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The Names Of The Diseases In Ibn Sina's "The Canon Of Medicine" (Persian Translation) And The Structure Of The Terms Used In Medicine

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the names of diseases and the structure of medical terms in Ibn Sina's "The Canon of Medicine" (Persian translation).

KEY WORDS

Compound terms, simple isophic compound terms, complex isophic compound terms.

INTRODUCTION

Since the era in which we live is the age of high technology and innovation, the number of scientific and technical terms is also rapidly entering the lexical layer of the language. The structural analysis of terms in order to use them correctly is becoming an actual task today. The terms that are being updated day by day in the field of medicine as well. The study of

these cases focuses on the structure of existing terms, their language acquisition and the process of transformation into a lexical layer.

Terminology and the problems were well studied in general linguistics (Danilenko, 1986), in particular, the terms can be divided into

basic, artificial, compound and abbreviated types in terms of composition.

In Uzbek linguistics, as well as in Iranian linguistics, there is enough information to show the structural features of Persian style in the researches of Yu. A. Rubinchik (2001) and A. Kuronbekov (2009) as well as a number of books and textbooks on grammar published in Iran. While we consider such a system to be appropriate for the terms used in medicine in the Persian version of Ibn Sina's "The Canon of Medicine" we analyze the followings:

COMPOUND TERMS

The terms of compound have the same meaning in the case of a compound, in which the dominant part expresses the essence of the concept, and the subordinate part is mentioned in the literature about what determines its uniqueness. The terms of compound are not limited from the point of view of the category of words, it is mainly observed that the noun belongs to the category of words.

Isophic compounds are considered the most common type of compound formation, consisting of words of different lexical grammatic categories in Persian. As in other terminological systems, the isophic compounds are divided into two large groups according to the structure of the terms and the amount of lexemes in medical terminology: simple isophic compound terms and complex isophic compound terms.

Simple isophic compound terms

Simple compound terms consists of two components and each of the headword and subordinate word, which performs syntactic functions and we will analyse the examples below:

bimārihā-ye (ق.3. ص168) بیماریهای عصب
asab "neurological diseases" (headword
bimārihā "diseases");

tašrih-e čašm (ق.3. ص200) تشریح چشم
"eye anatomy" (headword
tašrih "anatomy");

jušhā-ye čašm (ق.3. ص223) جوشهای چشم
"eye rashes" (headword
jušhā "rashes");

saratān-e čašm (ق.31. ص224) سرطان چشم
"ocular melanoma (cancer)" (headword
saratān "cancer");

kabudi-ye (ق.3. ص236) کبودی چشم
čašm "Blue eye" (disease) (headword
kabudi "blue");

sangini-ye pelk (ق.3. ص242) سنگینی پلک
"eyelids" (headword
sangini "cooling");

rixtan-e može (ق.3. ص248) ریختن مژه
"eyelash loss" (headword
rixtan "loss");

tašrih-e guš (ق.3. ص274) تشریح گوش
"ear anatomy" (headword
tašrih "anatomy");

behdāšt-e guš (ق.3. ص275) بهداشت گوش
"ear health care" (headword
behdāšt "health care");

tašrih-e bini (ق.31. ص296) تشریح بینی
"nose anatomy" (headword
tašrih "anatomy");

dard-e guš (ق.3. ص280) درد گوش
"ear-ache" (headword
dard "ache")

xoški-ye bini (ق.3. ص320) خشکی بینی
"dry ear" (headword
xoški "dry");

kerm-e dandān (ق.3. ص351) کرم دندان
"tooth worm" (headword کرم "worm");

tarakhā-ye lab (ق.3. ص357) ترکهای لب
"cracking lips" (headword tarakhā
"cracking");

dard-e dandān (ق.3. ص341) درد دندان
"toothache" (headword درد "ache");

xunrizi-ye las(s)e (ق.3. ص355) خونریزی لثه
"bleeding gums" (headword خونریزی
"bleeding");

bimārihā-ye yalb (ق.3. ص515) بیماریهای قلب
"heart diseases" (headword بیماریها
"diseases");

tašrih-e ga(e)lu (ق.3. ص360) تشریح گلو
"anatomy of the organs of the throat"
(headword تشریح "anatomy");

xunrizi-ye bini (ق.3. ص301) خونریزی بینی
"nosebleeds" (headword خونریزی
"bleed");

larze-ye (ق.3. ص410) لرزه غیرارادی
yeyrerādi "tremor disease" (headword لرزه
larze "tremor")

tox-m-e zardāb (ق.3. ص425) تخم زرداب
"tog'jambil (thymus)" (headword تخم
"egg")

xarbaq-e siyāh (ق.3. ص337) خربق سیاه
"qora xarbaq (not white, but yellow)" (bosh
so'z خربق "xarbaq");

xarbaq-e sefid (ق.3. ص339) خربق سفید
"xarbaq" (headword خربق "xarbaq");

xaḡa(e)yān-e sard (ق.3. ص542) خفقان سرد
"cold sores" (headword خفقان
"sores");

Let's look at some simple terms using the
following examples:

این حالت علاج پذیر نیست. مگر از داروها
تسکین یابد. درد سرطان چشم از درد سرطان هر
عضو دیگر شدیدتر است. استعمال داروهای تند،
هیجان و دردی را همراه دارد که طاقت فرساست.
(قانون. ج-3. ص324.)

Although it is possible to reduce the pain with
medication, it is not possible to treat it. The
incidence of ocular carcinoma is higher than
that of other organs. Consumption of
bitterness causes excitement and pain and can
never be tolerated.

Complex isophic compound terms

As mentioned above, simple compound terms
consist of two components and each of the
headword and subordinate word, which
performs syntactic functions. A complex
compound is characterized by more than one
component. It consists of more than two words
in one headword. Let's look at some examples
of complex terms:

rim-e zir-e (ق.3. ص223) ریم زیر پرده چشم
parde-yečāšm "Pus in the eye" (head word
rim "pus" and subordinates زیر parde,
پرده čāšm);

yelzat-e pelk-e (ق.3. ص242) غلظت پلک چشم
čāšm "thickening of the eyelids"
(headword غلظت yelzat "thickening" and
subordinates پلک pelk, چشم čāšm);

āsib-e hes(s)e (ق.3. ص310) آسیب حس بویایی
buyāyi "damage to the sense of smell"
(headword آسیب āsib "damage" and
subordinates حس hes(s), بویایی buyāyi);

tayyir-e rang-e (ق.3. ص348) تغییر رنگ دندان
dandān "tooth discoloration" (headword
tayyir "discoloration", and subordinates
رنگ rang, دندان dandān);

kāheš-e gušt-e (ق.3. ص356) کاهش گوشت لثه
las(s)e "reduction of gums" (headword کاهش

kāheš “reduction”, and subordinates گوشت *las(s)e*;
gust, لاسه

mo'āleje-ye (ق3. ص387) معالجه بیماریهای ریه
bimārihā-ye riye “treatment of lung diseases”
(headword معالجه *mo'āleje* “treatment”, and
subordinates بیماریها *bimorihā*, ریه *riye*);

varam-e sost-e (ق3. ص477) ورم سست ریه
riye “soft swelling in the lungs (chest)”
(headword ورم *varam* “swelling”, and
subordinates سست *sost*, ریه *riye*);

a(e)lāj-e (ق3. ص539) علاج خفقان گرم
xaḫa(e)yān-e garm “treatment of hot flashes”
(headword علاج *a(e)lāj* “treatment”, and
subordinates خفقان *xaḫa(e)yān*, گرم *garm*);

a(e)lāj-e (ق3. ص542) علاج خفقان سرد
xaḫa(e)yān-e sard “treatment of cold sores”
(headword علاج *a(e)lāj* “treatment”, and
subordinates خفقان *xaḫa(e)yān*, سرد *sard*);

āb-e dāxel-e riye (ق3. ص477) آب داخل ریه
“accumulation of water in the lungs”
(headword آب *āb* “water”, and subordinates
داخل *dāxel*, ریه *riye*);

varam-e bix-e guš (ق3. ص292) ورم بیخ گوش
“tumors under the ear” (headword ورم *varam*
“tumor”, and subordinates بیخ *bix*, گوش *guš*).

CONCLUSION

Medical terms are an important part of terminology. The study of medical terms and their analysis are important for the field of linguistics. It is one of the most important disciplines that needs to be studied in terms of terminology. Our research has shown that the medical terms that we have collected from the source can be structurally divided into groups. It has been proved that there are many compound terms used in Ibn Sina's “The Canon of Medicine” and the medical

terms have been analyzed structurally into simple compound terms and complex compound terms.

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