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INDEXING

PHENOMENA OF ANTONYMY AND SYNONOMY IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Until recently, it was believed that synonymy as a phenomenon is not characteristic of terminology, and one of the primary requirements for the term was the absence of synonyms. Due to the fact that the term is not a special word, but only a word in a special function, it must be characterized by the same linguistic phenomena as any other word of the general literary language, and therefore the phenomenon of synonymy. In terminology, synonyms are correlated with the same phenomenon, concept or object; they cannot characterize its various properties. In this regard, this phenomenon is recognized by some researchers as a terminological duplication.

KEYWORDS

Synonyms, terminology, phenomenon, disease, "jaundice", "icterus", "hepatitis", morphological, syntactic and morphological-syntactic.

INTRODUCTION

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Synonyms in terminology are characterized by a different nature and other functions. Here they are, as a rule, devoid of stylistic functions. The main factor in the appearance of synonyms (doublets) in terminology is often different sources of term formation. The practice of forming and implementing terms is evidence that this lexico-semantic phenomenon is becoming increasingly regular for terminology, and this layer of vocabulary is characterized, as a rule, by absolute synonymy. Terminological synonyms are characterized by absolute semantic interchangeability, as a result of which the terms synonyms must be considered as completely identical in meaning and interchangeable in any context (Azizova, 2016). It should be noted in this regard that certain concepts of medicine have several synonyms; for example, the concept of "tumor" in English is expressed in terms.

- Tumour,
- Mass,
- Growth,
- Swelling,
- Neoplasm,
- Formation,
- Blastoma,
- Cancer (BARMS).

A number of synonyms in English express the concept of "disease":

- Disease,
- Illness,
- Sickness,
- Ailment,
- Disorder,
- Trouble,

- Distress,
- Disturbance (BARMS).

As a result of the study of the lexico-semantic process of synonymy in the sublanguage of medicine, it was revealed that its distribution, especially in newly emerging terminological systems, is due to the following extralinguistic factors.

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1) A certain field of knowledge is being developed simultaneously in several different countries and, with extensive contacts, information is exchanged, and hence terms;

2) In their works, many authors often introduce their own terms, in particular, to nominate newly emerging objects and concepts;

3) The approach to the study of certain phenomena is carried out by scientists from different points of view, in connection with which, various characteristic features of one particular concept are fixed. That is why a separate part of the synonymous terms are individual in nature (Azizova, 2016: 90-92).

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

For clarity, we will demonstrate the following synonymic series, which includes international terminological combinations of a free and connected type, a national equivalent, as well as an eponymous term in English:

• Virus hepatitis –anticteric hepatits - anicteric viral hepatitis, hepatitis A - hepatitis A; Botkin's disease – Botkin's disease; icterus - Jaundice, viral jaundice - viral jaundice; infectious hepatitis - infectious hepatitis; epidemic hepatitis - epidemic hepatitis;

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• hepatitis B - inoculation hepatitis - inoculation hepatitis; serum hepatitis - serum hepatitis; transfusion hepatitis - post-transfusion hepatitis; inoculation jaundice - inoculation jaundice; syringe jaundice - vaccination jaundice / syringe jaundice.

From the above examples, it can be seen that the concept of "hepatitis" in English corresponds to the lexemes "jaundice", "icterus", "hepatitis", that is, there are synonymous series in English.

Along with this, synonyms are the result of the synchronous functioning of two varieties of the designation of a concept in medical terminology full and short. In this case, a short form can be created either by lexical abbreviation of a terminological combination, or by replacing the combination with a single-word designation (derived, abbreviated or compound word).

This is a natural situation in terminology for the emergence of synonyms in the language of science as a whole. This also includes cases of parallel functioning of the full form of the nomination and its abbreviated version, for example.

ECG (electrocardiogram) - ECG (electrocardiogram);

CBC (complete blood count) – complete blood count (clinical blood count);

CNS (central nervous system) - central nervous system;

BP (blood pressure) – blood pressure;

ENT (otoloringology) - otoringology;

DDX (differential diagnosis) – differential diagnosis;

ICU (intensive care unit) - intensive care unit;

Wt (weight) – weight and others.

A factor in the emergence of terminological synonyms is also the cases of the creation of socalled eponym terms formed on the basis of systematizing features of the concept, for example.

• schizophrenia – Blaler's disease - dementia praecox;

• Parkinson's disease - shaking palsy;

• histiocytosis X / eosinophilic granuloma of bones / Henda-Schullera-Krischena disease - histiocytosis X;

• Masugi nephritis - nephrotoxic nephritis;

• Zenker's necrosis, - Zenker's necrosis;

• Fat necrosis, adiponecrosis – Balser's fat necrosis - fat / fatty necrosis, etc.

Thus, in the English terminological system of medicine. semantic synonymy is mainly implemented with its characteristic functions of replacing, in particular, a borrowed term with a native term or a full version of a name with a short version; and clarification functions an abbreviation and the terminological combination associated with it, an eponym term and a term formed by selecting the classification feature of the concept.

Conclusion

In short, the main types of term formation are morphological, syntactic and morphologicalsyntactic types. The most productive ways of morphological term formation are conversion, suffixation, prefixation; in syntactic term formation, the most typical are two-component attributive phrases in which adjectives and nouns act as an attributive term. In morphological and



syntactic term formation, the most common way is word formation (or composition).

The English terminological system of medicine is characterized by semantic synonymy with the functions of replacing, in particular, a borrowed term with a native term or a full version of a name with a short version; and clarification functions - an abbreviation and a terminological combination associated with it, an eponym term and a term formed by selecting a classification feature of a concept.

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