



ARABIC AND GREEK MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE CANON OF MEDICINE AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the role of Arabic and Greek scientific sources in the formation of medical terminology in The Canon of Medicine by Abu Ali ibn Sina, as well as their influence on Uzbek medical terminology, based on a historical-linguistic and comparative-analytical approach. The medical units used in the work are classified according to their origin, and their semantic and morphological features are briefly analyzed. The findings demonstrate that Arabic and Greek languages constitute the primary sources of the terminological system in The Canon of Medicine and have significantly influenced the development of Uzbek medical vocabulary in subsequent periods. Furthermore, it is argued that these borrowings have been consistently employed in scientific terminology and have developed in alignment with international medical lexicon.

Introduction.

In world linguistics, the issue of terminology—particularly the formation and development of scientific terms—constitutes one of the important directions of linguistic research. The terminological system serves as a fundamental tool that determines the level of scientific thinking in each field of study and is closely connected with historical, cultural, and linguistic factors. In this regard, medical terminology has its own specific path of development and has been enriched over time as a result of the synthesis of scientific traditions formed in different historical periods.

Medieval Eastern science, particularly the works of Abu Ali ibn Sina, represents an important stage in the formation of medical terminology. His work, The Canon of Medicine, is significant not only as an encyclopedic source of medical knowledge but also as a linguistic monument embodying a complex terminological system. The medical units employed in this work are primarily based on Arabic and Greek scientific sources, which indicates the international character of scientific communication during that period.

From a theoretical perspective, the formation of terms is often carried out through processes such as borrowing, calquing, semantic expansion, and morphological adaptation. While the Arabic language functioned as the language of science in the medieval Eastern world, the Greek language is recognized as an important source that shaped the conceptual

and theoretical foundations of medical knowledge. Therefore, the terminological system in *The Canon of Medicine* emerged as a synthesis of two major scientific traditions.

In modern linguistics, the study of terms based on historical-etymological and comparative-analytical methods plays a significant role in identifying their sources of origin and developmental dynamics. In particular, the process of integrating medical terms into the Uzbek language system is examined in connection with their phonetic and morphological adaptation.

Main Part. The work *The Canon of Medicine* by Abu Ali ibn Sina is one of the most significant encyclopedic sources of medical thought in the Eastern world, and the terminological system employed in it is based on a multi-layered linguistic foundation. The formation of medical terminology in the work appears as a direct result of the synthesis of Arabic and Greek scientific traditions. This situation reflects the international character of scientific knowledge during that period.

The analysis shows that a significant portion of the medical terminology in the work consists of borrowings from the Arabic language, which served as the primary terminological means for expressing scientific concepts. In particular, terms related to disease names, medicinal substances, diagnosis, and treatment processes were formed based on Arabic roots. This confirms that Arabic functioned as a universal scientific language in medieval medical science.

At the same time, terms originating from Greek play an important role in expressing concepts that constitute the theoretical foundation of medical knowledge in the work. Terminology related to anatomical units, physiological processes, and the classification of diseases is often traced back to the traditions of the Greek medical school. This reflects the strong influence of ancient Greek medical scholarship—particularly the legacy of Hippocrates and Galen—on the scientific views of Abu Ali ibn Sina.

From a morphological perspective, these borrowed terms underwent phonetic and grammatical adaptation within the Uzbek language system. As a result, they became firmly established in Uzbek medical lexicon and continue to be actively used in contemporary scientific terminology. This process ensured the semantic stability of the terms and their compatibility with the international scientific system.

Furthermore, a distinctive feature of the terminological system in *The Canon of Medicine* is that Abu Ali ibn Sina succeeded in integrating the experience of different scientific schools and creating a unified, systematic medical terminology. This is regarded as one of the earliest examples of an integrative approach in scientific thinking.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the medical terminology used in *The Canon of Medicine* by Abu Ali ibn Sina constitutes a complex linguistic layer formed on the basis of Arabic and Greek scientific sources. These terms not only ensured scientific communication during that period but also had a direct influence on the formation of Uzbek medical terminology in later periods.

The results of the study show that medical units of Arabic and Greek origin were adapted into the Uzbek language, becoming semantically stable terms and developing in harmony with the international scientific lexicon. This confirms that *The Canon of Medicine* is an important source not only for medicine but also for the fields of linguistics and terminology studies.

Overall, this work is considered one of the main historical foundations of a universal medical terminological system formed

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