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**Abstract:** This article examines the structural structure of pharmaceutical terms based on an in-depth linguistic analysis. The morphological elements (prefix, suffix, root) of terms, their semantic connotations, morphosyntactic and pragmatic properties are considered. The relationship with the international system of terms is also studied separately.

**Keywords:** pharmaceutical term, structural analysis, morphology, terminology, international terms, medical lexicon.

**Introduction.** Pharmaceutical terminology is a system of scientific terms that was formed at the intersection of disciplines such as pharmacy, biochemistry, pharmacology, clinical medicine, and toxicology and is widely used in medicine. Terms are one of the main elements of scientific discourse, through which scientific and technical achievements are clearly and concisely expressed. Structural analysis of pharmaceutical terms serves to provide a deeper understanding of their origin, structure, interrelationships, and possibilities for expressing meaning.

**Source and formation of pharmaceutical terms:**

Pharmaceutical terms are mainly borrowed from the following languages:

- **Latin** – the basis of drug and biological names
- **Greek** – description of diseases and substances
- **English** – modern pharmacological terms, trade names of drugs
- **French and German** – historical terms and names of scientific schools

**Pharmaceutical terms are divided into the following categories:**

1. **One-word terms** – aspirin, insulin, codeine
2. **Compound words** – antibiotic, anticoagulant, hematotoxic
3. **Word combinations** – anti-inflammatory drug, heart stimulant

**Morphological structure**

**a) Prefixes**

It comes at the beginning of a term and carries a meaning that is opposite or complementary to the main meaning.

Prefix	Meaning	Example	Meaning
anti-	against	<i>antivirus</i>	antiviral
hypo-	low, low	<i>hypoglycemia</i>	low blood glucose levels
hyper-	excess	<i>hypertension</i>	high blood pressure
intra-	internal	<i>intramuscular</i>	intramuscular
poly-	many	<i>polypharmacy</i>	multiple medications used together

**b) Suffixes**

Coming at the end of terms, it often indicates the group of drugs or their pharmacological effects.

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Suffiks	Meaning	Example	Note
-in / -ine	chemical substance	<i>caffeine, morphine</i>	alkaloids
-ol	alcohols	<i>ethanol</i>	ethyl alcohol
-cillin	type of antibiotic	<i>amoxicillin</i>	penicillin group
-caine	analgesic	<i>lidocaine</i>	local anesthetic
-stat	growth inhibitor	<i>bacteriostat</i>	antibacterial

c) Compound words and combinations

d) Consists of two or more morphemes and expresses a broader concept:

- *neuroleptik* – “neuro” + “leptikos” (retainer)
- *antidepressant* – “anti” + “depressio” (depression)

#### Syntactic structure and grammatical device

- Many pharmaceutical terms have the structure of determiner + determiner:
- *Antihypertensive drug* – *qualifying adjective (antihypertensive)* + *main word (drug)*
- *Headache medicine*
- *Antibacterial medicine for pneumonia*

These types of terms are more often used as word combinations, and their correct analysis is essential for semantic thinking.

#### Compatibility with international terminology

Pharmaceutical terms are largely international in nature and are standardized based on the World Health Organization (WHO), International Pharmacopoeia (IP), and ATC (Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification) systems. Therefore:

- Terms are not translated (amoxicillin, metronidazole, ibuprofen)
- Understandable in different countries
- Trade and generic names of drugs differ

(for example: Paracetamol (UK) = Acetaminophen (USA))

#### Semantic properties of terms

Pharmaceutical terms are semantically:

- **Specific (monosemantic)** – **penicillin** → **a specific group of antibiotics**
- **Functional** – **antihistamine** → **an agent that reduces allergic reactions**
- **Diagnostic** – **leukopenia, tachycardia**

Such terms should not be interpreted ambiguously, as they can lead to medical errors if misinterpreted.

**CONCLUSION.** Structural analysis of pharmaceutical terms is important for a deep understanding of their linguistic foundations, understanding the methods of drug name formation, and their correct application in practice. In particular, globally standardized terms can improve the efficiency of scientific communication, maintain accuracy in translation, and facilitate the learning process.

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