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ANALYSIS OF TERMS RELATED TO THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC PERIOD (BASED ON THE ENGLISH DICTIONARY)

Annotation

The coronavirus pandemic has changed not only our way of life, but also our way of speaking. From medical achievements to economic concerns, a unique vocabulary has emerged reflecting the multifaceted impact of the crisis. This article analyzes the terms included in our daily vocabulary and reveals that language served as a mirror of anxieties, innovations, and collective experiences during the pandemic. We will see how these words not only describe the pandemic, but also shape our understanding of it.

Key words: COVID-19, Self – quarantine, Index case, Index patient, index zero, super-spreader, Fomites, Social distance, Epidemic, Pandemic, Outbreak, Community spread, Contact tracing, Martial law.

KORONAVIRUS PAMDEMIYASI DAVRIGA OID TERMINLAR TAHLILI (INGLIZ TILI LUG'ATI ASOSIDA)

Annotatsiya

Koronavirus pandemiyasi nafaqat yashash tarzimizni o'zgartirdi, balki gapirish tarzimizni ham o'zgartirdi. Tibbiy yutuqlardan tortib iqtisodiy xavotirlargacha, inqirozning ko'p qirrali ta'sirini aks ettiruvchi o'ziga xos lug'at paydo bo'ldi. Ushbu maqolada kundalik lug'atimiz tarkibiga kirgan atamalar tahlil qilinib, til pandemiyasi davridagi tashvishlar, innovatsiyalar va jamoaviy tajribalarga ko'zga bo'lib xizmat qilgani ochib berilgan. Biz bu so'zlar nafaqat pandemiyani tasvirlagani, balki u haqidagi tushunchamizni qanday shakllantirganini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Kovid -19, o'z o'zini karantin qilish, ilk kasallik tasdiqlangan bemor, no'linchi bemor, super kasallik tarqatuvchi, tutqichlar va jihozlar, ijtimoiy masofa, epidemiya, pandemiya, avj olish, jamoatda tarqalishi, aloqa izlash, harbiy holat.

АНАЛИЗ ТЕРМИНОВ ПЕРИОДА КОРОНАВИРУСНОЙ ПАМДЕМИИ (НА ОСНОВЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО СЛОВАРЯ)

Аннотация

Пандемия коронавируса изменила не только наш образ жизни, но и наш способ общения. От медицинских достижений до экономических проблем, появился уникальный словарный запас, отражающий многогранное воздействие кризиса. В данной статье анализируются термины, входящие в наш повседневный словарный запас, и раскрывается, что язык служил зеркалом тревог, инноваций и коллективных переживаний во время пандемии. Мы увидим, как эти слова не только описывают пандемию, но и формируют наше понимание о ней.

Ключевые слова: Ковид-19, самоизоляция, первый подтвержденный пациент, нулевой пациент, суперраспространитель, ловушки и оборудование, социальное дистанцирование, эпидемия, пандемия, вспышка, общественное распространение, поиск связи, военное положение.

Kirish. COVID-19 pandemiyasi til va jamiyat o'zgarishi o'rtasidagi dinamik munosabatda muhim amaliy misol hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada pandemiya davrida ingliz tili terminologiyasining evolyutsiyasi o'rganilib, neologizm, semantik siljish va texnik jargonlarning ommalashuvi jarayonlariga e'tibor qaratilgan. E'tibor qozongan atamalarni tahlil qilish orqali biz tilning global inqiroz haqidagi tushunchamizni ham aks ettirishi, ham shakllantirishi yo'llarini yoritishni maqsad qilganmiz. Biz ushbu lingvistik o'zgarishlarning muloqot, bilim tarqatish va umumiy pandemiya hikoyasini yaratish uchun oqibatlarini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili. "Olamning manzarasi" tushunchasi falsafa va fizika sohalaridan kognitiv tilshunoslikka kirib kelgan bo'lib, insoniyat va dunyo o'rtasidagi, shuningdek, til va tafakkur o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni o'rganishda asosiy tushunchaga aylandi [1].

Z.D.Popova, I.A.Sterninning fikricha, Olamning umumiy tasviri ostida jamoatchilik, shuningdek, guruh va yakka tartibdagi inson ongida shakllangan, voqelikka asoslangan bilimlar majmui yotadi. Olamning bevosita tasviri bu insonning atrof-muhitni bevosita bilishi orqali shakllangan tasvirdir. Bilish insonning o'zida mavjud bo'lgan sezgi organlari orqali yoki mavhum tafakkur orqali ham idrok etiladi [2].

Dunyoning vositalashtirilgan tasviri ongda mavjud bo'lgan dunyoning bevosita kognitiv tasvirini amalga oshiradigan, tashqi ko'rsatadigan ikkilamchi belgilar tizimlari bilan konsept sohasini mustahkamlash natijasidir.

Olamning lisoniy tasviri – bu odamlarning ma'lum bir rivojlanish bosqichidagi til birliklarida mustahkamlangan voqelik haqidagi g'oyalari, lingvistik belgilarda aks ettirilgan voqelik g'oyasi va ularning ma'nolari - dunyoning lingvistik bo'linishi, obyektlarning lingvistik tartibi va hodisalar, so'zlarning tizimli ma'nolariga singib ketgan dunyo haqidagi ma'lumotlar. Neologiya leksikologiyani eng yosh bo'limi xisoblanib, u tilning lug'at boyligining yangilanishini, neologizmlarning yaratilishi va ma'nolarini xamda ularning modellari va qo'llanilishining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganadi. Ayrim tadqiqotchilar klassik lug'atlarni, leksik korpuslarni aniqlaydilar va umumiy tendensiyalarini o'rganadilar, ba'zilar esa o'zlarining diqqat e'tiborini neoleksikaning alohida sohalariga ya'ni kompyuter, iqtisodiyot va tibbiyot terminalogiyalariga qaratadilar. Boshqa tadqiqotchilar esa lug'atning stilistik bog'liqligini ajratib ko'rsatib va jurnalistikadan badiiygacha tilning turli uslublarida yangi shakllanishlarning nuanslarini tahlil qiladilar. Bularning barchasi o'zaro bog'liqlik va bog'liqliklarni izlash, neoplazmalarning tizimli xususiyatini aniqlash, "tilni prognozlash g'oyalari" ga murojaat qilish bilan bog'liq.

Irina Lets adabiyotlar tahlili, qabul qilingan nazariya va yondashuvga asoslanib neologizmlarga turli nuqtai nazardan ta'rif berib, 5 ta asosiy nazariya mavjudligini ko'rib chiqqan. Bular: 1. Stilistik nazariya. 2. Denotatsiya 3. Structural nazariya 4. Etimologik nazariya 5.Leksikografik nazariya [3].

Tahlil va natijalar. Koronavirus pandemiyasi nafaqat global sog'liqni saqlash inqirozi, balki ingliz tilining tez kengayishi va rivojlanishiga turtki bo'lgan lingvistik inqiroz ham

edi. Yangi tushunchalar, sog'liqni saqlash choralari va jamiyatdagi o'zgarishlar yangi lug'atni talab qildi va tanish so'zlar o'zgarigan ma'nolarga ega bo'ldi. Ushbu maqolada ushbu lingvistik o'zgarish Merriam-Webster onlayn lug'atida ta'riflangan va hujjatlashtirilgan pandemiya bilan bog'liq asosiy terminlarni tahlil qilish orqali o'rganiladi. Lug'at maqolalaridagi ta'riflar, etimologiyalar va illyustrativ misollarni sinchkovlik bilan tarjima qilish orqali biz pandemiyaning leksik izini kuzatishni, ingliz tilining bu misli ko'rilmagan davrni tasvirlash va tushunishga qanday moslashganini ochib berishni maqsad qilganmiz.

Quyida Merriam webster elektron lug'atida koronavirusga oid terminlarga quyidagicha ta'rif berilgan:

COVID-19 is "a mild to severe respiratory illness that is caused by a coronavirus," one that is characterized especially by fever, cough, and shortness of breath and may progress to pneumonia and respiratory failure. The name is an odd sort of acronym, insofar as it is formed from portions of two distinct words (CORonaVirus & Disease) and the latter portion of a date (the 19 from 2019). COVID-19 was first identified in Wuhan, China in December 2019. (COVID-19 termini -"yengil yoki og'ir kechadigan nafas yo'llari kasalligi bo'lib, u koronavirus sababli yuzaga keladi." Ushbu kasallik asosan tana haroratining ko'tarilishi, yo'tal va nafas qisishi bilan xarakterlanadi, shuningdek, pnevmoniya va nafas yetishmovchiligiga olib kelishi mumkin. Ushbu nom qiziqarli akronim bo'lib, ikki alohida so'zning qismlaridan (CORonaVirus va Disease) hamda sananing bir qismidan (2019 yilning 19 raqamidan) tashkil topgan. COVID-19 birinchi marta 2019 yil dekabr oyida Xitoyning Uhan shahrida aniqlangan. (Muallif tarjimasi)

To self-quarantine is "to refrain from any contact with other individuals for a period of time (such as two weeks) during the outbreak of a contagious disease usually by remaining in one's home and limiting contact with family members." The verb is fairly recent, showing evidence of use only within the past 20 years or so. The noun has been in occasional use prior to this in the 20th century. (Self – quarantine termini O'z-o'zini karantinda saqlash bu "yuqumli kasallikning avj olishi paytida, odatda, o'z uyida qolish va oila a'zolari bilan aloqani cheklash orqali bir muddat (masalan, ikki hafta) boshqa shaxslar bilan har qanday aloqadan saqlanish". Bu fe'l sifatida juda yangi bo'lib, faqat so'nggi 20 yil ichida ishlatilganligini ko'rsatadi. Bu ot sifatida esa, 20-asrdan oldin vaqti-vaqti bilan ishlatilgan. (Muallif tarjimasi).

New York Times jurnalining 1916 yil 10 avgust sonidagi 1 betida quyidagi misol keltirilgan:

Dr. Banks said further that the Federal authority invested in him in the matter of quarantine had not yet been exerted to its fullest, but that if persons continued to disregard his advice about self-quarantine, he would bring into service all of the power of compulsion at his command. (Doktor Banks, karantin masalasida unga sarmoya kiritgan federal hokimiyat hali to'liq ishlamaganini, ammo agar odamlar uning o'z-o'zini karantin haqidagi maslahatlariga e'tibor bermaslikda davom etsalar, u barcha kuchlarini ishga solishini aytdi. (Muallif tarjimasi)

An index case is "the first documented case of an infectious disease or genetically transmitted condition or mutation in a population, region, or family." It may also, however, refer to an individual who has a disease, condition, or mutation that is the first one identified in a population. This second sense is synonymous with index patient. A related term is patient zero, "a person identified as the first to become infected with an illness or disease in an outbreak." Patient zero is especially used to refer to a person documented as being the first known case of a communicable disease in a particular population or region. (Indeks case termini Indeks holat bu yuqumli kasallik, gen orqali yuqtirib olingan holat yoki aholi, mintaq va oiladagi genetik o'zgarishning birinchi marta ro'yxatga olingan holatidir. Garchi bu bir shaxsning o'zida uchraydigan kasallik holati yoki genetik o'zgarish bo'lsa-da, xalq orasida aniqlangan ilk hodisadir. Index patient termini index zero atamasi bilan ma'nodosh bo'lib – nolinch kasal so'zi bo'lib, kasallik tarqalgan vaqtda kasallikni birinchi bo'lib yuqtirib olganligi aniqlangan shaxsni anglatadi. (Muallif tarjimasi)

A super-spreader (also written as superspreader) is "an individual who is highly contagious and capable of transmitting a communicable disease to an unusually large number of uninfected individuals." The term for the spread of disease by super-spreaders is super-spreading. (Super-spreader termini -Super kasallik tarqatuvchi- bu so'z yuqumli kasallik yuqmagan kishilarning katta qismiga kasallikni yuqtiruvchi shaxsga nisbatan qo'llaniladi. Kasallikni tarqatuvchilar tomonidan kasallikni tarqatish uchun foydalaniladigan atama super-spreading so'zidir. (Muallif tarjimasi)

1992-yil 14-oktabrda The Evening Sun (Baltimore, MD), - Kechki quyosh (Baltimor, MD) nomli jurnalda quyidagi misralar chop etilgan:

In the Maine case, however, neither AIDS nor poverty was thought to be a factor. Dr. Ban Mishu of Vanderbilt University, who investigated the outbreak, said it began in 1989 with one "super spreader," a man who was unknowingly infected with the bacteria in his lungs and throat. (Meyn holatida na OITS, na qashshoqlik asosiy omil deb hisoblanmagan. Vanderbilt universiteti doktori Pan Mishu epidemiyani o'rganadi, va 1989-yilda o'pkasi va tomog'ida o'zi bilmagan holda infeksiyani yuqtirganligini aytadi (Muallif tarjimasi).

2019 yil 17 setabr Zika & Mosquito xaftaligida, shu jumalalar yangragan:

"According to the news reporters, the research concluded: "Super-spreading is thus partly due to super-spreaders, but modest gains are expected from targeting super-spreaders." (Jurnalistlar xabariga ko'ra, tadqiqot shunday xulosaga keldi. "Super tarqalish qisman kasallikni tarqatuvchilar bilan bog'liq, biroq asosiy "foйда" super tarqatuvchilardan kutilmoqda (Muallif tarjimasi).

Fomite (which rhymes with 'toe blight') is "an object (such as a dish or a doorknob) that may be contaminated with infectious organisms and serve in their transmission." While this word is infrequently encountered, there has been considerable talk of late about possible surfaces and objects which might harbor infectious substances, and it may well be useful to have this specific word at hand. (Fomite (which rhymes with 'toe blight') – bu "infektsion organizmlar bilan ifloslangan bo'lishi va ularning tarqalishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan buyum (masalan, idish yoki eshik tutqichi)" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Bu so'z kamdan-kam uchrasa-da, so'nggi vaqtlarda yuqumli moddalarni saqlashi mumkin bo'lgan sirtlar va narsalar haqida ko'p gapirilmoqda, shuning uchun ushbu maxsus so'zdan xabardor bo'lish foydali bo'lishi mumkin (Muallif tarjimasi).

2014 yil aprelda chop etilgan Atrof-muhit salomatligi jurnalida quyidagi misol keltirilgan:

"Ten fomites (doorknobs and toilet seats) were sampled during July 21-22 before any cleaning took place by facilities management personnel." (O'nta fomitlar (eshik tutqichlari va hojatxona o'rindiqlari) 21-22-iyul kunlari obyektlarni boshqarish xodimlari tomonidan tozalash ishlari boshlanishidan oldin namunaviy tekshiruvdan o'tkazildi (Muallif tarjimasi).

Social distance has been in use since the early 19th century, initially with the meaning of "the degree of acceptance or rejection of social interaction between individuals and especially those belonging to different social groups (such as those based on race, ethnicity, class, or gender)." (Social distance - "Ijtimoiy masofa" atamasi 19-asrning boshlaridan beri qo'llanilib keladi, dastlab "shaxslar o'rtasidagi, ayniqsa, irqi, millati, sinfi yoki jinsiga ko'ra farq qiladigan ijtimoiy guruhlariga mansub bo'lganlar o'rtasidagi ijtimoiy aloqalarni qabul qilish yoki rad etish darajasi" ma'nosida qo'llanilgan (Muallif tarjimasi).

Quyidagi misolda ushbu so'z keltirilgan:

An outbreak is "a sudden rise in the incidence of a disease"; an epidemic is "an outbreak of disease that spreads quickly and affects many individuals at the same time"; a pandemic is "an outbreak of a disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects an exceptionally high proportion of the population." An outbreak may become an epidemic if it spreads enough, as an epidemic may likewise become a pandemic. (Epidemic, Pandemic, Outbreak - Epidemiya, pandemiya va avj olish. An Outbreak - Avj olish "kasallikning to'satdan ko'payishi" hisoblanadi; Epidemic -epidemiya "tezda tarqalib, ko'plab odamlarga bir vaqtning o'zida ta'sir ko'rsatadigan kasallikning

tarqalishi" hisoblanadi; Pandemic - pandemiya "keng geografik hududda sodir bo'lib, aholining g'ayrioddiy darajada yuqori qismiga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan kasallikning tarqalishi" hisoblanadi. Agar avj olish etarlicha keng tarqalsa, u epidemiyaga aylanishi mumkin, keyin esa epidemiya ham pandemiya aylanishi mumkin (Muallif tarjimasi).

Community spread is "the spread of a contagious disease within a community." It also has the specific meaning of "the spread of a contagious disease to individuals in a particular geographic location who have no known contact with other infected individuals or who have not recently traveled to an area where the disease has any documented cases." (Community spread - Jamoat tarqalishi — bu "yuqumli kasallikning jamoat ichida tarqalishi". Bu, shuningdek, "yuqumli kasallikning ma'lum bir geografik hududda, boshqa kasallangan shaxslarga yoki kasallikning hujjatli holatlari bo'lgan hududlarga yaqinda sayohat qilmagan shaxslar orasida tarqalishi" ma'nosini ham anglatadi (Muallif tarjimasi).

Contact tracing is "the practice of identifying and monitoring individuals who may have had contact with an infectious person as a means of controlling the spread of a communicable disease." (Contact tracing - Aloqa izlash — bu "yuqumli kasallikni tarqatgan shaxs bilan aloqada bo'lgan shaxslarni aniqlash va kuzatib borish amaliyoti, bu esa yuqumli kasallikning tarqalishini boshqarish vositasi hisoblanadi." (Muallif tarjimasi)

Martial law is "the law administered by military forces that is invoked by a government in an emergency when the civilian law enforcement agencies are unable to maintain public order and safety." We occasionally see the term misspelled as marshal law, probably due to the fact that marshal has a number of meanings dealing with the military ("a general officer of the highest military rank") and the enforcement of laws ("an officer having charge of prisoners"). The martial portion of martial law comes from the Latin word martialis, meaning "of Mars" (referring to the Roman god of war). (Martial law- Harbiy holat bu harbiy kuchlar tomonidan boshqariladigan, fuqarolar huquqini muhofaza qilishda, jamoat tartibini saqlashda va favqulodda vaziyatlar yuzaga kelganda hukumat tomonidan qo'llaniladigan holat. Biz vaqti-vaqti bilan "marshal law" so'zini noto'g'ri yozilganligiga ko'zimiz tushishi mumkin va bu uning "martial" atamasi bilan bog'liq bir necha ma'nolarga ega ekanligidir. Masalan, yuqori harbiy unvonga ega general ofitser yoki maxbuslar uchun mas'ul bo'lgan ofitser. "Marshal" so'zi lotincha "martial" so'zidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib "Mars" degan ma'noni anglatadi (Rim urush xudosi) (Muallif tarjimasi). [4]

Quyida Merriam Webster lug'atida keltirilgan COVID-19 ta'sirida paydo bo'lgan neologizmlarni tavsiflovchi so'zlarni yasash jarayonlari tahlil qilingan:

Coinages -Yangi so'zlar- Tasodifan mutlaqo yangi terminlarni paydo bo'lishi va yaratilishidir (Yule 2020). Koronavirus pandemiyasi davrida yarilgan yangi so'z bu

COVID-19 termini bo'ldi. Bu termin nafaqat leksikograflar tomonidan tan olindi, balki ingliz tili lug'atlari tarkibiga ham kiritilib boshqa dunyo tillarida ham shubhasiz neologizm, yangi so'z sifatida qabul qilindi. 2020-yil 26-mayda Merriam-Webster lug'ati pandemiya javoban "COVID-19 terminiga oid so'zlarni o'z tarkibiga oldi. Shuningdek, 2020 yilga qadar COVID-19 va pandemiya temini faqat tibbiyotda qo'llanilar edi, bugungi kunda esa bu ikki termin global hukmron diskursga aylandi.

Compounding-qo'shma so'zlar bu -ikki so'zning qo'shilmasidan yasalgan so'zlar. Masalan, Self – quarantine – self (o'zim) +quarantine (karantin) so'zlarni qoshilmasidan yasalgan bo'lib o'z o'zini karantin qilish, Index case- index (ko'rsatuvchi) + case (qobiq) ilk kasallik tasdiqlangan bemor, Index patient-index (ko'rsatuvchi)+patient (bemor) no'linchi bemor, index zero-index (no'linchi) + zero (no'l) no'linchi bemor, super-spreader-super (super)+ spreader (tarqatuvchi) super kasallik tarqatuvchi, Social distance –social (ijtimoiy)+distance (masofa) –ijtimoiy masofa saqlash, Community spread- community (jamiyat) +spread(tarqalish) Jamoatda tarqalishi, Contact tracing- contact (aloqa)+tracing (kuzatuv) aloqa izlash, Martial law- martial (harbiy)+ law (qonun) harbiy holat, Outbreak-out (tashqari)+break (buzulish)- avj olish degan ma'nolarni anglatadi.

Affixation-Affiksatsiya usuli bu o'zakka so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalarni qo'shish orqali yangi so'zlar hosil qilishdir. Pandemic- pandemiya termini o'zagi "demos" - Grek so'zidan olingan bo'lib xalq degan ma'noni anglatib, "pan" prefiksi barcha degan ma'noni anglatib, "ic" suffiksi tegishli degan ma'noni anglatadi.

Xulosa va takliflar. Xulosa qilib aytganda, koronavirus pandemiyasi sezilarli darajada til innovatsiyalariga sabab bo'ldi. "COVID-19" kabi butunlay yangi atamalarning yaratilishi va qo'shma so'zlarning keng qo'llanilishi tilning misli ko'rilmagan global hodisalarga moslashuvchanligini namoyon etdi. "COVID-19" va u bilan bog'liq atamalarning tezda qabul qilinishi hamda lug'atlarga va kundalik nutqqa singib ketishi, tilning o'zgarib borayotgan voqeiklarni anglash va ular haqida muloqot qilishdagi hal qiluvchi ahamiyatini ko'rsatdi. Ushbu davr til o'zgarishi va moslashuvini bosim ostida o'rganish uchun qimmatli ma'lumotlar taqdim etadi. Shu bois, yangi atamalar va lingvistik qonuniyatlarning uzoq muddatli ta'sirini tushunish maqsadida tilshunoslar tomonidan qo'shimcha tadqiqotlar o'tkazilishi lozim.

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