



BORROWING COMPLEX WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES (BASED ON MEDICAL SCIENCES): SEMANTIC ASPECT.

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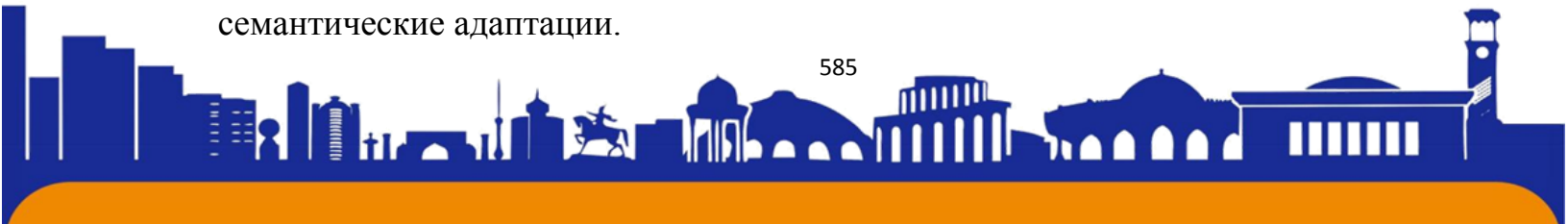
Abstract: This article examines how complex medical terms are borrowed into English and Uzbek, focusing on their meanings. Medical terms, often from Latin and Greek, can be difficult to integrate into new languages. By looking at specific examples, the research shows how these terms are changed to fit the sounds and meanings of English and Uzbek. The study finds patterns in how medical vocabulary is adopted and adapted, helping us understand how languages evolve with new scientific words. This research sheds light on the interaction between global medical terminology and local languages.

Key words: global medical, technologies, medical terms, the semantic adaptations

ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЕ СЛОЖНЫХ СЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ (НА ОСНОВЕ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ НАУК): СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается, как сложные медицинские термины заимствуются в английский и узбекский языки, акцентируя внимание на их значениях. Медицинские термины, часто происходящие из латыни и греческого языка, бывает сложно интегрировать в новые языки. На конкретных примерах исследование показывает, как эти термины изменяются, чтобы соответствовать звукам и значениям английского и узбекского языков. Исследование обнаруживает закономерности в том, как принимается и адаптируется медицинская лексика, помогая нам понять, как языки развиваются с появлением новых научных слов. Это исследование проливает свет на взаимодействие глобальной медицинской терминологии и местных языков.

Ключевые слова: мировая медицина, технологии, медицинские термины, семантические адаптации.





INTRODUCTION

Language is a living, evolving entity, continuously adapting to new realities, especially in fields driven by rapid advancements such as medical sciences. One notable aspect of this evolution is the borrowing of complex words from one language to another, enriching the lexicon and enabling precise communication of new concepts and technologies. English, as a global lingua franca in medicine, has seen extensive borrowing from and lending to various languages, including Uzbek. Uzbek, a Turkic language spoken predominantly in Uzbekistan, has integrated numerous foreign terms, reflecting its interactions with global medical advancements. The process of borrowing in medical sciences is particularly intriguing due to the high stakes involved in accurate and effective communication. Complex terms in medical sciences often encapsulate advanced concepts and technologies, requiring precise translation and adaptation to maintain their meaning and utility. This study focuses on the semantic aspects of borrowing complex medical terms between English and Uzbek, aiming to understand how these terms are integrated and adapted in both languages. The primary objective of this study is to explore the semantic changes and adaptations that occur when complex medical terms are borrowed between English and Uzbek. By examining these terms, we seek to identify patterns of meaning change, the extent of semantic retention or shift, and the cultural and linguistic factors influencing these processes. This research aims to provide insights that are valuable for linguists, medical professionals, and translators working in multilingual environments. Understanding the semantic aspects of borrowing complex medical terms is crucial for ensuring effective communication in medical sciences. This study will contribute to the broader field of sociolinguistics by highlighting how languages evolve and adapt in response to advancements in medical science. By analyzing the borrowing and adaptation processes in English and Uzbek, we aim to shed light on the intricate dynamics of language change and its implications for medical communication. This research will not only enhance our understanding of lexical borrowing but also improve practical translation and communication strategies in the medical field.

Method

We identified and listed the borrowed medical terms in both languages, noting their original forms and the source languages. This included examining both direct





borrowings and loan translations (calques). For each borrowed term, we conducted a semantic analysis to understand its meaning in both the source and target languages. This involved: - Reviewing definitions from medical dictionaries and glossaries. - Analyzing usage in medical literature and practice. - Identifying any changes in meaning or additional nuances that emerged in the target language. We compared the semantic adaptations of borrowed terms in English and Uzbek. This included:

- Identifying patterns in semantic change, such as broadening or narrowing of meaning.
- Examining the extent to which the original meanings were retained or altered.
- Analyzing contextual factors that influenced these semantic changes. We explored the contexts in which these terms are used in medical practice. This involved: - Reviewing clinical documents, research papers, and medical communication to see how the borrowed terms are employed. - Understanding the practical implications of any semantic shifts for medical professionals and patients. Our focus on specific areas within medical sciences means that findings may not be generalizable to all medical subfields.

By following this methodological framework, we aim to offer clear and actionable insights into the semantic aspects of borrowing complex medical terms between English and Uzbek, contributing to the broader understanding of linguistic adaptation in medical sciences.

Results

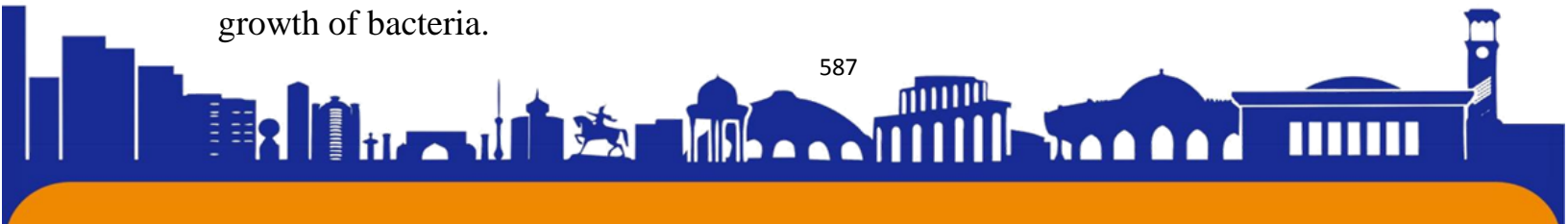
This section presents the findings on the borrowing and semantic adaptation of complex medical terms between English and Uzbek. The analysis reveals patterns of meaning retention, semantic shift, and contextual usage. Specific examples illustrate these patterns.

a)Cardiogram

- English: Cardiogram refers to a record of muscle activity within the heart, typically produced by an electrocardiograph.

- Uzbek: (kardiogramma) is directly borrowed from English, retaining the same meaning and usage in medical contexts. This term is used in Uzbek medical literature and practice without any semantic change. b)Antibiotic

- English: Antibiotic specifically refers to a substance that kills or inhibits the growth of bacteria.





- Uzbek: (antibiotik) is borrowed directly but its usage sometimes extends to any antimicrobial agent, including antifungals and antivirals, reflecting a broader application in everyday medical discourse.

c) Vaccine

- English: Vaccine refers to a biological preparation that provides active acquired immunity to a particular infectious disease.

- Uzbek: "Вакцина" (vaktsina) retains the core meaning but is often used more specifically to refer to vaccines for common diseases like influenza or hepatitis, rather than the broader range of vaccines available in the medical field.

d) Blood Pressure Monitor

- English: Blood pressure monitor refers to a device used to measure blood pressure.

- Uzbek (qon bosimi o'lchagich) is a calque, directly translating the components of the English term into Uzbek while retaining the original meaning.

Many complex medical terms borrowed from English into Uzbek maintain their original meanings, ensuring clarity and consistency in medical communication.

Some terms exhibit semantic broadening or narrowing, reflecting local adaptations and usage contexts. This indicates a flexible approach to integrating new terminology within the existing linguistic framework. In medical sciences, the precision of terminology is crucial. Both direct borrowings and calques are used to maintain accuracy in communication, highlighting the importance of clear and consistent terminology in ensuring effective medical practice and patient care. These results demonstrate the dynamic nature of language borrowing and semantic adaptation in the medical field. Understanding these patterns is essential for linguists, medical professionals, and translators to navigate the complexities of multilingual medical communication effectively.

CONCLUSION

This study investigated the borrowing and semantic adaptation of complex medical terms between English and Uzbek. Our analysis uncovered several key patterns that provide insights into the dynamic process of lexical borrowing in the medical field. The findings highlight the importance of precise and adaptable terminology in medical





sciences. As medical knowledge and technologies evolve, so does the language used to describe them. Understanding the patterns of borrowing and semantic adaptation is crucial for linguists, medical professionals, and translators to ensure effective communication and knowledge transfer across languages. Further research could explore the long-term impacts of these borrowings on both languages and investigate how new medical terms are integrated and evolve over time. Additionally, examining borrowing processes in other technical fields could provide a broader understanding of lexical adaptation in different contexts. In conclusion, the borrowing of complex medical terms between English and Uzbek illustrates the dynamic nature of language and its ability to adapt to new scientific realities. This study contributes to our understanding of linguistic evolution in the context of medical sciences and underscores the need for ongoing research to navigate the ever-changing landscape of multilingual medical communication.

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