

LINGUISTIC FOUNDATIONS OF TEACHING NEOLOGISMS OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS**Dlafruz Kabiljanovna Khudoyqulova***

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DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2022.00200.3**ABSTRACT**

The article deals with the linguistic foundations of teaching the neologism of pharmaceutical terms to students of medical and pharmaceutical institutions. Therefore, an in-depth and comprehensive study of neologisms poses a number of complications. In particular, national language features predominated in medical dictionaries in each language. In fact, in every language an attempt is made to express infinite concepts and ideas from different combinations of numerical language units. As a result of such action, new meanings are added to the previously existing word in the language, resulting in the formation of a polysemous word.

KEYWORDS: *Linguistics, Polysemy, Teaching, Medical, Pharmaceutical Term, Neologism, Translation, Skill, Nomenclature, Method.*

INTRODUCTION

In world linguistics, English texts in the field of pharmacy and pharmaceuticals have been studied in various aspects of the phenomenon of polysemy of terms. The need to study this linguistic phenomenon is explained by the emergence of new pharmaceutical and medical concepts in the era of globalization, their nomenclature by terms, and the growing interest in the terminology of the pharmaceutical industry in the context of rapid development of modern medicine.

Polysemy is understood to be the ambiguity of a particular lexeme, functionally polysemantic (Greek: poly means “many”, semio means “sign”, “meaning”). In fact, in every language an attempt is made to express infinite concepts and ideas from different combinations of numerical language units. As a result of such action, new meanings are added to the previously existing word in the language, resulting in the formation of a polysemous word.

Materials and methods

On this issue, R.Z. Ginzburg expresses his opinion as follows: a related process” [1]. The scientist goes on to emphasize that the phenomenon of polysemy is the product of linguistic and extra linguistic factors that ultimately occur in the dynamics of continuous development of society. From the point of view of the diachronic aspect, in the process of development of polysemy, the primordial sema, that is, the primary meaning of the word is preserved. Subsequent meanings of the word are explained on the basis of the same primary (etymological) meaning.

Pharmaceutical terminology is a set of terms and concepts that are closely related to a large number of disciplines, such as biomedicine, clinical medicine, and pharmacology. Therefore, it is an effective method to separate this terminology into several main sub-terminological systems (hereinafter term system). The first group should include anatomical and histological nomenclature, and the second group should include clinical terminology covering the terms of

various specialties: therapy, surgery, gynecology, neurology, ophthalmology, psychiatry and others. The third group consists of pharmaceutical terminology, which includes the names of drugs, as well as the chemical nomenclature in Latin. In English, Russian, and Uzbek pharmaceutical terminology, the development of polysemy occurs as a result of a change in the semantic boundary of a word, further expanding or narrowing its original meaning. For example, the English word growth is used in the general lexicon to mean growth, while in the narrow sense it is used to mean reappearance [2]. The example given can be an example of the narrowing of the original meaning of a word. In our next example, we can give an example of the narrowing of the general meaning of the term vaccine in 3 languages, the expansion of the specific meaning. Initially, this concept meant a vaccine against smallpox, and later as a vaccine against other infections and viruses.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This term is defined in English as vaccine - a substance that is put into the body of a person or animal to protect them from a disease by causing them to produce antibodies (= proteins that fight diseases) and in several senses, i.e. polysemantic properties are stronger appears. Because in Russian the terms vaccine are absolutely synonymous with such drugs as vaccine, *автоварцина, дивакцина, химиовакцина, осповакцина, ретровакцина, поливакцина, дермовакцина, коливакцина, моновакцина, инфлювак, upc-19, полисахаридная менингококковая вакцина a+c, upc-19, бурсин polysaccharide*, 14 lexical units such as burs in are relative synonyms (quasi-synonyms). In Uzbek, VACCINE I (Latin: *Vaccinus* - cow) is a drug derived from live attenuated strains of microorganisms or their killed cultures, as well as toxins or antigens; active immunization against infectious diseases in humans and animals, and sometimes intended for treatment; more simply, a medicinal product composed of attenuated or partially killed pathogens of infectious diseases. The term is derived from the name of a drug made from cow dung and used against smallpox - "cow dung" [3]. As a result, the term "vaccine" has three meanings: 1) vaccination against an infectious disease; 2) smallpox vaccine; 3) Vaccines against the now popular COVID-19 and its various emerging strains. From the above definitions we can see that the frequent use of the term in certain fields, in particular in pharmaceuticals and medicine, leads to the emergence of its new concepts, the emergence of polysemy of terms. The above analysis of the term "vaccine" in the three languages has proved to be proof of our point, i.e., the secondary meanings of the word are in some cases dominated as primitive units, i.e., semantic dominance. The redistribution of the meaning of a word, i.e., a change in its semantic structure, indicates that the meanings of the polysemantic term are systematically structured.

In the process of studying pharmaceutical texts in English, Russian and Uzbek, it was found that there are cases of migration of metonymic meanings based on the mutual spiritual closeness of concepts. For example, the English word surgery has two different meanings: 1) surgery [medical knowledge network], 2) surgical practice, operation. As another example of metonymic migration, we can also include the term x-ray. Of course, although the use of this term in the languages being compared varies, we all know that its origin is named in honor of the scientist who discovered gamma radiation and *X-rays*. The reflection of this polysemantic term in dictionaries is as follows: x-ray 1 *x-ray, X-rays*; 2 *X-ray machines*; 3 *X-ray (apparatus) visions, X-ray*; to send the patient for *X-ray (apparatus) examination*; 4 *X-rays* (radiation measurement unit). The prevalence of polysemy in closely related areas may present difficulties in the process of professional communication, especially in scientific research at the intersection of several fields of knowledge [4]. These complexities became clear as a result of our research analysis. It also poses certain challenges in defining the boundaries of the medical and pharmaceutical terminology system. For example: drug instructions prepart name, active substance, drug form, composition, description, pharmacotherapeutic group, pharmacological properties, application, method of administration and dosage, side effects, contraindications, special instructions, overdose, dosage form, storage

conditions, the order of delivery in pharmacies. Pharmaceutical terms in most drug guidelines are also actively used in medical terminology, and conversely, most medical terms also serve for semantic priority in pharmaceutical terminology. Therefore, it is a more effective way to study the terminology of the two fields. Moreover, the concept of medical terms encompasses, to a certain extent, the terminological units of the two field terminology.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the above analysis, the phenomenon of polysemy in English, Russian and Uzbek pharmaceutical terminology plays an important role in the formation of terms and translation processes. Therefore, an in-depth and comprehensive study of neologisms poses a number of complications. In particular, national language features predominated in medical dictionaries in each language. For example, Russian international terms are used in Uzbek pharmaceutical terms, while English international terms are actively used in Russian pharmaceutical terminology. In English pharmaceutical terminology, Latin assimilation has a number of advantages. Regardless of the language from which the term is derived, it must be adapted to the pronunciation norms of that language, it must be subject to spelling, phonetic, lexical, and grammatical rules.

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