexicographic analysis of infectious disease terminology revealed several key features in English and Uzbek dictionaries.

3.1 Standardized Terminological Definitions

Medical dictionaries provide clear and precise definitions of infectious disease terms. For example:

Influenza – an acute viral respiratory infection characterized by fever, cough, and body aches.

In Uzbek lexicographic sources, the equivalent term appears as:

Gripp – viruslar tomonidan qo‘zg‘atiladigan o‘tkir respirator yuqumli kasallik.

These definitions demonstrate semantic equivalence while reflecting linguistic adaptation.

3.2 Internationalization of Medical Terminology

The analysis shows that many infectious disease terms are international in nature and share similar forms across languages.

Examples:

English term	Uzbek equivalent
virus	virus
epidemic	epidemiya
pandemic	pandemiya
antibiotic	antibiotik

Such similarities reflect the influence of Latin and Greek roots on global medical terminology.

3.3 Lexicographic Adaptation in Uzbek

Although many terms are borrowed from international medical vocabulary, Uzbek lexicography adapts these terms according to national linguistic norms.

For example:

English	Uzbek
microbiolog	mikrobiologiy

English	Uzbek
y	a
immunology	immunologiya
pathology	patologiya

This adaptation ensures both linguistic compatibility and terminological precision.

4. Discussion

The results of the study demonstrate that lexicographic representation plays a crucial role in the development and standardization of medical terminology. Dictionaries serve as authoritative sources that establish consistent definitions of medical terms and facilitate their accurate usage in professional communication.

The comparative analysis shows that infectious disease terminology in English and Uzbek shares many similarities due to the international nature of medical science. Most terms originate from classical languages such as Latin and Greek, which provide a common linguistic foundation for scientific vocabulary.

However, the lexicographic practices of the two languages also exhibit certain differences. English medical dictionaries often preserve the original classical forms of terms, while Uzbek lexicographic sources adapt these forms to the phonological and morphological system of the Uzbek language.

Another important aspect of lexicographic description concerns the clarity and precision of definitions. Medical dictionary entries must provide accurate explanations of scientific concepts while remaining accessible to healthcare professionals and students.

The study also highlights the role of lexicography in supporting multilingual medical communication. As healthcare professionals increasingly collaborate across linguistic boundaries, standardized lexicographic descriptions help ensure that medical terms are interpreted consistently in different languages.

Furthermore, the ongoing development of medical science requires continuous updates to lexicographic resources. New diseases, diagnostic methods, and treatment technologies lead to the creation of new terms that must be documented and standardized in dictionaries.

5. Conclusion

The present study examined the lexicographic features of infectious disease terminology in English and Uzbek languages. The research demonstrated that medical dictionaries play a central role in documenting and standardizing medical terminology.

The analysis revealed that infectious disease terms in both languages are largely based on international Latin and Greek roots. English lexicography typically preserves classical forms of these terms, while Uzbek lexicography adapts them to national linguistic norms without altering their scientific meaning.

Lexicographic representation contributes significantly to the clarity, accuracy, and standardization of medical terminology. In the context of global healthcare communication, consistent dictionary definitions ensure effective exchange of medical knowledge across languages and cultures.

Future research may focus on the development of digital medical lexicography, the integration of terminology databases, and the role of lexicographic resources in improving medical translation and multilingual healthcare communication.

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