# Substitution of Latin and Greek Morphemes in Words in Medical Terminology

**Abraeva Shakhnoza Esonovna**

Tashkent Medical Academy, Uzbek and foreign languages, teacher of the department

abrayevashaxnoza1990@gmail.com

*Abstract: This article discusses the criteria for substituting Latin and Greek morphemes in words and dividing them into semantic classes. Aims to compare terms semantically and identify interchangeability related to word meaning change and immutability.*

*Keywords: synonymous morpheme, French, Latin and Greek words, substitution, term, medical term.*

The issue of studying lexical units borrowed from classical languages into French and other languages has been and remains relevant in linguistics. Due to the acceleration of the flow of information and the emergence of new lexical units in the vocabulary of the language, the problems related to the emergence of neologisms, the analysis of appropriations, their structure and the study of their availability for semantic information are the object of constant study.

At first glance, the topic of the article does not seem to be new in the case of morphemics, synonymy and the generally accepted rules of word formation. However, the analysis of synonymous elements dating back to the Latin and ancient Greek languages, to determine the laws of their functioning in speech and the hidden possibilities of French word formation deserve special attention, because such a problem has been studied very little in linguistics.

In linguistics, the word substitution comes from the Latin "substituo" which means to replace, to replace. The language has some laws related to extra-linguistic factors of word formation, language laws, semantic and morphological features of constituent elements.

As for Greek substantive morphemes, they play an important role in the semantic classes of names of diseases, fields of science and technology, and adjectives related to organs and body parts.

Greek prepositional morphemes show much weaker activity than Latin morphemes in the semantic classes of adjectives.

Both Latin and Greek adjectival, adverbial, pronominal and numeral morphemes constitute a considerable deficit in the semantic classes of adjectives.

The undoubted superiority of Latin morphemes in the formation of verbs also affected the importance of the correlative task.

The average number of verbs in one semantic class is 20 Latin and 3 Greek morphemes. Negative specificity was found only in two semantic classes of verbs - verbs of action and communication, acquisition and possession with Latin morphemes and in 6 semantic classes with Greek morphemes. And the originality of terms in Latin and Greek languages is most evident in verbs with Latin morphemes, which only have a modified and reduplicated positive identity. A correlative task for semantic classes of utterances was not calculated due to the low performance found in word formation.

If we consider the total number of morphemes used in all directions of morphemes, Latin morphemes are rarely used in the semantic classes of adjectives related to the names of diseases, fields of science and technology, symptoms, tissues, cells. In other semantic groups, they are prolific. Greek morphemes are rarely used in the semantic classes of adjectives denoting quantity, color, temporal adjectives.

Cordipathie is used in speech instead of the existing word cardiopathie, pentennat instead of quinquennat, manurgie instead of chirurgie, contro-imperialisme instead of anti-imperialisme, although the derivational possibilities of the language allow you to create as many Greek-Latin hybrids as you like and add many affixes to words and roots. cannot be used either.

Working with the same meaning in speech, Latin and Greek morphemes under study can sometimes be interchanged in the same situations. Such substitution is particularly observed in the terminological lexicon.

Both root morphemes (névroratique – neuropathique) and derived morphemes (pluriglandulaire – polyglandulaire) can be used for substitution. There is no doubt that terminological synonyms such as uniradiculaire and monoradiculaire have exactly the same semantic content.

A semantic comparison of the terms helped us to identify the interchangeability associated with the change and immutability of the meaning of the word. O.E.Niebecken provides a detailed analysis of synonymous terms in English biology and medicine, and partially studies the substitution of Latin and Greek morphemes in scientific terminology.

This issue was also considered by S.G.Berejan on the example of the Moldavian language with archi-, extra-, ultra, supra-, super-, hyper- superlative suffixes. (S.G.Berejan 20, 246-250). There is also a different type of morpheme substitution, in which Latin or Greek synonymous morphemes with the same meaning replace each other without harming the semantic content of the words.

For example, Greek hyper-, poly-, plé(o)- have the same meaning. They are interchangeable and polydactylie (polydactylisme), hyperdactylie (many fingers, the presence of more than five fingers on the hand or foot), polymastie - pléomastie (the presence of more than two mammary glands), polythélie - hyperthélie (the presence of more than two nipples), polytrichose - forms synonymous doublets of the type hypertrichose (hypertrichosis, excessive hairiness).

Interchangeability of morphemes sometimes results in words adopting French elements instead of Latin elements.

For example, sous-cutané (not subcutané), hypodermique, surréflectivité (not suprareflectivité) - hyperréflectivité, sous-diaphragmatique -sous-phrénique, surtension - supertension.

Distinctive signs of the use of morphemes in speech can be seen when analyzing them in semantic classes, the obtained results are as important as indicators of the studied morphemes by sub-domain languages and levels.

O.S.Akhmanova stated: "A morpheme as a unit of the morphological level is the smallest and regularly recurring unit of the expression system according to the models of this language, which is interconnected with the corresponding element of the content system."

We call closed lexical-semantic groups of words whose meanings are combined with generalizing concepts (for example, action, time, space, etc.) semantic classes. The appearance of one or another morpheme in a certain semantic class depends on its environment. The criteria for including words in one or another semantic class are the logical-objective content of the word and its belonging to a certain word group.

Any person who wants to start a process effectively analyzes his activity, reflects on the work he has done, analyzes his contribution or opportunities in this process. Therefore, based on the structural principle, we study the synonymous morphemes of classical languages not in isolation, but in their interconnection with other phenomena and elements that are real in the system, language and speech.

In linguistics, there are many effective methods designed to determine the qualitative characteristics and regularities of language elements and phenomena. The use of structural-probability analysis in the study of Latin and Greek synonymous elements is due to the fact that the comparison of quantitative characteristics can determine the statistical laws of the functioning of the studied phenomena in speech and find existing opposition, similarities and differences.

If the word-formation characteristics of Latin elements are limited to the statistical characteristics of word-formation compared to Greek elements, the demand will not be fully met. What do the elements under study produce? - the question can be answered by taking into account the quantitative analysis of the Latin and Greek morphemes under study, by classifying nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs into semantic classes.

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