



FUNCTIONAL AND SEMANTIC ASPECTS OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMS

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ABSTRACT

In this study, an attempt was made to identify the features of the functioning of semantic simplifications using the vocabulary example of English origin. Over time, some borrowed words undergo a process of simplification, i.e. the loss by the word of the previous etymological connections with the prototype as a result of which the word from the motivated name of the object of objective reality becomes an unmotivated name. The analysis includes a description of semantic adaptation, the functioning of these terms in three languages, namely English, Russian and Uzbek to trace the conditionality of the lexicographic representation of the term.

It is established that when the prototype and the borrowed word are correlated, the verb form is lost by the prototype, the borrowed word begins to be used in Uzbek only for the nomination of objects, phenomena and concepts. In the source language, words formed from the verb stem using suffixes are perceived as divisible, compound terms of the structural type "verb suffix". However, in the receptor language they are formed as indivisible terms. Thus, we investigated the process of de-etymologization with borrowed words from other languages.

KEYWORDS: *borrowing, term, etymology, terminology, pharmaceutical vocabulary, historical aspects.*

Language changes, enriches, and in some cases even simplifies. The various aspects of a language vary in different ways - its grammatical structure, phonetic system, sound system and its vocabulary. Day by day the vocabulary of the language changes in society and in the world. Also, the emergence of new technologies, the implementation of innovative projects, and the spread of new technology, phenomena, and scientific discoveries have a huge impact on the vocabulary of a particular language. Different processes take place inside the language - some words are supplanted by others; previously completely unrelated words enter synonymous with each other, forming new meanings; borrowed terminology plays an important role in this process, enriching the vocabulary of the language with new terms.

Terminology plays an important role in the professional communication of specialists. Being a part of the scientific apparatus, terminology makes it possible to know the laws of the research process, to determine the

channels of interaction with other elements of a certain field of science.

In modern conditions of development of science and technology, the interest in the study of professional vocabulary of a particular field of knowledge is growing significantly. Close attention to the language of various specialties is due, first of all, to the fact that special vocabulary occupies an important place in the system of a nationwide language. As a result of the development of healthcare, the terminology of the medical and, in particular, pharmaceutical language is constantly expanding; this accordingly entails the need for inventory, unification and codification of lexical units of the pharmacy language as a separate healthcare industry.

Pharmaceutical terms are one of the oldest professional terminologies; it was formed on its own linguistic basis, assimilating everything that world civilization developed at the time of its creation. Pharmaceutical terminology is not a permanent system; it lives, changes, adapts to the needs of modernity. The



history of the development of medicine, the change of scientific views, the integration and differentiation of disciplines, cultural ties, the influence of the lexical and semantic system of language - all this is reflected in the stylistic heterogeneity of medical terminology [1].

As you know, etymology (from other Greek: "true" + "teaching") is a section of linguistics that studies the origin of words. It establishes a vocabulary composition from the point of view of the emergence of its various strata, revealing the functional and stylistic characteristics of words, exploring historically determined changes and the updating process (the derivation of old words and the process of the appearance of new ones) [2].

Gradually, a word of foreign origin, thanks to its frequent use in oral and written form, takes root and even a gradual displacement from the linguistic use of those words that were previously used - originally Uzbek words. Its external form takes on a stable form; the word is adapted according to the norms of the receptor language. This process is called - the process of borrowing or entering a word into a new language environment. At this stage, there is still a strong semantic influence of the source language.

The next stage is the assimilation of a foreign language word among the native speakers of one language; folk etymology begins to take effect. When a word of foreign origin is perceived as incomprehensible, they try to fill its empty sound form with the content of a close-sounding and close-in-meaning original word.

The last stage of the penetration of a foreign word into a borrowing language is rooting, when the word is widely used among native speakers of the receiving language and is fully adapted according to the rules of the grammar of this language.

It is included in a full-fledged life: it can grow with cognate words, form abbreviations, and acquire new shades of meanings.

We consider lexical units of English origin, which went into Uzbek reality and there was a break in the semantic connection of the English prototype and the borrowed word.

The borrowed word from the English "Elixir" Russian «Эликсир» prototype has found wide application in Uzbek and has penetrated into various spheres of life: cosmetic use, as a means of protection, technical use. In the Uzbek language two semantic meanings of the word were attached: 1. Contains fluorides for protection against cavities caused by harmful organic acids; 2. A powerful fusion of precious natural ingredients and breakthrough technology.

When borrowing a new word from a foreign language environment into the languages, the main feature is the expression of the characteristic features of the concept. Consider the word drive is an English borrowing from the verb to drive, which has a number of meanings:

Stretch is borrowed from the English verb "to stretch" – "стрейч". In Russian and Uzbek, only a noun form is

used with the meaning 'a special kind of any material to which a synthetic elastic thread is added during the manufacturing processes. The English combination of -ey vowels is read as [ei] and English stretch has been recorded in dictionaries. Gradually, with the phonetic adaptation of a foreign language word in Russian, the English word stretch underwent the phenomenon of sound transformation and now we note in the media the following spelling of stretch [3].

In English, the names of this product have semantic meaning, for example, Radix - (trademark) is a Latin word for "root", Remedy - (trademark) a medicine or treatment for a disease or injury.

The word "Vein" have functional - semantic meaning: 1) a tube that carries blood to the heart from the other parts of the body (anatomy), 2) A vein is also any of the many small tubes in

the leaves of plants that carry sap (= liquid containing a plant's food) (biology) [4]. The word sticker is borrowed from English into Uzbek and Russian. In English, the sticker noun was formed from the verb to stick (-glue, stick) using the suffix -er. In Uzbek, the sticker was borrowed as an indivisible word and entered the synonymous series of the word sticker.

A sticker - 'a type of a piece of paper or plastic, adhesive, sticky on one side, and usually with a design on the other' [5]. As noted above, when the terms move from one language environment to another, they begin to take root, adapt to new conditions of existence. Gradually, already in the borrowed language new functional - semantic meanings appear that were absent in the source language.

The word sticker turned into Uzbek with the meaning - 'sticker (label or other message printed on self-adhesive paper)' Over time, other meanings formed in Uzbek: 1. image (usually advertising) intended for posting on blogs and forum statuses; 2. The professional name of the dry glue stick or the replacement core of the glue gun; 3. Self-adhesive small form of printing. Many of these meanings of the word sticker are not fixed in modern dictionaries of Uzbek.

Present stickers have different purposes and are used as advertising stickers. They are used to disseminate information related to the services provided by the company. You can use the sticker for other purposes, for example, you can paint a car with brand advertising of a company or product.

Stapler - 'a machine that inserts staples into sheets of paper, to hold them together'. Stapler - 'a device for fastening sheets of paper using wire brackets' [6]. The word stapler is a noun in the Russian language. The stapler English is derived from the verb to staple (staple; staple) and -er suffix. The -er suffix is used to form a noun with the 'meaning the executor of the action or the instrument with which the action is performed'.

The word "stapler" can actually refer to a number of different devices of varying uses. In addition to joining paper sheets together, staplers can also be used in a surgical setting to join tissue together with surgical



staples to close a surgical wound (much in the same way as sutures).

Science and technology are developing and new devices and products of a technical nature appear. Following the stapler, the Russian language includes the anti-stapler token. Antistapler - 'device for removing staples from a stapler'. The word anti-stapler appeared by adding the prefix anti- (Greek anti - against, pre) to the root of the word stapler. Note that the prefix anti is used with other words to express the opposite or opposition.

The next example, which has found wide application in various fields, is the word scanner from the English word scanner and the verb to scan. Scanner - 1. a device for examining something or recording something using beams of light sound or X-rays; 2. a machine used by doctors to produce a picture of the inside of a person's body on a computer screen; 3. a piece of equipment for receiving and sending radar signals. Scanner -1. those a device sequentially viewing an object, image or three-dimensional space and creating analog or digital signals corresponding to the physical state of each part of the object being viewed; 2. Information a reader in computer systems; 3. Biology: device for radioisotope diagnostics.

The term scanner entered the modern Uzbek as professionalism and has expanded the scope of use so much that it has lost its special character of use and has become a common word. This is due to the widespread use of a device that did not exist before at all, and with the use of a computer in all spheres of human life: in offices (a device for reading a two-dimensional (flat) image and presenting it in electronic raster form), enterprises (a device or program that implements scanning, i.e. researching an object, observing it or reading its parameters), in supermarkets and large stores (a device for reading information presented in the form of a bar code.), in medicine (a device that reads the pattern of the retina), in science (a reader of the papillary pattern of the fingertips), when paying utility bills (a device for automated reading of service information, personal data), as well as a software tool in the field of network technologies, etc. .

The word scanner is derived from the English verb to scan and the suffix **-er** (an identifying tool by which an action is performed). With the word scanner in Uzbek, the verb is also borrowed to scan (to scan). In the actual Uzbek language, the verb scan did not exist. The verb scan when switching to Uzbek acquired the following functional - semantic meanings according to the Explanatory Dictionary of Foreign Words: '1. those continuously view the space or whatever, an object, successively moving from one section to another. Scan the space with a radar beam. 2. Information. receive information using a scanner (in the 2nd value). 3. Biology. those using special devices to obtain information about the distribution in any organ of a person or animal of radioactive isotopes that are introduced there for diagnostic or other purposes. The verb to scan, in addition to the presented functional -

semantic meanings in the Uzbek language, in the English language has the following options: '1. to look at smth, carefully especially because you are looking for a particular thing or person (keep an eye on smth.); 2. to look quickly but not carefully at a document (to scan a document quickly (inattentively)); to have a regular rhythm according to fixed rule (rhyme). In Uzbek, the word scan undergoes a process of narrowing the functional - semantic meaning of the word.

This article attempts to analyze various aspects of the simplification or simplification process. The de-etimologization process of Uzbek languages is widely used in the development of new foreign words. Many new words are borrowed in Uzbek language for the nomination of new objects, phenomena, processes. The word, adapts itself in the receptor language, takes a certain place in the functional - semantic structure of the language (the totality of meanings that the prototype possesses) is assimilated. In many cases, borrowing as part of speech, are nouns, and, in turn, for the functional - semantic development of a foreign language word in Uzbek, they also bring verbs from the source language. Thus, the Uzbek language is enriched not only with nouns, but also with verbs and adjectives.

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