



The Term-Eponyms in Medical Language

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Abstract: In this article, the importance of eponyms in medicine, their synonymy, the use and meaning of medical eponyms in the Uzbek language, the need to create eponymous dictionaries, the order of citing eponyms in Russian dictionaries, the work being carried out in this regard, medical terminology itself special features, medical terms are widely used not only in professional, narrow vocabulary, but also in colloquial speech, health care, and literary language, and the meanings of several eponyms are explained.

Key words: medical eponymy, Kehr's sign, Corrigen's stroke, dictionary of eponymous terms, thematic group of eponymous terms.

Introduction. It is known that the science of Medicine in our homeland developed in the twentieth century on the basis of European Medicine. In this regard, various manuals, textbooks, achievements of science, all scientific works, studies were written in Russian. Medical terms in large-small works, finished in Uzbek, were taken in Latin –Russian form. Consequently, in what form the Latin terms were borrowed into Russian, they were assimilated into the Uzbek language in the same form.

The degree of study of the problem. Eponyms in medical terminology V.F.Novodranova, E.V.Bekisheva, N.A.Pushkina, M.V.Vasina, V.It is reflected in the research of Nestmann and a number of other scientists. Currently, terms related to the field of Medicine are widely used not only in a professional, narrow dictionary, but also in colloquial speech, in the field of Health, in the literary language. The further development of terminological eponyms in medicine favors the need to expand research in this regard, including the methodological importance of terminology.

Discussion and results. The function of eponyms in this regard is to transmit cultural, historical and other information. Usually, it is not always convenient to determine the concept using a descriptive construction. This applies not only to medical eponyms, but also to inventions in all fields, nominations in discoveries. For example, it is much more convenient and easier to say “a symptom of Amber” than “the appearance of severe pain in the left shoulder as a possible sign of bleeding in the abdomen”, both in written sources and in oral speech. Or, it is preferred to use the eponym” Corrigen's stroke “instead of” high and strong stroke described as a sign of aortic valve deficiency”.

Eponyms are reflected in dictionaries, and it has been found that names of diseases, various pathological conditions, treatments, or medications are 40% named after the name of the person who discovered, invented, or described it.

Eponyms are part of Medicine. The formation of medical terminological dictionaries today facilitates the solution of many Masas, not only for medicine, but also for linguistics. Initially, the basic (head) term is given in the form of a nest, and then the etymology, synonyms of the same term are indicated in parentheses. After that, additional information is provided to him in case of need, giving a

description, comment. Then again from the beginning of the letter, along with its synonyms, the alternative in the language is written. In the absence of synonyms, however, the language counterpart is not cited.

Particular attention is paid to synonyms when forming eponymic dictionaries. Because synonyms have always interfered with the exchange of information, even among professionals, making it difficult to understand each other. In medical terminology, it was even considered permissible to call them “parasites”. With this in mind, it is pointed out which terms are the main (head) terms and which are synonyms. This, of course, is based on the rules of scientific terminology. There are answers to why this term is the main term, and another is included among the synonyms. The goal is to summarize the existing eponyms in medical terminology (along with their synonyms) in the form of dictionaries, refer to the masses of specialists-doctors, the team of lexicographers and the people's judgment, study their opinion and create a more perfect, more stable medical terminology in the future. In particular, the dictionary of Russian electronic eponymic terms is approached as follows (figure 1.1):

Словарь эпонимических терминов | Норри (-Варбург) болезнь | Ссылка

Не защищено | neurosar.ru/норри-варбург-болезнь/

Gmail YouTube Карты

Норри (-Варбург) болезнь <синдром>

[Gordon Norrie \(1855-1941\)](#)

[Mette Warburg \(род. в 1926г.\)](#)

[Sigurd Ry Andersen \(1915-2004\)](#)

[Samuel Ernest Whitnall \(1876-1950\)](#)

[R.M.Norman](#)

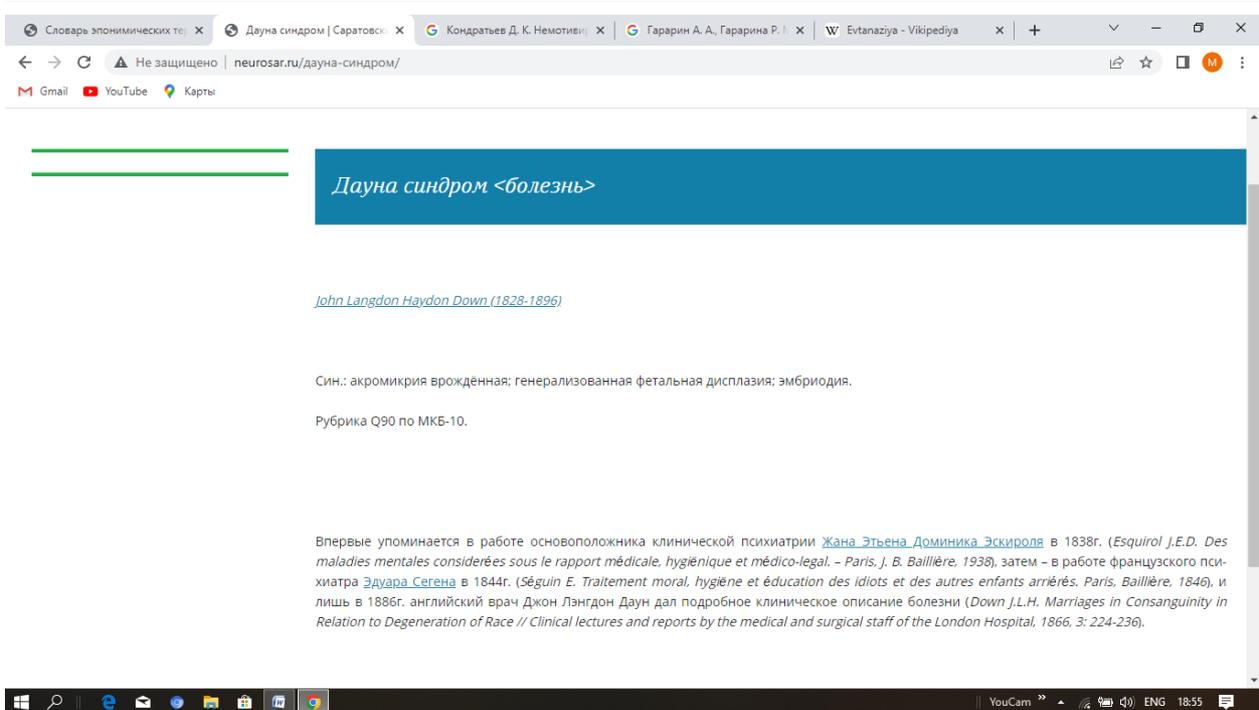
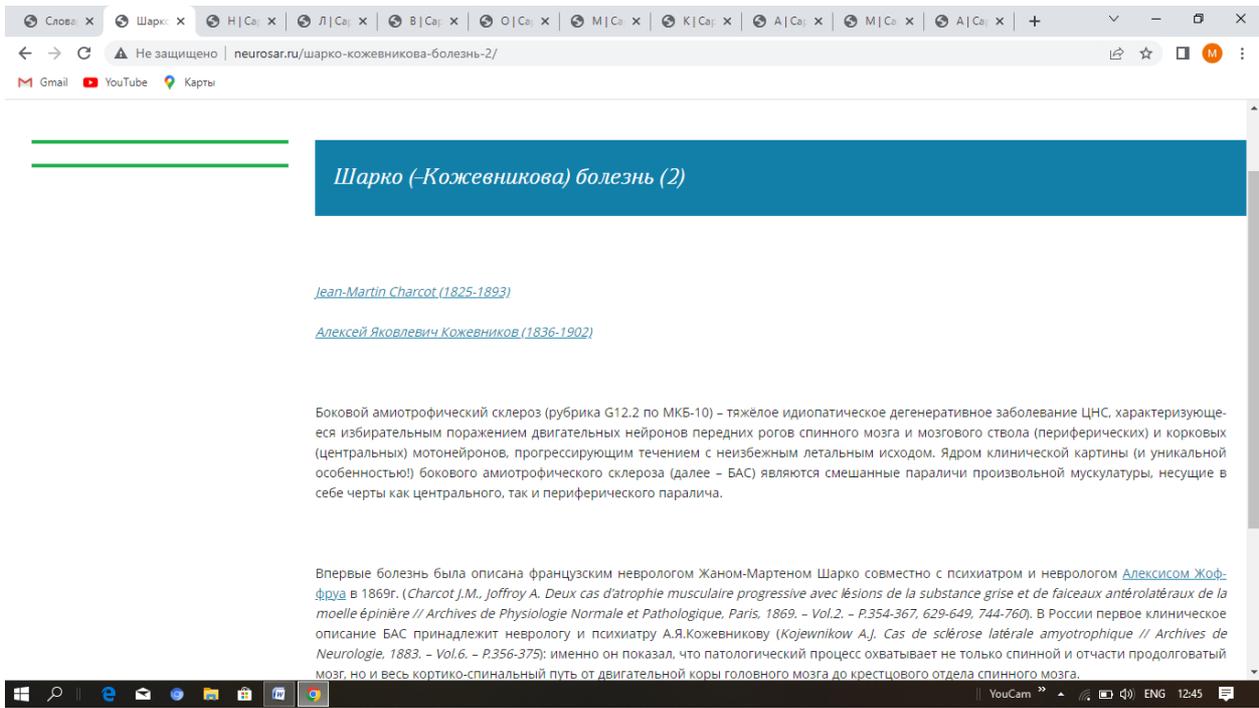
Син.: наследственная атрофия глазных яблок; псевдоглиома; эпiscopская слепота; болезнь <синдром> Андерсена – Варбург; болезнь <синдром> Уитналла – Нормана.

Редкое наследственное заболевание, характеризующееся возникающей в течение первого месяца жизни слепотой (за счёт врождённых двухсторонних псевдоглиом сетчатки и/или другой патологии глазных яблок), прогрессирующей умственной отсталостью (с дебютом в 1,5-5 лет) и снижением слуха вплоть до глухоты (с дебютом в детском – зрелом возрасте). Тип наследования – X-сцепленный рецессивный. Мутантный ген расположен на коротком плече X-хромосомы (локус Хр11.4). Болеют только мальчики; у женщин возможно гетерозиготное носительство с глазными проявлениями.

Термином «псевдоглиома» в офтальмологии обозначается патологическое образование, в большей или меньшей степени напоминающее ретинобластому. К формированию псевдоглиомы могут приводить различные процессы: воспаление, травма, кровоизлияние, новообразования, пороки развития сетчатки. Все эти процессы, как правило, приводят к формированию односторонней псевдоглиомы. При болезни Норри – Варбург псевдоглиома врождённая и двухсторонняя. К другим глазным проявлениями болезни относятся помутнения хрусталика, атрофия и синехии радужки, микрофтальмия (phthisis bulbi), лентовидная дегенерация роговицы. Термин «эпископская слепота» происходит от местечка Эпископи на Кипре, где была описана греческая семья, страдавшая болезнью Норри – Варбург.

Кроме прогрессирующей умственной отсталости у больных с болезнью Норри – Варбург возможно развитие другой психоневрологической симптоматики. В частности, описаны случаи с миоклониями, стереотипиями, аутоагрессивным поведением, гипоманиакальным состоянием.

Врождённая псевдоглиома сетчатки впервые была описана немецким офтальмологом [Леопольдом Гейне](#) в 1925г. (*Heine L. Über das familiäre Auftreten von Pseudoglioma congenitum bei zwei Brüdern und Amotio retinae acq. bei Vater und Sohn und über Pseudogliom mit Nekrose der Uvea und Retina beim Sohn eines Vaters mit Iritis (Tbc?) // Zeitschrift für Augenheilkunde, Basel, 1925. – Bd.56. – S.155-164*); в 1927г. датский офтальмолог [Гордон Норри](#) описал две семьи с аналогичным поражением сетчатки (*Norrie G. Causes of blindness in children: twenty—five years' experience of Danish Institutes for the blind // Acta Ophthalmologica, Copenhagen, 1927. – Vol.5. – P.357-386*). В 1940г. заболевание было подробно описано английским анатомом [Сэмюэлом Эрнестом Уитналлом](#) и английским неврологом [Норманом \(S.E.Whitnall & R.M.Norman. Microphthalmia and the visual pathways a case associated with blindness and imbecility, and sex—linked // British Journal of Ophthalmology, 1940. – Vol.24. – P.229-244\). В 1961г. датский офтальмолог \[Метте Варбург\]\(#\) описала \(в том числе в соавторстве с датским офтальмологом \[Сигурдом Ри Андерсеном\]\(#\)\) в симптомокомплексе заболевания глухоту и олигофрению и предложила эпонимический термин «болезнь Норри» \(*Andersen S.R., Warburg M. Norrie's disease // Arch Ophthalmol, 1961. – Vol.56. – P.614-619*\). \[Warburg M., Norrie's disease: a new hereditary bilateral congenital microphthalmia of the retina // J Clin Invest, 1961. – Vol.40. – P.100-104\]\(#\)\).](#)



1.1.- figure. Citation of disease names in the dictionary of electronic eponymic terms of the Russian language

It is difficult to imagine a medical field that does not use eponymic terms. It can be said that the study of NOUN units in the language of Occupational Medicine is of great importance, since among the numerous types of terms, medical terminology occupies a special place, which is not only one of the most, but also one of the most complex terminological systems. A distinctive feature of medical terminology is that in it the names of single concepts are presented in a much more versatile way than in other dictionaries. Despite the diversity of languages, terms must be universal lexical units, otherwise misunderstandings and confusion may arise between specialists of the same profession.

That being said, at present, terms related to the field of Medicine are widely used not only in professional, narrow vocabulary, but also in colloquial speech, in the field of Health, in the literary language.

It should be noted separately that in works devoted to the problem of anatomical terms and eponymy in medicine, their syntagmatic relations were thoroughly studied. It has been concluded that it has both positive and negative effects on the development of medical terminology. In the 2007" British Medical Journal", a.Voyvodt and E.Matteson's article was published in a context against the use of NOUN pronouns in medicine. In the same issue of the magazine, Australian professor of Medicine J.A.Withworth also had an article . The scientist believes that the level of use of eponymy to form a term is not so effective. At the same time, scientific and terminological discussions on the use of NOUN terms in the derivation of the term continue, and this determines the relevance of the topic we are considering.

It should be noted that the study of terms contributes significantly to clinical evolution. Thinking, diagnostics, the history and development of the disease clinic, as well as the formation of terminological competence improve the acquisition of the language of professional communication by medical students.

Eponymic terms can be divided into two main thematic groups:

- 1) includes the designation of signs, symptoms and special methods of detecting these diseases (phenomena, reflexes, tests and laws);
- 2) names of symptom contexts, syndromes, diseases.

Medical terminological units have been distributed among medical specialties by scientists around the world. According to the results of the study, the most named terms are found in medical fields such as neurology, surgery, internal medicine and Traumatology. This is primarily due to the fact that these sections traditionally contain more diseases and, accordingly, their symptoms.

In terms of the number of symptoms and reflexes, Neurology is in the first place. This is mainly due to the actual diagnosis of diseases of the human nervous system and its anatomical and functional features.

The medical subtitle is the most important source of knowledge about those who created this science, and the trend towards the study of the human factor in modern linguistics makes it possible to consider the terms of the same name from the point of view of the cognitive approach.

Conclusion. Word creation is public work, folk work, the work of specialists. But services such as transforming new concepts that have come into the world, created into terminology, and then referencing public opinion, scientifically substantiating them, and ending up on pages are the work of terminologists. In particular, the study and formation of the term-eponyms of medicine related to human health, life, especially requires great perseverance from specialists in the field. Efforts are now being made in this regard in our country.

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