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Lexical-Semantic Characteristics of Neologisms in Medical Terms

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ANNOTATION

In this article, neologism features and stylistic features of medical terms borrowed from the English language are scientifically and theoretically analyzed.

KEYWORDS: Neologism, individual and universal neologisms, Brucella microbe, own layer, assimilated layer, R. Doniyorov, A. Usmonkhojayev, V.Y. Avakov, E.I. Basitkhanova, etc.

The literary Uzbek language has a centuries-old history, and at each stage of development, it is distinguished by certain characteristics and develops and becomes richer. Language plays an important role in forming and expressing thoughts, expressing impressions, feelings, and experiences. The more the language used for the interaction of society members with each other is improved, the more clearly and effectively the thought is expressed. One of the rich sources of the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language, which also serves as an important educational tool, is the neologisms that enter our speech as a result of the development of the human society. New words in our speech are called neologisms.

Neologism - Greek "neos" means new. Neologisms are characterized by the fact that they belong to the language in general or are specific to the speech of a single person. Any neologism occurs initially in individual speech. For example, the medical units that we want to study first appeared individually in the speech of medical workers, in the speech of a small group, in their lexicon. If such neologisms are recognized by many people, if they are formed in accordance with the laws of language development and are considered necessary to convey a certain meaning in the language, then they become universal neologisms, quickly and easily assimilated into the speech process. If it does not meet such requirements, it will remain within the scope of individual speech. From this point of view, medical units borrowed from English, as well as all languages, can be characterized as individual and universal neologisms. A universal neologism gets absorbed into our language, loses its novelty after being used for a certain period of time, and in many cases becomes a lexeme. A lexeme is a neologism as a whole, it can be called a neologism sememe.

Neologism-lexeme and neologism-sememe are essentially the same phenomenon, because both are based on lexical meaning. The first new meaning is a single-meaning lexeme, and the second is the next new meaning of a multi-meaning lexeme. For example: let's take as an example the neologism of the medical unit "Brucellosis" borrowed from the English language; this term originally meant a person's name. The name of the English doctor D. Bruce, who discovered the Brucella microbe, is considered a neologism-lexeme in this

initial case. In medicine, black leprosy is a serious infectious disease that occurs in domestic animals and is transmitted to humans through their milk, meat, and blood [1]. The fact that this term means the name of a dangerous and contagious disease in the countries of the world is an example of a neologism - semema.

Rather than the development of lexical meaning, lexeme creation and lexeme acquisition in the language are quantitatively superior, therefore there are more neologism-lexemes than lexemes-sememes. Not every new lexeme is a neologism. For example, words such as stock market and computer are lexemes that entered the Uzbek language recently. But these lexemes cannot be called neologisms. Because these lexemes have lost their novelty in the modern Uzbek language and have become common lexemes.

Therefore, each stage of language development has its own neologism, the phenomenon considered a neologism at one stage is not necessarily a neologism at the second stage. In general, each language grows and improves according to its laws of development based on its vocabulary and grammatical structure. In addition, as a result of economic, cultural, and political relations between peoples, within the framework of one language, units specific to system linguistics are transferred to the second language and become its wealth by being absorbed into this language. From this point of view, two layers are distinguished in the vocabulary of the modern Uzbek literary language.

1. Own layer, 2. Owned layer.

Own layer means lexemes originally belonging to this language and their creations based on them, as well as creations from lexemes of other languages with their own affixes. Lexemes borrowed from other languages play an important role in the lexical development of the modern Uzbek literary language. The sources of lexeme acquisition in the Uzbek language were different in different periods. Persian and Arabic languages are indicated as the oldest sources of lexeme acquisition in Uzbek language. The acquisition of lexemes from the Russian language started much later. The acquisition of lexemes from Persian and Arabic languages, which was historically abundant, is now rare. The modern Uzbek language was replaced by words borrowed from Russian, especially from Western languages, especially English. Lexemes borrowed from the English language occupy an important place in the vocabulary of the current literary Uzbek language. The course of the development of the language shows that the acquired layer is getting richer due to lexemes. In recent times, in the process of enriching the vocabulary, mastering is becoming more important than creating one's own. Because mastering is a relatively easier way than making one's own. The progress of the society at such a fast pace as it is today requires the present responsibility in the language practice as well. "The main reason for the increase in language acquisition is the rapid development of society" [2].

Lexemes borrowed from the English language have a special place in the enrichment of the lexicon of the current Uzbek literary language. This situation is also clearly visible in the system of medical terms. In many cases, when words, especially terms, are formally divided into types, the terms compound, double, complex, compositional, and compound are used for units consisting of more than one root. Also, the meeting of the terms only in the field speech, by itself causes their infrequent use and causes them not to be "smoothed" as linguistic units like universal language units, and the formal-semantic compatibility of most of the terms in the system of terms causes. After all, in such terms, the free association in form, and the tendency to express a specific concept prevails in terms of meaning. Linguist R. Doniyorov divides the terms into single and compound terms.[3]

The term compound words in general linguistics is called "combined term compound" in relation to the terminological systems of the same type, i.e., a new lexical unit formed by combining two or more

independent terms or term elements - a new integral term. It is appropriate to use it. Medical terms borrowed from the English language have the same characteristics. When medical terms are studied in the order of professional terms in linguistics, they are considered universal in the stage of social life of a person's society. Because the terms used in the field of medicine have internal divisions according to their nature. This issue is the next scientific research and task of lexical terminology.

Great experience and achievements have been achieved in the compilation of dictionaries of terms used in the field of medicine in our republic. In 1999, Academician of FA of Uzbekistan Y.Kh. In the "Russian-Latin-Uzbek terms dictionary" published by "Kamalak" and "Hamshira" publishing houses under the editor-in-chief of Torakulov, medical terms are listed in alphabetical order, their Uzbek alternatives and explanations are given. "Large medical etymological dictionary" (Russian-Latin-Uzbek) (Bolshoy meditsinitskiy etymologicheskii slovar) published in "Noshir" publishing house in 2010 under the co-authorship of A.Usmonkho'jayev, V.Y.Avakov, E.I.Basitkhanova is an etymological dictionary in our country. took the efforts to create horses to a higher level. In the same year, A. Usmonkho'jayev, F.I. Basitkhanova, P.H. Nazirov, S.M. "Encyclopedic dictionary of medical terms" (Ensiklopedicheskiy slovar meditsinskiy terminov) published by "Sogdiyona" publishing house in collaboration with Tirakhanova consists of two volumes and is directed to the interpretation of more than 20,000 terms and concepts used in modern medicine. [4] The terms from the dictionary are listed in Cyrillic and new Uzbek script. When the time comes, it is necessary to show that the work of A. Usmonkhojayev, who is diligent in compiling dictionaries of medical terms, deserves special recognition. . In 2013, the scientist's "Big medical dictionary" (Russian-Latin-Uzbek) (Bolshoy meditsinitskiy uchebnyi slovar) in the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin alphabet, published by the scientist in 2013, has about 10,000 valuable in that it covers clinical concepts and medical terms.

When it comes to dictionaries of medical terms, it is necessary not to ignore A. Kasimov's four-volume "Annotated Dictionary of Medical Terms". The volume of the book has increased due to the fact that compound terms made from Uzbek and international words are given individually. Conducting scientific-theoretical research with a dictionary of medical terms borrowed from the English language is still an empty and demanding field of linguistics. The task of fully and correctly using the opportunities of the state language in medicine and other fields is aimed at the further development of field linguistics, including one of its forms - the product of the integration of medicine and linguistics - medical linguistics. Because in Uzbek linguistics, medical linguistics is a new field that is being formed, and despite the fact that the structure of the problems that need to be researched, its richness, and the issues related to medical terms and terms have been studied to a certain extent, this problem remains open in the linguistics of the field. The development of the lexicon of medical terms and terms ensures that the terminological system is updated and developed. A lot of medical texts and speech of specialists (doctors, medical workers) have their native language alternatives, and the phenomenon of using scientific terms and terms is observed, which is an indication that it is not intended to prevent medical concepts and information from being accepted by native speakers. . Naturally, it cannot be ruled out that in the communication between the doctor and the patient, medical terms appear in accordance with the communicative intention in cases where the information about the disease and its course is not disclosed. But maintaining human health, reducing the risk of disease, finding a cure faster, achieving efficiency in the treatment process, the doctor's speech depends on the speech skills and speech culture, professional ethics, speech situations require language tools and linguistic capabilities. the consequences of not using it appropriately can be disastrous. If the structure of medical speech, linguistic means, their scientific inventory is evaluated in the linguistic prism, the compliance with the requirements of medical

professionalism is determined on the basis of medical science. In this place, medical units borrowed from other languages, especially from English

It is important for medical terms to be popular and equally understandable for all members of society. For this reason, "even if the interpretation in linguistic and medical paradigms differs, the doctor's speech and means of expression are always considered relevant at the intersection of medicine and linguistics" [5]. As we mentioned above, the language has a dynamic nature, and its lexical composition is under the influence of social factors and changes. this phenomenon is a natural phenomenon. "Borrowed words are usually adopted from another language when there is no term for a new object, concept or situation in one language" [6]. This opinion is relative, because in the speech of each nation there may be early versions of native words.

The first ideas about loanwords can be found in Einar Haugen and Uriel Weiner Haugen's "Analysis of Linguistic Loanwords" (1950). They distinguish three main groups of appropriations. Jefferson Otto also gives examples of appropriations in his book "Language" (1959). O.S. Akhmanova [7] and T.B. Jeribilo gave a sufficient definition of borrowings in the book "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" [8]. refers to the lexical set of other languages for defining objects. T.V. Jeribilo, in turn, gave the following definition: the acquisition of the words of the second language by one or another language, phonetically and morphologically adapting them to the working conditions of the language system, is an objective regularity of the development of the vocabulary of any language. According to A.E. Khudaykulov, acquisitions are transferred from one language to another directly or with the help of an intermediary language. Most of the time, acquisitions occur because there is no alternative word for the vocabulary of the language.[9]

Today, there are people who communicate in English in almost all countries of the world. This ensures that words from different languages enter the Uzbek language. As the vocabulary of the language develops in accordance with the changes in society , in the enrichment of the Uzbek lexicon, borrowed words are in the first place. N.A. Baskakov's first theoretical works on Turkisms, such as "Turkish Languages" (1960), "Introduction to the Study of Turkish Languages" (1969), "Historical-Typological Morphology of Turkish Languages" (1979), are among the most important achievements of the science of terminology.[10]

In some cases, acquisitions obey the phonetic grammar and word formation rules of the receiving language, "break" them and gradually find their place in it. In some cases, they remain around the lexical system as "foreign" exoticisms used to describe people's customs and daily life, and are used to give a specific tone to a certain text. Taking into account the necessity of medical terms adopted from the English language as a need for an important part of society, we considered it appropriate to include these terms in the field of logistic terminology.

Logistics is a complex terminology that implements organizational activities. In recent years, important scientific and theoretical studies have been created in the development of the science of terminology. This situation is related to the rapid development of all areas of knowledge in this field. The description of the terminology of any field of activity is the most important direction in its development. is considered "It is wrong to call logistics terminology a completely new knowledge, because it is formed from management that intersects with other areas of management and that is why it is closely related to each other." English-language medical units are also of special importance due to their social nature.

Therefore, medical units adopted from English have an important and worthy place in the development system of the Uzbek language lexicon. They are distinguished by the fact that they have a social character and are related to the public interest. Medical terms borrowed from English occupy a worthy place in the development

of the terminology science system in Uzbek linguistics. Corpus linguistics of linguistics acquires scientific-theoretical importance in the development of research. The services of linguists in creating encyclopedic and explanatory dictionaries of medical terms were incomparable, and based on this scientific and theoretical experience, it became possible to create dictionaries of various fields.

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