International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities.
Finland Academic Research Science Publishers
ISSN: 2945-4492 (online) | (SJIF) = 7.502 Impact factor
Volume-11| Issue-11| 2023 Published: |22-11-2023|

POLYSEMY AND HOMONYMY IN ENGLISH MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10075547

Yunusova Muattar Shokirovna
Teacher of the English language department,
Bukhara State Medical Institute

Annotation

A study was conducted of polysemy and homonymy of terms in English medical texts. The relevance of studying these linguistic phenomena is due, first of all, to the growing interest in industrial terminology in the context of the dynamic development of modern medicine, accompanied by the emergence of new scientific concepts and terms.

Key words

polysemy and homonymy, terminology, clinical terminology, names of diseases, painful conditions, syndromes and symptoms, metaphor.

Medical terminology is a complex of interrelated terminologies of a very large number of biomedical, clinical and pharmacological disciplines. Several main subsystems of terms can be distinguished in it. The first group includes anatomical and histological nomenclature, the second group covers clinical terminology, which includes terms from various specialties: therapy, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, neurology, ophthalmology, psychiatry, etc. This multifaceted terminology is formed mainly from the terminology of pathological anatomy and partly pathological physiology, as well as such disciplines as operative surgery and propaedeutic therapy. These are the names of diseases, painful conditions, syndromes and symptoms. This is also a designation of operations, examination methods, and treatment. The third group is formed by pharmaceutical terminology, which includes the names of drugs, as well as chemical nomenclature in Latin. At the end of the 20th century, at the intersection of different fields of medicine, new fields arose, such as medical ecology, nuclear medicine, medical informatics, nanomedicine, etc. This led to the use of terms from physics, computer technology, electronics, etc. in medicine.

Although there is a point of view according to which the term is characterized by unambiguity, an increasing number of researchers recognize the presence of polysemy in scientific terminology as a fact. Researchers note that “in scientific and

International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities.
Finland Academic Research Science Publishers
ISSN: 2945-4492 (online) | (SJIF) = 7.502 Impact factor
Volume-11| Issue-11| 2023 Published: |22-11-2023|

especially in technical terminology, polysemy is inevitable in some cases". Problems of polysemy are considered in many works of both domestic and foreign researchers. The study of terminological materials on the sublanguage of medicine shows that English specialized vocabulary cannot be considered free of ambiguity. Polysemantic terms are reflected in many industry dictionaries. The development of polysemy occurs as a result of changing the semantic boundaries of a word by expanding or narrowing its original meaning. So, for example, the word growth has a commonly used meaning of 'growth' and a highly specialized meaning of 'new formation'. This example illustrates the narrowing of the original meaning. An example of its extension is the term "vaccine". It originally designated a drug against cowpox and later expanded to designate drugs against other infections. As a result, the term "vaccine" has two meanings: 1) a vaccine against an infectious disease and 2) an anti-smallpox vaccine. From this we can conclude: "the more often a word is used, the greater the likelihood of new meanings appearing. It is the high frequency of use of some terms that can explain the emergence of new meanings for them, i.e. the emergence of polysemy of terms, and new meanings do not necessarily have to be special. Ordinary words become terms if one or more special meanings are added to their generally known meanings". When distinguishing between the basic and derivative meanings of a word, one should take into account the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships of its individual meanings. "The main meanings are paradigmatically more fixed and syntagmatically freer". However, the relationship between the main and figurative meaning is not constant. The given example with the word "vaccine" is a clear illustration of the fact that secondary meanings can become primary. The redistribution of the meanings of a word, that is, its semantic structure, indicates the presence of a systematic organization of the meanings of a polysemantic word. When analyzing English medical texts, cases of polysemy of terms within one text were noted:

With spasm of the jaw muscles, trismus (lockjaw) develops. When the jaw muscles spasm, trismus develops (spasm of the masticatory muscles)

In the first example, the meaning of the term lockjaw is "tetanus"; in the second example, the term has the meaning of "lockjaw (spasm of the masticatory glands)". The primary meaning of the word lockjaw was the manifestation of the disease - lockjaw. Subsequently, the sign of the disease was used to designate the disease itself. Moreover, both meanings coexist without displacing each other.

There is a "wide spread of interdisciplinary polysemy associated with the borrowing by medical terminology of terms from other sciences, which undergo

International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities.
Finland Academic Research Science Publishers
ISSN: 2945-4492 (online) | (SJIF) = 7.502 Impact factor
Volume-11| Issue-11| 2023 Published: |22-11-2023|

semantic changes". Referring to inter-industry terms There are words denoting general medical concepts, regardless of various areas of medicine. At the same time, although the meanings of an interdisciplinary polysemantic relate to different areas of specialized knowledge, they are united by the presence of a direct or indirect connection between them. Thus, the term induction, used in physics, means in physiology "excitation, causing (of some phenomenon)".

One of the reasons for the emergence of interdisciplinary polysemy in the English language is the widespread use of the conversion method of word formation. The use of conversion is due to the fact that the English language has pronounced features of an isolating type of language, which is characterized by the absence of morphological indicators of belonging to one or another part of speech. As an illustration, we give the following example: monitor 1) cardiac monitor, monitor / control, check; 2) dosimeter / conduct dosimetric monitoring.

A study of English medical dictionaries shows that the term can have several meanings. So, the word test has seven such meanings: test; try; trial; study; experience; analysis; check. Similar results were obtained when analyzing the English-Russian biological dictionary, where the number of meanings for a term ranges from 2 to 6. The ambiguity of a word depends on a number of factors. As L.M. Leshcheva points out, "an original, frequent and simple in morphological and derivational structure word will be more polysemantic than a borrowed word that is rarely used in speech and is morphologically and derivational complex".

Researchers of terminological polysemy point out that terminology is characterized by categorical polysemy, which is characterized by the contiguity of concepts within the framework of their logical connection. It is noted that the development of categorical polysemy is based on the action of regular models of meaning transfer, when one term indicates different categories of concepts: phenomenon and process, action and result, action and state. As a result of the analysis of English polysemantic terms related to the field of medicine, various variants of the meanings of polysemantic terms were reduced to a certain set of models of categorical polysemy:

I. The whole is its part:

diet - 1) nutrition, 2) selection of food, 3) eat selectively.

II. Process - the result of the process:

Infiltration - 1) infiltration, 2) intrusion, 3) penetration.

III. Process - the place where the process is carried out: procedure - 1) operation, 2) action.

IV. Process - the one who undergoes this process:

International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities.
Finland Academic Research Science Publishers
ISSN: 2945-4492 (online) | (SJIF) = 7.502 Impact factor
Volume-11| Issue-11| 2023 Published: |22-11-2023|

control - 1) manage, 2) control group (in the experiment).

V. A pathological condition or disease is a sign of this condition or disease: fever - 1) fever, 2) [high] temperature 3) feverishness, 4) pyrexia.

Metaphor, which is widely used in various branches of medical knowledge, plays a special role in the formation of new medical terms. In this case, metaphorical rethinking is expressed in the transfer of meaning:

1) by similarity between phenomena, for example:

bridge of the nose - the upper part of the bridge of the nose;

bull neck - thick neck (with muscle hypertrophy or enlarged lymph nodes);

harelip - (congenital) cleft lip;

2) by similarity of position, state, for example: blind drunk - III degree of alcoholic intoxication, "dead drunk";

3) by the similarity of the action performed, for example: killer-cell; helper cell

4) by similarity of external shape, for example: goblet cell - goblet (epithelial) cell;

5) by color similarity: blue blood - venous blood; black measles - hemorrhagic [black] measles.

Being one of the ways of expressing meaning, metaphor "underlies many semantic processes - the development of synonymous means, the emergence of new meanings and their nuances, the creation of polysemy, the development of terminology and emotionally expressive vocabulary". To illustrate the metaphorical connections between the meanings of polysemantic words, we give the following examples: head- 1) head, 2) anat. head, 3) honey; mouth - 1) mouth, oral cavity, 2) pharynx, 3) anat. hole, mouth; shoulder - 1) shoulder, 2) ledge of the prepared tooth; miner's lung (literally a miner's lung) - anthracosis 1) pneumoconiosis as a result of systematic inhalation of coal dust, 2) deposition of coal dust in organs and tissues.

During the study of English medical texts, cases of metonymic transfer based on the relation of contiguity were also noted, for example: surgery 1) surgery [a branch of medical knowledge], 2) surgical operation. An example of metonymic p erenos, when a proper name becomes a common noun, the name of the scientist Roentgen, who discovered gamma radiation, and roentgen (x-ray) - a unit of exposure dose of radiation, named after the discoverer.

Some scientific works express the opinion that the wide distribution of polysemy, especially in closely related areas, "can create difficulties in the process of professional communication, especially in scientific research conducted at the intersection of several fields of knowledge". There is a need to remove ambiguity.

International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities.
Finland Academic Research Science Publishers
ISSN: 2945-4492 (online) | (SJIF) = 7.502 Impact factor
Volume-11| Issue-11| 2023 Published: |22-11-2023|

As V.P. Danilenko writes, "in the real functioning of terms, the phenomenon of categorical polysemy is neutralized by the standard context".

From the analysis of the material it follows that English medical terminology is characterized by such linguistic processes as polysemy and homonymy. At the same time, polysemy is associated mainly with the development of categorical polysemy, which is determined by the action of regular models of meaning transfer in the semantics of a polysemantic word. The study also showed that in English medical texts, lexico-grammatical homonymy is more often noted, which occurs mainly in words with high frequency. Lexical homonymy is reflected insignificantly in the terminology under study.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Amosova N. N. Fundamentals of English phraseology. L.: Publishing house Leningr. Univ., 1963. 208 p.

2. English-Russian medical and biological dictionary of abbreviations / author-compiler G. N. Akzhigitov. M.: Nauka, 1993. 426 p.

3. English-Russian medical dictionary / compiled by G. N. Akzhigitov, M. S. Benyumovich, A. K. Chikorin. M.: Russian language, 1988. 603 p.

4. Bally S. General linguistics and issues of the French language / trans. from fr. M.: Publishing house "Editorial URSS", 2000. 416 p.

5. Large English-Russian medical dictionary / compiled by G. N. Akzhigitov, R. G. Akzhigitov. M.: Publication of Mr. Akzhigitov, 2005. 1224 p.

6. Velshtein A.V. Modern English biological terminology. Features of structure and semantics: auto-ref. diss. ... K. philol. n. M., 1970. 22 p.

7. Danilenko V. P. On the place of scientific terminology in the lexical system of the language // Questions of linguistics. 1976. No. 4. P. 64-71.

8. Dorodnykh V.D. English terminological system of genetics (semantic and lexicographic aspects): abstract. diss. ... K. philol. n. L., 1985. 15 p.

9. Zvegintsev V. A. Essays on general linguistics. M.: Book house "LIBROKOM", 2009. 383 p.

10. Ziyoyeva, D. A. (2023). SEMANTICS OF THE SPEECH VERBS SPEAK, TALK IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Innovative Development in Educational Activities, 2(6), 217-225.

11. Anvarovna, D. Z. (2023). PARADIGMATIC ANALYSIS OF SPEECH VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. Journal of new century innovations, 38(2), 49-52.

12.Anvarovna, Z. D. (2023). PARADIGMATIC STRUCTURE IN SPEECH PRODUCTION. World scientific research journal, 20(1), 37-40.

13,Anvarovna, Z. D. Ziyoyeva, DA (2023). SEMANTICS OF THE SPEECH VERBS SPEAK, TALK IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Innovative Development in Educational Activities, 2 (6), 217–225.

14. Ziyoyeva, D. A., & Anvarovna, Z. D. (2023). Syntagmatic Properties of English Speech Verbs Speak, Talk, Say, Tell. Academic Integrity and Lifelong Learning (France), 152–158.

14. Anvarovna, Z. D. (2023). Syntagmatic Properties of English Speech Verbs Speak, Talk, Say, Tell. Academic Integrity and Lifelong Learning (France), 152-158.

15. Anvarovna, Z. D. (2023). Syntagmatic Properties of English Speech Verbs Speak, Talk, Say, Tell. Academic Integrity and Lifelong Learning (France), 152-158.

16.Ziyoyeva, D. A. (2023). SEMANTICS OF THE SPEECH VERBS SPEAK, TALK IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Innovative Development in Educational Activities, 2(6), 217-225.

17.Anvarovna, Z. D. (2023). Syntagmatic Properties of English Speech Verbs Speak, Talk, Say, Tell. Academic Integrity and Lifelong Learning (France), 152–158.

18. Anvarovna, Z. D. (2023). The Classification of Speech Verbs in English. Miasto Przyszłości, 33, 268-274.

19. Anvarovna, Z. D. (2023). The Classification of Speech Verbs in English. Miasto Przyszłości, 33, 268-274.

20. Anvarovna, Z. D. Different meaning of the speech verbs say, tell, speak, talk. International Journal on Integrated Education, 3(1), 95-97.