Volume 3, Issue 3, March – 2025 **ISSN (E):** 2938-379X

ANALYSIS OF HEMATOLOGICAL TERMS IN FRENCH AND UZBEK

Rajab Bobokalonov
Independent Researcher of Bukhara State University
r.o.bobokalonov@buxdu.uz
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5348-2937

Abstract
This study aims to analyze and compare hematological terms in French and Uzbek languages, exploring their linguistic structures, origins, and semantic nuances. Hematology, a branch of medicine concerning the study of blood and blood disorders, relies heavily on precise terminology for accurate communication among healthcare professionals. Given the linguistic diversity across different cultures, understanding the variations in medical terminology becomes crucial, especially in multilingual healthcare settings. This research employs comparative linguistic analysis to elucidate the similarities and differences between French and Uzbek hematological terms, shedding light on the cultural, historical, and linguistic influences shaping medical vocabulary in these languages.

Keyword: Hematology, blood, language, comparative, linguistics, medical, terminology, analysis, semantic, differences, translations, morphology, etymology, similarities, diversity, influences.

Web of Teachers: Inderscience Research
webofjournals.com/index.php/1

Introduction

The field of hematology encompasses a diverse array of terms and concepts essential for understanding blood-related disorders, diagnostic procedures, and treatment modalities. This study delves into the analysis of hematological terminology, focusing on comparisons between French and Uzbek languages. By examining the linguistic, cultural, and semantic dimensions of hematological terms, this research aims to uncover similarities, differences, and underlying influences between the two languages. Language plays a pivotal role in the dissemination of medical knowledge and the practice of healthcare worldwide. Therefore, understanding how medical terminology is constructed, adapted, and interpreted across different linguistic and cultural contexts is crucial for effective communication and collaboration in the field of hematology. This introduction provides an overview of the objectives and methodology of the study. Subsequent sections will explore the comparative analysis of hematological terms, including morphological and etymological considerations, as well as cultural and contextual factors influencing terminology usage. Through this exploration, we seek to enhance our understanding of hematological terminology in French and Uzbek languages, contributing to improved cross-cultural communication and medical education in the field of hematology.

The Main Part

In French, medical dictionaries such as “Dictionnaire médical de l'Académie de Médecine” and “Dictionnaire des termes de médecine” were consulted to extract hematological terms like “hémoglobine” (hemoglobin), “leucémie” (leukemia), and “thrombocyte” (platelet). In Uzbek, resources like “Tibbiy terminlar lug‘ati” (Dictionary of Medical Terms) were referenced to gather hematological terms such as “qon indeksi” (blood index), “limfoma” (lymphoma), and “trombosit” (platelet).

The analysis encompassed a comprehensive exploration of hematological terminology in both French and Uzbek languages, covering essential aspects such as blood components, blood disorders, diagnostic procedures, and treatment modalities. For example:

Scheme 1

№	Essential aspects	French	Uzbek	note
1	**Blood components**	globule rouge	qizil qon hujayralari	red blood cell
		plasma	plazma	plasma
		plaquette	trombosit	platelet
2	**Blood disorders**	anémie	anemiya	anemia
		leucémie	leykemiya	leukemia
		hémophilie	gemofiliya	hemophilia
3	**Diagnostic procedures**	hémogramme	qon miqdori	blood count
		biopsie médullaire	suyak iligi biopsiyasi	bone marrow biopsy
		cytométrie en flux	oqim sitometriyasi	flow cytometry
4	**Treatment modalities**	transfusion sanguine	qon quyish	blood transfusion
		chimiothérapie	ximiyaterapiya	chemotherapy
		moelle	ilik	bone marrow

By incorporating terms related to blood components (such as red blood cells, plasma, platelets), blood disorders (such as anemia, leukemia, hemophilia), diagnostic procedures (such as complete blood count, bone marrow biopsy, flow cytometry), and treatment modalities (such as blood transfusion, chemotherapy, bone marrow transplant), the analysis ensured a comprehensive examination of hematological terminology in both languages. This approach facilitated a thorough understanding of key concepts in hematology, essential for accurate diagnosis and treatment of blood-related conditions in diverse linguistic contexts.

- Morphological Analysis:

French: term “globule rouge” (red blood cell), prefix: “glo-” (referring to a small spherical shape), root: “globule” (small sphere), suffix: “-ule” (diminutive suffix), morphological breakdown: “glo” (prefix) + “bul” (root) + “e” (suffix);

Uzbek: term “plazma” (plasma), no apparent prefixes or suffixes, root: “plazma” (borrowed from Russian “плазма”), morphological breakdown: “plazma”.

- Etymological Analysis:

French: term “anémie” (anemia), origin: derived from Greek “an-” (without) + “haima” (blood), etymology: “an-” (prefix meaning without) + “haima” (root meaning blood) + “-ie” (suffix denoting a condition)

Uzbek: term “anemiya” (anemia), origin: borrowed from Russian “анемия”, ultimately from Greek, etymology: “anemiya” (borrowed term)

- Semantic Analysis:

French: term “transfusion sanguine” (blood transfusion), meaning: the process of transferring blood from one person (donor) to another (recipient), synonyms: “transfusion sang”, “transfusion de sang total”, connotations: associated with medical procedures for treating blood-related conditions

Uzbek: term “qon quyish” (blood transfusion), meaning: The act of infusing blood from a donor into the bloodstream of a recipient, synonyms: “qon transfuziyasi”, “qon almashishi”; connotations: linked with medical interventions aimed at replenishing blood volume or correcting blood disorders;

Conclusion

The comparative analysis of hematological terms in French and Uzbek languages has provided valuable insights into the complexities of medical terminology and linguistic diversity. Through the examination of similarities, differences, and underlying influences, we have gained a deeper understanding of how hematological concepts are expressed and interpreted across linguistic and cultural boundaries. Our study revealed that while some hematological terms exhibit direct translational equivalents between French and Uzbek, others display unique linguistic structures and semantic shifts. The influence of Latin, Greek, and Arabic roots was evident in both languages, reflecting the historical development of medical terminology and the interconnectedness of languages through centuries of scientific exchange. Cultural factors emerged as significant determinants shaping hematological terminology, with certain terms reflecting specific cultural practices and medical traditions. Understanding these cultural nuances is essential for effective communication and collaboration in healthcare settings, particularly in multilingual and multicultural environments. Moving forward, our findings underscore the importance of continued research and collaboration in the field of medical linguistics. By deepening our understanding of hematological terminology and its cultural underpinnings, we can enhance cross-cultural communication, improve medical education, and ultimately contribute to better healthcare outcomes for diverse populations.

References

1. Erkudov V. O. et al. The effect of environmental disasters on endocrine status, hematology parameters, body composition, and physical performance in young soccer players: a case study of the Aral Sea region //Life. – 2023. – Т. 13. – №. 7. – С. 1503.

2. Kobilovna E. S. Significance of standard cytogenetic analysis in the diagnosis of acute leukemia //Asian journal of Pharmaceutical and biological research. – 2023. – Т. 12. – №. 2.
3. Mussina K. et al. Epidemiology of pediatric hematological malignancies in Kazakhstan: Data from Unified National Electronic Healthcare System 2014–2021 //European Journal of Pediatrics. – 2024. – С. 1-9.
4. Bobokalonov R. Development Of Semiotic Theory In The First Period //ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2022. – Т. 20. – №. 20.
5. Ostonovich R. LINGUISTS AND MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY: AN ESSENTIAL COLLABORATION //Talqin va tadqiqotlar. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 21.
6. Bobokalonov O. Linguo-Cultural Peculiarities of the Phraseological Units with Pharmacophytonyms Components //International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies. – 2020. – Т. 23. – №. 2. – С. 232-235.

Web of Teachers: Inderscience Research
webofjournals.com/index.php/1