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SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING
PHARMACEUTICAL LEXICON

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Abstract.. This article discusses the currently developing pharmaceutical industry, the importance of lexicon in medicine and pharmacology, who created pharmaceutical knowledge in the East, the history of its study, the importance of the Greek-Latin language in pharmacy, the opinions of researchers, and medical lexicon.

Keywords: pharmacology, term, antiquity, Latin, hybridization, neologism, abbreviation, epidemic, pandemic, pharmacognosy, abbreviated term, nomenclature, Renaissance period.

Today, in order to implement the State Policy in the field of pharmaceutical production, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a comprehensive program of measures to improve the system of providing the population of the Republic with high-quality medicines, medical devices and medical equipment, that is, pharmaceutical products, as set out in the Decree No. PF-5707 dated April 10, 2019 "On measures for the further accelerated development of the pharmaceutical industry of the republic in 2019-2021". In this regard, in order to create favorable conditions for the development of the local pharmaceutical industry, to rapidly develop the pharmaceutical industry, to attract foreign investment and foreign companies to implement investment projects, to encourage the creation of innovative pharmaceutical products, and to expand the production volumes of local manufacturers, Resolution No. PQ-4310 "On measures to further improve the system of medical and pharmaceutical education and science" was adopted on May 6, 2019. In addition, a targeted plan was developed to implement the tasks set out in a number of regulatory and legal documents of socio-economic relevance. The main goal of this plan is to transition to an innovative model of development of the local pharmaceutical industry.

The reforms being implemented in the healthcare sector are aimed at further developing the pharmaceutical sector, which not only involves increasing the production capacity of industrial enterprises and the technical and technological re-equipment of state institutions of science and education based on technological innovations, while at the same time encouraging and strengthening the production of scientifically based pharmaceutical products, but also raising the quality of pharmaceutical products produced in our country to a level that meets world standards and allows them to successfully compete in both the domestic and foreign markets, as well as with manufacturers from foreign countries. This in itself requires specialists to have language skills, the appropriate use of professional



Date: 5th October-2025

terms and terminology related to this field, and to be aware of the specific linguistic features of such lexical units.

Although many studies have been conducted on terms and terminology in our country and abroad to date, this topic has not lost its relevance in linguistics. Each field has its own terms and terminology, and there is a need to conduct specific studies to fully and in detail reveal their specific linguistic features.

In our opinion, lexicon, by its linguistic nature, is an integral part of the lexical system of the literary language, and has its place among other categories of words in that it clearly and concisely expresses scientific, technical or other professional concepts and is rich in information. Lexicographic research has been taking a leading place in domestic and foreign linguistics for many years. This is due to the rapid development of modern science and technology, the desire for innovation, international integration in various fields, and the daily increase in the volume of scientific and technical information, which has led to the expansion of pharmaceutical lexicon.

The emergence of pharmacy and medicine dates back to ancient times, that is, it can be said that it is one of the fields that emerged simultaneously with the emergence of humanity. Initially, this knowledge was in the human mind, and later it was passed down from generation to generation as a special science. According to the oldest written sources, the profession of pharmacy or the preparation of medicines existed 2.5-3 thousand years ago

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Along with the development of human society, medicine and pharmacy, treatment methods and techniques, and methods of preparing medicines began to appear. At the same time, pharmacology, in modern language, pharmaceutical terms, and the names of various drugs also emerged.

The study of linguistic problems of pharmaceutical lexicon at various levels dates back to a long history. The Arabic translation of the book "On Drugs" by the Greek scientist and physician Pedaniy Dioscorides, which is considered a source for the etymology of some pharmaceutical terms in the Uzbek language, is noteworthy. This serves to enrich pharmacological knowledge in the East. Among the most famous early works devoted to simple medicines (al-adwiya al-mufrada) are: the section "Al-adwiya al-mufrada" of the medical encyclopedia "Kitab al-hawi" (Comprehensive Book) by Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya ar-Razi (865-925), "Kitab as-saydana fit-tib" ("Pharmacy in Medicine") by Abu Rayhan al-Biruni (973-1048), "Kitab as-saydana fit-tib" ("Pharmacy in Medicine") by Abu Ali ibn Sina, and the works of the Arab botanist and pharmacist Ziyovuddin Abu Muhammad ibn Al-Baytar entitled "Kitab al-jami limufradad al-adwiya wal-l-ag`ziya" ("Book on Simple Medicines and Nutrients").

It should be noted that Kasno Pamunkas and Rizqi Abdullah's scientific articles entitled "Linguistics-based pharmaceutical product naming methods: a morphological



Date: 5th October-2025

study on OTS medicine products in Indonesia" contain important morphological research on the linguistics-based naming methods of pharmaceutical terms and medicines.

However, until now, insufficient research has been conducted on the semantics of pharmaceutical lexicon, its specific lexical-semantic, functional-semantic features. The polysemy, synonymy and homonymy of words related to the field of healthcare have been studied based on monolingual, bilingual and medical encyclopedias.

It was considered that the study of pharmaceutical terms in English and Russian on the basis of Greek and Latin is the basis for the communication and exchange of ideas of specialists in the field of medicine from all over the world at international conferences, conferences and meetings. It was also studied that pharmaceutical terms, nomenclature of drugs, names of medicinal plants, nomenclature, names of chemical elements, names of drugs found in current English language communication are based on Latin. Researchers emphasized that Latin is of great importance in the development of medical and pharmaceutical terms and in determining their etymology.

The terminology of the pharmaceutical industry serves the activity of all spheres of life, as well as socio-economic sectors. The development of pharmaceutical lexicon is inextricably linked with linguistic and extralinguistic factors. The development and improvement of the language of the studied field, the expansion of pharmacy, globalization, trade integration lead to the introduction of new units - neologisms into the language, the hybridization of language units and the emergence of various abbreviations. In this situation, of course, it is necessary to take into account the influence of economic, socio-political epidemics, pandemic processes.

In the pharmaceutical terminology of the languages being compared, various forms of terms are used, which can be divided into several categories. For example, in addition to original and artificial terms, it is appropriate to cite terms formed in a composite form, conversion, as well as metaphorical, acronym and abbreviation forms as confirmation of our opinion.

The abbreviation of pharmaceutical terms, that is, abbreviations, can be described as follows.

Acronyms in the form of word combinations. In this case, the first component of the name of a certain drug is formed by combining the second component with the second part.

For example:

The process of abbreviation of words is based on certain linguistic laws, which can be clearly observed during their structural, functional and semantic classification and description. Such abbreviations, terms (acronyms, abbreviations), abbreviation-neologisms, which are present in the lexicon of the field, are appropriate and useful in written and oral speech, and their use is of great importance in the activities of pharmaceutical and medical specialists.

One of the unique advantages of abbreviations is that they are language tools that save human time and effort. However, their use in communication is not always justified in the form of abbreviations. At the same time, abbreviations in industry terminology are



Date: 5th October-2025

useful for the expansion of international relations, mutual creative study of experiences in the system, the use of new literature, the organization of meetings and exhibitions, the effective use of acronyms and abbreviations in newspapers and magazines, international documents. In this regard, specialists are responsible for their correct use and interpretation in a way that is appropriate to the text.

It should also be noted that pharmaceutical terms were researched by O.B. Burdina in conjunction with several main areas of the field. In particular,

- Pharmacognosy (medicinal plants, medicinal plant raw materials, natural and synthetic organics)

- Pharmacology (studies the effect of drugs and preparations on the human body)

- Pharmatechnics and Pharmatechnology (techniques and technologies for the production of pharmaceutical drugs)

O.B. Burdina states that industry-specific terms and terms lead in nominating the names of medicines and preparations necessary for human needs and are of particular importance. One of the main factors that cause the discussion of the lexical-semantic, functional-semantic properties of pharmaceutical terms is explained by the linguistic aspects of terms actively used in drug annotations and documents, known as instructions for the use of medicines.

It is also worth noting that today's pharmaceutical terminology includes a complex set of language units. Another of its unique features is that centuries-old terms and lexical units, adopted from the Greek-Latin language, are still regularly used. In general, the pharmaceutical terminology under consideration, like any other field of terminology system, was formed gradually and has its own path of gradual development. In passing through such hierarchical stages, we cannot help but recognize the influence of linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

The words and lexicon of the pharmaceutical industry are also being studied in detail by specialists from the Islamic University of Iran. P. Mikayli, based on his primary sources on the Islamic religion, comes to the conclusion that while giving a scientific explanation of pharmacognostic and pharmaceutical terms, the terms of the field paid sufficient attention to the pharmacognosy and pharmaceutical (drug science) terms of the encyclopedists who lived and worked in the early Renaissance. There is also information that a number of lexical units and terms of the field, which are present in European languages and scientific nomenclature used in the fields of medicine, chemistry and pharmacy, are found in rare sources and written monuments that appeared before the beginning of the Islamic era.

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Date: 5th October-2025

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