



MODERN UZBEK AND ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF FOLK MEDICINE DISEASE NAMES IN IBN SINA'S CANON OF MEDICINE

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ABSTRACT

Medical terminology embodies the process of evolution of societies on a scientific, historical, and cultural level. One of the most important medical books in history is Ibn Sina's book "Canon of Medicine" (Tib qonunlari), which includes various diseases and their names, which were very common in medieval medicine. However, despite the fact that many terms still look similar to us, the meanings of these concepts and their classifications have undergone great changes because of the development of contemporary medical science. The present work examines disease names in "The Canon of Medicine" and provides their contemporary Uzbek and English equivalents. The research also considers the level of equivalence between medieval and modern terms.

Introduction. Abu Ali ibn Sina, also known in the West as Avicenna, is one of the key people in the history of medicine. The Canon of Medicine (Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb), which is a great book by this person, was widely used as a source of medicine for several centuries not only in the Eastern but also in the European world. The Canon of Medicine includes a lot of information about diseases, symptoms, diagnoses, and treatment techniques.

The emergence of modern medicine has greatly changed the classification of diseases and the terminology of medicine. Some disease names from Ibn Sina's descriptions have their parallels in modern medicine terminology, while other names have been changed semantically and conceptually with time. Therefore, identification of the appropriate modern Uzbek and English names of diseases becomes a crucial task for terminological and translation studies.

The objective of this research is to find the modern Uzbek and English names of the selected diseases described in The Canon of Medicine and to analyze the equivalence between them.

Literature Review. Literature Review. Previous studies have examined Ibn Sina's contribution to medicine and medical terminology. Scholars such as Wüster, Nida, Baker, and Newmark have discussed terminology, translation, and equivalence from different theoretical perspectives. However, the relationship between disease terms found in The Canon of Medicine and their modern Uzbek and English equivalents has received limited attention.

Methodology. This study employs comparative and descriptive methods. Ten disease names from The Canon of Medicine were analysed comparatively with their modern Uzbek and English equivalents to identify semantic changes and degrees of equivalence. Historical descriptions were compared with contemporary medical terminology in order to determine the relationship between historical and modern concepts

Results and Discussion. In the course of the analysis, it was shown that several names of diseases listed in The Canon of Medicine have identical equivalents in modern medical nomenclature. Such notions as humma (fever), shaqiqa (migraine), yarqon (jaundice), and sil (tuberculosis) were highly similar in meaning to modern notions. This means that Ibn Sina made very precise observations and they remain valid for contemporary medicine.

At the same time, not all terms can be regarded as equivalent to each other. The concepts of rabv and sarsom are partially similar to contemporary diagnoses since modern medicine is based on laboratory testings and classifications which did not exist during the times of Ibn Sina. In this way, the analysis showed that historical disease terminology refers to symptomatology while the modern one is scientifically founded. Thus, the relation between historical and contemporary medical terms is ambivalent.

Conclusion. The study showed that some disease names found in Ibn Sina's Canon of Medicine have close equivalents in modern Uzbek and English medical terminology, while others have undergone semantic changes over time. The findings indicate that establishing accurate equivalents requires both linguistic and historical-medical knowledge. Therefore, the comparative analysis of historical and modern disease terminology contributes to the development of medical terminology and translation studies.

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