

THE PHENOMENON OF POLYSEMY IN PHARMACEUTICAL LEXICON

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Abstract. This article explains the difference between polysemy and homonymy, as well as the opinions of linguists on the phenomenon of polysemy, and explains the phenomenon of polysemy in words used as terms in three languages: English, Russian, and Uzbek.

Keywords: nomination, diachronic aspect, biomedicine, vaccine, induction, test, encapsulation, caramel, inhalation, anesthesia, blockade, diabetes, roentgen, diet.

In world linguistics, various aspects of the phenomenon of polysemy of words in English texts related to pharmacy and pharmaceuticals have been studied. However, to date, a comparative study of pharmaceutical terms in English, Russian and Uzbek, the polysemantic properties of terms in three languages belonging to different language families have not been subjected to a detailed, special analysis.

T.B. Nazarova, one of the linguists who studied the phenomenon of polysemy separately from the aspect of language and point, notes that there is an inextricable connection between polyfunctionality in words and terms and polysemy. In her opinion: "... where there are two meanings, there are two words", the scientist, approving the idea that "... where there are two meanings, there are two words", brings homonymy and polysemy to the status of complementary, equal phenomena.

On this issue, R.Z. Ginzburg expresses his opinion as follows: "...when it comes to the polysemantic properties of words, it must be admitted without hesitation that the process of mutual, linguistic communication and relations with various lexical meanings included in the semantic-structural composition of a word is meant.

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. The topic of polysemantic properties of terms has been the focus of attention not only of foreign, but also of domestic researchers. In particular, the problems of polysemy in Uzbek linguistics have been thoroughly analyzed in the studies of T. Aliqulov, M. Sodiqova, M. Mirtojiev, O.S. Akhmedov.

In fact, polysemantic (multiple-meaning) words are words that have more than one meaning in the process of speech. In English, Russian and Uzbek pharmaceutical terminology, the development of polysemy occurs as a result of a change in the semantic boundary of the word, further expansion or narrowing of its original meaning. For example, the English word growth is used in the general lexicon in the sense of growth, but in a narrower sense it is used in the sense of new emergence. The given example can be an example of the narrowing of the original meaning in the word. In the following example, we can give an example of the narrowing of the general meaning and the narrowing of the specific meaning in the term vaccine in 3 languages.

Initially, this concept meant a remedy for smallpox, and later it was called a vaccine as a remedy for other infections and viruses.

This term is derived from the name of the drug prepared from cowpox and used against smallpox - "cowpox". As a result, "vaccine" has three meanings: 1) vaccination against an infectious disease; 2) vaccination against smallpox; 3) vaccines against the currently popular COVID-19 and its various mutated and emerging strains. From the above definitions, we can see that the frequent use of the term in certain fields, in particular in the pharmaceutical and medical fields, has led to the emergence of new concepts of it, and the emergence of polysemy of terms.

According to E.I. Chupilina, interdisciplinary polysemy, which is associated with the semantic changes and assimilation of terms from other sciences into medical and pharmaceutical terminology, is currently widely used. Interdisciplinary terms also include words denoting general pharmacological and industrial concepts, regardless of the different branches of pharmacy. At the same time, the meanings of interdisciplinary polysemantic words, although they relate to different branches of special knowledge, are interconnected by direct and indirect relationships. For example, the term induction in physics means "inducing (any phenomenon)", in pharmacy, that is, their meanings are functionally interconnected.

Inhalation - 1) the introduction of any gaseous substances or aerosols into the respiratory system; 2) a method of introducing drugs or biologically active substances into the body for therapeutic and prophylactic purposes based on a certain process.

Anesthesia - 1) loss of the ability to feel pain; 2) unconsciousness; killing a person to make them insensitive to pain.

Blockade - 1) blockade, siege, encirclement, encirclement; 2) blockade (cutting off the communication of one state with another, isolating them); for example: economic blockade; 3) medical. Blockade (stopping the function of an organ or part of it, its work activity); For example; novocaine blockade, blockade with novocaine.

Restriction, prohibition - 1) stopping the drug from being put into clinical trials for some reason; 2) withdrawing the drug from sale, We can observe that attempts to find an Uzbek alternative to Russian international pharmaceutical terms in most cases do not give a positive result, that is, the Uzbek alternative does not reveal the original meaning of the term. For example; we cannot say that it is correct to express it in the form of diabetes - sugar disease, vitamin - druggist, patronage - informer, stationary - resident doctor, thrombus - clot. Therefore, it is advisable to use Russian-international terms themselves. Therefore, it is necessary to recognize that most pharmaceutical terms have entered the Russian language from other foreign languages.

In linguistics, metaphor, as one of the methods of expressing stylistic meaning, forms the basis of many semantic processes, such as the development of synonymy, the emergence of new meanings, the formation of polysemy, the development of emotional-expressive lexicon of terminology. We will try to reveal the metaphorical relationships between the meanings of polysemantic terms through the following examples. For example, in Uzbek; head - 1) the head, the base of the lower jaw, the posterior lower edge of its horn, the apex of the mastoid process and the upper part of the human body, limited by a line drawn from the external occipital protuberance; 2) the part of some organs that is separated from the body and has a somewhat

rounded shape; 3) nasadka, triad. Mouth - 1) the space between the two lips and the two jaws, the anterior cleft of the oral cavity, the anterior "mouth" of the oral cavity

X-ray - 1) x-ray, x-rays; 2) x-ray machine; 3) x-ray (machine) x-ray; send a patient for x-ray (machine); 4) x-ray (unit of measurement of radiation). The widespread polysemy in closely related fields can create difficulties in the process of professional communication, especially in scientific research conducted at the intersection of several fields of knowledge. These complexities were also revealed as a result of our research. For example: drug instructions consist of information such as the name of the drug, active ingredient, dosage form, composition, description, pharmacotherapeutic group, pharmacological properties, application, method of administration and dosage, side effects, contraindications, special instructions, overdose, release form, storage conditions, and the procedure for dispensing in pharmacies.

Most pharmaceutical terms in drug labels are also actively used in medical terminology, and vice versa, most medical terms also serve as a means of meaning in pharmaceutical terminology. Therefore, studying the terminology of the two fields in conjunction with each other is considered a rather effective method. In addition, the concept of medical terms covers to a certain extent the terminological units of the terminology of the two fields.

In the pharmaceutical lexicon, the term diet (dieta) also has a polysemantic nature in English, the first meaning is diet, that is, diet, and the second meaning is used in the context of nutrition. For example: He discounted the possibility that the diet, the water served as drink, defective ventilation and defective sewage could have been the cause. In Uzbek: He discounted the possibility that the diet, the water served as drink, defective ventilation and defective sewage could have been the cause. According to the results of the study, special attention should be paid to the context when translating texts related to the pharmaceutical sector. Because it is important to correctly translate the meaning of polysemantic terms, the nomination surrounding their semantic environment, and not to lose the integral connection in their meanings, otherwise the translation of the text will be incorrect or semantically confusing. No matter how many meanings a polysemantic (multiple-meaning) word has, there will still be an integral semantic connection, a common sign between that object, event, or action.

Based on the results of the above analysis, the phenomenon of polysemy in English, Russian and Uzbek pharmaceutical terminology is of great importance in the formation of terms and in the translation processes. Therefore, their in-depth and comprehensive study poses a number of difficulties. In particular, in the medical dictionaries of each language, national language features prevail. For example, if Russian colloquial terms are reflected in pharmaceutical terms, then English colloquial terms have a number of advantages over Russian pharmaceutical terminology, while Latin borrowings have gained a number of advantages. Regardless of the language from which the term is borrowed, it must be adapted to the pronunciation norms of that language, and it must be subject to the rules of spelling, phonetics, **REFERENCES USED:**

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