

SYNONYMS IN PHARMACEUTICAL LEXICON IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND
UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article discusses how synonymous phenomena occur between words in the pharmaceutical field, an analysis of the opinions of linguists on this issue, and the types of synonymous phenomena.

Keywords: paradigmatic relationship, syntagmatic relationship, polysemy, antonymy, term, significative, distributive, terminology, lexicography, stylistic synonymy.

As a result of analyzing the terms used in the texts of documents, literature, scientific articles and monographs related to the pharmaceutical field of the languages being compared, we can observe that most of them entered the national languages from Latin through English. At the same time, the development of pharmaceutical terminology in the Uzbek language, along with these languages, was also influenced to a certain extent by the intermediary Russian language. This, in turn, causes the phenomenon of synonymy between pharmaceutical terms. In this sense, it should be noted that pharmaceutical terms in the texts of the field form semantic similarity due to the units of the lexical-semantic layer. Below we will dwell on them in detail based on the analysis of the materials of certain speech fragments.

The issue of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations in linguistics, in particular, the phenomenon of synonymy in the terminology of various fields, has attracted the attention of many scientists and specialists. However, the presence of synonyms in terminology, their consideration as separate terminological units, is considered the main drawback of terminology. Nevertheless, synonymy manifests itself to a certain extent in the lexicon of any field, the features of pragmatic, syntactic and paradigmatic relationships. According to modern terminologists, "a term is formed with the help of a substrate, that is, a lexical unit whose main source is natural language. As a result, it retains the general characteristics of lexical units in the national language and changes its specific characteristics lexico-semantically through the use of substrate bases." Such an approach to the term is fully consistent with its modern essence, according to which it can be said that terms are not special words, but words with a special function that have all the linguistic characteristics of general lexical units in the language. Thus, since modern terminology is one of the main subsystems of the language, studying terminology separately from linguistic and extralinguistic laws and processes, and from the criteria for its progressive development and application, poses certain difficulties.

Synonyms of terminological units (from the Greek *synonymia* - "having the same name, having the same meaning") - is a special type of semantic relationship based on the ability of different terms and similar language units to express a single concept, implying its correspondence to one another in terms of various additional features, emotional or stylistic coloring. According to A.A. Reformatsky, synonyms are words of different lexical forms that are semantically identical, while doublets are different forms of one word. Accordingly, the scientist emphasizes that one of the important tasks in regulating the terminology of a field is to distinguish synonyms and doublets. In this regard, R. Doniyorov, who has thoroughly studied the

terminology of the Uzbek language, gave the following definition of synonyms. "Synonyms are lexemes that express semantically close or similar concepts and differ from each other in terms of meaning or stylistic coloring."

O.S. Akhmedov, who studied the linguistic analysis and translation problems of tax and customs terms in English and Uzbek, emphasizes that the phenomena of synonymy and polysemy in the language are an acceptable and normative situation for terminologies. According to him, "Synonyms and polysemantic words are of great importance in the process of English-Uzbek communication, and although they help to decorate lively colloquial speech, they create a certain problematic situation in the process of translation in a scientific style rich in terms. "Because synonymous and polysemantic words cannot be a precise expression of the concept used in any field of legislation. However, in practice, due to the lack of sufficient differentiation of their meanings, such terms are interpreted differently in regulatory documents and prevent the adequacy of translation from occurring."

We will try to prove this in detail in the process of studying the synonymous properties of terms and lexemes related to the pharmaceutical industry in English, Russian, and Uzbek.

The phenomenon of synonymy, widespread in the field of terminology, is characteristic of the formation and development of terminological systems. The main reason for the occurrence of homonyms in the terminological systems of industries is explained, firstly, by the limited possibilities of terminology to express each concept used in communication with a separate special term, and secondly, by the importance of introducing semantic clarity between closely related concepts of language units.

If we look at the semantic structure of the terms related to the pharmaceutical industry in English and Uzbek from a linguistic perspective, we can see that the terms in this field, like common words, have multiple meanings (polysemantic), synonymy, and antonymy. It should also be noted that, based on the results of our research, the concept of "term-specific meaning" is observed to be a somewhat relative phenomenon.

Today, the analysis and study of the synonymous properties of lexical units in paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations in linguistics and terminology is one of the urgent issues. Therefore, the fact that there have not yet been published fully translated multilingual (English-Uzbek) dictionaries directly related to pharmaceutical activity and pharmacy service is also proof of our opinion. Because, in addition to revealing information about the field, the subtleties of the meaning of terms, a dictionary of this content creates convenience for users by clearly expressing the content and essence of linguistic units that have been assimilated into our national language from the original Latin language and providing detailed explanations. In addition, the complexities of using these or those synonymous terms, the diversity of synonyms and their specific linguistic features in various genres of scientific speech, including scientific and professional texts (discourses), reveal.

It is necessary to study the different aspects of synonymous nomenclature related to pharmaceutical terminology in the languages being compared, including: structural (structural synonymy), denotative-significative (semantic synonymy), stylistic (stylistic synonymy), translation (interlingual synonymy), idiographic synonymy, distributive, functional and other types of synonymy.

Based on various pharmaceutical sources (drug annotations, instructions, literature, monographs, articles) in the languages being compared, terminological synonyms (absolute synonyms), doublets, in which the pharmaceutical terminology of two languages has absolutely the same meaning, are widespread.

Abbreviations in the terminology of the field are mainly manifested in the composition of pairs of synonymous doublets. Among them, certain lexemes are used in the abbreviated form of the term of the field, that is, the essential parts of a multi-component term participate in the process of abbreviation and include terminological elements. Below we have presented practical criteria for the use of abbreviated terminological synonyms.

In conclusion, we can say that the majority of terms used in pharmaceutical texts, scientific articles, and monographs of the languages being compared originally came to all languages from Latin and Greek through the intermediary of English. The Russian language also had a certain influence on the formation of pharmaceutical terminology in the Uzbek language. The phenomenon of borrowing words from other languages in the terminology of the field, in turn, led to the phenomenon of synonymy among pharmaceutical terms.

Synonymous nominations related to the pharmaceutical industry require the study of various aspects of the terminology of the industry, namely, structural (structural synonymy), denotative, significant (semantic synonymy), translation (interlingual synonymy), distributive and functional features. The lexical units existing in pharmaceutical terminology can be classified and described according to their semantic similarity into groups such as absolute synonyms or doublets (full synonyms within the industry), relative synonyms (incomplete - inter-industry synonyms) and abbreviated variants.

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