

THE ENTRY OF NEOLOGISMS INTO THE PHARMACEUTICAL LEXICON

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the research of foreign and domestic scholars on neologisms, their general classification and description of neologisms, their relevance, individual stylistic and occasional types, ways of emergence, lexical and semantic neologisms, their classification and grouping, formation, and reduction.

**Keywords:** globalization, covid, nominative, significant, telemedicine, nanomedicine, telesurgery, OLIMP, anatomy, University of Surrey, SPID, Moderna.

In the era of globalization, as a result of the socio-economic development taking place in our country, special attention is paid to each sphere, in particular, extralinguistic factors such as reforms, changes, innovations (updates) in the pharmaceutical sector can be interpreted as an important impetus for the development of the lexical layer of the language. Such updates require the rapid introduction of a stream of international terms and neologisms into the lexical layer of the language and their active use. Therefore, it is the need of the hour for specialists in the field to correctly use concepts and terminology-neologisms related to their profession, to have comprehensive knowledge and skills about their content and essence.

At this point, it is appropriate to acknowledge foreign and domestic scholars who have studied neologisms and phraseologisms. For example, the studies of foreign scholars such as Gabriella Durham, Wei Liu, Liu Wenyu, Elisa Ratih, Rosalind Gusdian, and Vicky Hollett are devoted to the problems of the introduction, assimilation, active use in communication, and translation of neologisms related to the pharmaceutical and medical fields of the English language, taking into account their specific lexical and semantic characteristics.

The sources studied show that today, many scientific research works devoted to neologisms are being published in world linguistics. This indicates that the issue of neologization in the language is relevant and of particular importance in linguistics. The research conducted by local linguists and specialists in the field on scientific, theoretical and practical research on pharmaceutical and medical terminology in the Uzbek language is a great contribution to the development of the field. For example: Y. Toraqulov, H. Abdullayev, A. Qosimov, F. Nosirov, Sh. Abdurakhmonov have done significant work on systematizing and regulating terms related to the field of medicine.

If we treat terms as products of scientific and technical progress, then naturally they first enter the speech unit as neologisms. It is worth noting that linguists also include neologisms in the list of speech units.

At this point, it would be appropriate to briefly explain the concept of neologism. Etymologically, neologism is Greek. neos-new-logos-word. In the process of our research, there was a need to study the history of the word neologism. When we turned to the Oxford English Dictionary, we came across the word neologist, which appeared at the beginning of the 19th century and has two



meanings: 1) Neologist - a person who makes a new discovery or is expressed in the form of a new word; 2) Neologist - a person who deals with theology or religious issues. The ideas and considerations we have put forward are directly related to the first definition given, and it is appropriate to study the word neologism from this perspective.

In fact, a neologism is a word or phrase or any linguistic unit created to express something new, concepts, which has not yet fully developed into a regular lexical unit, has not yet taken a firm place in dictionaries.

It should be noted here that, in fact, there are individual stylistic and occasional types of neologisms, and in scientific and artistic contexts, the image of a character is created based on stylistic requirements. There are the following types of neologisms adopted in the language:

- 1) Variable neologisms - these are adopted neologisms that are used in a narrow sense by representatives of a single culture with a new meaning;
- 2) Widespread neologisms - such neologisms are adopted neologisms that are used by members of society, but have not yet been fully linguistically accepted;
- 3) Stable neologisms - these are adopted neologisms that are known to everyone, are constantly used and have continuity.

Linguist P. Newmark, who has devoted a number of his significant works to the problems of neologisms in the language, emphasizes: “newly created words, word combinations, expressions that have not yet been included in the dictionary, a new meaning of an existing word, and words borrowed from another language are neologisms.” In this sense, we consider it appropriate to give seven groups of pharmaceutical terms in the languages being compared in terms of lexical-semantic and functional semantics in the following form.

1. Expression of new directions in pharmaceuticals and medicine through neologisms. For example: telemedicine, nanomedicine, psychoneuroimmunology, biotechnology, nanotechnology, telesurgery, microprosthesis, etc.
2. Along with the emergence of new directions in pharmaceuticals and medicine, the second place is occupied by term-neologisms expressing the names of new specializations. These are: radiosurgeon, healthy aging specialist, biopharmacologist, biopharmacist, nanotechnologist, telesurgeon.
3. Term-neologisms denoting new technologies used in pharmaceuticals and medicine that are currently actively used, most of which were borrowed from other languages: nilotinib therapy, resetting (re-adaptation of some body cells to the transplanted site)
4. Term-neologisms denoting new equipment, apparatus and gadgets used in pharmaceuticals and medicine: nanocapsule, microbrush (a special tool for cleaning teeth), remote-controlled lithotripter, inlay, pinkey mold (prosthesis).
5. Term-neologisms denoting new diseases and their strains in pharmaceuticals and medicine: AIDS, COVID-19; SARS-COV-2; COV-ID/COVID-status; saturation, alpha, beta, delta, yota-coronavirus strains, glossophobia, graphomania, bird flu, swine flu, heartworm, etc.
6. Alternative, that is, non-traditional medicine, in other words, terms-neologisms that have entered the national, traditional medicine of each people. For example: hemoscanner,



ethnomedicine, mustard, Shirin disease (diabetes mellitus), etc. Folk medicine is understood as both physical and spiritual treatment not with modern medical technology, but with the help of natural herbs, medicinal plants, and extrasensory methods. They are the main terms-neologisms belonging to the lexical-semantic group, formed as a result of the combination of two or more lexemes.

7. Anatomical terms-neologisms, that is, they refer to the formation of a lexeme related to the body parts or the field of anatomy in the form of a new neologism as a result of new discoveries. For example: Dua shell (layer) - dua layer, one of the layers of the cornea of the eye. Its discovery was announced in July 2013.

According to Sh. Rahmatullayev, belonging to a language in general can also be characteristic of the speech of individual people. According to Kh. Akhmad, a researcher at the University of Surrey, the formation of neologisms is a unique phenomenon that supports changes in the language and demonstrates the ability of a particular language to withstand negative pressure from other languages and cultures.

In recent years, the further acceleration of this field, the emergence of new types of drugs and preparations, the continuous emergence of terms and neologisms in the field also creates some problems related to the nominative activity in the language. In this process, mixed, complex, confusing and confusing concepts are also emerging. In order to prevent this situation, it is necessary to regulate the pharmaceutical lexicon in English, Russian and Uzbek, unify terminological units, and develop rules and criteria for their appropriate use based on certain criteria.

1) Neologisms characterizing new knowledge in science are inextricably linked with new discoveries in the field of pharmacy. For example, at the end of the 20th century, neologisms with the prefix bio-appeared in English, Russian and Uzbek. For example: uzb. biopotential-eng. biopotentialrus. Biopotential-tar. uzb. bioritmologiya-eng. biorhytmology-rus.bioritmologiya-tarj.

2) The next type includes neologisms that were previously used, but are currently active in the language of pharmacy and medicine. For example: the words medicine and pharmacy have begun to be actively used in terminology in the last few decades. Initially, these neologisms were replaced by words such as medicine, medicine and dorulfunun

Pharmaceutical and medical terminology should be clear, meaningful and understandable to specialists in the field. Most of the industry neologisms in the Russian and Uzbek languages came in through adaptation or borrowing from English. For example: allergy, depression, lipolifting, phytotherapy, plasmolifting, 3D bioprinting and head. This is explained by internal processes in the language, as well as extralinguistic factors, in addition, the dominance of English in the pharmaceutical and medical field.

As a result of the analysis of pharmaceutical materials, we found that neologisms in the terminology of the field are formed according to certain models. There are various methods of forming neologisms, and we tried to consider effective methods of forming neologisms of the field using examples, such as suffixation, prefixation, addition of words to words and abbreviation. The suffixation method is one of the effective methods of forming term-neologisms of the field. This method is actively used in the formation of new words and thus creates the property of adaptability to any word class (in most cases it is observed in Russian-language terms). For example: AIDS- AIDS center. Biolactation-biolacator, etc.



We can observe that this method is ineffective in Uzbek and English pharmaceutical neologisms.

Judging from the analyzed materials, the majority of pharmaceutical neologisms in the three languages are 75% nouns, in second place are adjectives - 13%, word combinations - 6% (consisting of noun and adjective word classes), verbs - 5%, and only 1% are terms related to the adverbial word class. Among the productive methods of forming neologisms in the pharmaceutical terminology of the languages being compared, affixation and word addition methods are also of great importance. These are: directions of the pharmaceutical industry, industry professionals, pharmaceutical technologies, gadgets, names of new diseases, neologisms related to non-traditional medicine and medicine, etc.

Thus, in connection with the rapid development of science, pharmaceutical terminology is also being replenished with new terms and neologisms. This indicates that positive dynamic processes are taking place not only in the pharmaceutical language, but also in the general literary language.

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