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INSON A'ZOLARI ISHTIROK ETGAN TIBBIY METAFORALAR

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada metaforalar nafaqat badiiy matn vositasi, balki tibbiyot sohasiga oid publitsistik matnlar uchun ham muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligi xususida fikr yuritilgan. Inson a'zolari ishtirok etgan tibbiy metaforalarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tahlilga tortilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tilshunoslik, tibbiyot, kasallik, tibbiy matn, publitsistika, publitsistik matn, metafora, metaforik birlik, tibbiy metafora.

MEDICAL METAPHORS INVOLVED IN HUMAN ORGANS

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ABSTRACT

This article argues that metaphors are important not only as a means of literary text, but also for journalistic texts in the field of medicine. The specifics of medical metaphors involving human organs are analyzed.

Keywords: linguistics, medicine, disease, medical text, journalism, journalistic text, metaphor, metaphorical unit, medical metaphor.

KIRISH

Ma'lumki, o'zbek tili o'zbek millatining buyuk boyligi, bebaho xazinası, tunganmas mulkidir. Chunki millatning tarixi, uning madaniy, ma'naviy merosi, urf-odatları va an'alari aynan uning tilida mujassam bo'ladi.

Birinchi Prezidentimiz Islom Abdug'aniyevich Karimovning "Yuksak ma'naviyat — yengilmas kuch" asarida shunday fikrlar qayd etilgan: *"O'zlikni anglash, milliy ong va tafakkurning ifodasi, avlodlar o'rtasidagi ruhiy-ma'naviy bog'liqlik til orqali namoyon bo'ladi. Jamiki ezgu fazilatlar inson qalbiga, avvalo, ona allasi, ona tilining betakror jozibasi bilan singadi..."*. Tilimizning ana shunday jozibadorligini ta'minlovchi vositalardan biri esa metafora hisoblanadi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Metafora tushunchasi ham lisoniy, ham metatil unsuri sifatida antik davr manbalarida uchraydi. O'z ilmiy ishlarida metafora hodisasini tadqiq etgan birinchi olim qadimgi yunon faylasufi Arastu edi. *Metafora* termini ilk bora Sokratning "Evagorus" (eramizdan avvalgi 383 yilda yaratilgan) asarida tilga olinsa-da, uning asosi Arastuning "Poetika"sida ma'noning, zamonaviy terminologik metatil bilan aytiladigan bo'lsa, atalmishlardagi denotativ va konnotativ o'xshashliklar asosida berilishi sifatida ko'rsatilgan. Deyarli tilning o'zi kabi qadimiy bo'lgan bu hodisa XX asrga kelib esa ifoda, muomala va anglash vositasi sifatida foydalaniladigan nutqiy san'at vositasi, til va badiiyat ilmida fenomenal kategoriyaga aylandi.

Kvintilianning fikricha, metafora tabiatan yuksak insoniy lafziy-ma'noviy tushuncha va hech bir narsa yoki hodisaning ma'nosiz qolmasligiga, shuningdek, zarurat bo'lsa, obrasiz ifodalanmasligiga xizmat qiladi. Manbalarda qayd etilishicha, Sitseron metaforaga oddiy til vositalari izohlay olmaydigan ma'nolarni anglatadi, deb qaragan.

Metafora til doirasi bilan cheklanib qolmaydi, chunki insonning fikrlash jarayonlarining o'zi metafora. Metafora insonning konseptual tizimida mavjud va tibbiy birliklarni shakllantirishning samarali usuli hisoblanadi. Metafora nominatsiyalari uni tuzish paytida o'ziga xos bo'lgan izchillikni saqlaydi, shuningdek, metafora modellari va metaforalarning konseptual shartlanishiga asoslanib, ularning izchilligini ma'lum bir tizimga keltiradi.

Metafora deyarli barcha nutq uslublarida eng ko'p uchraydigan funksional-semantik hodisalardan biridir.

NATIJALAR

Biz ushbu maqolada faqat tibbiyot sohasiga oid publitsistik matnlardagi metaforalarnigina tahlilga tortishga harakat qilamiz. Kuzatishlarimizdan ayon bo'ldiki, tibbiy matnlarda inson a'zolari ishtirok etgan metaforalarning quyidagi turlari mavjud ekan:

1. Bosh bilan bog'liq metaforalar. Bosh – tananing bo'yindan yuqori qismi. Miya – nerv sistemasining markaziy bo'limi, tafakkur a'zosi. Soch – odamning bosh terisida o'sadigan qil tolalar qoplamasi.

“Boshning miya qismi miya gumbazi deb ataladi. Peshona, tepa, ensa chakka suyaklari hisobiga tashkil topgan. Boshning katta qismi terisi sochlar bilan qoplangan. Boshning qon va asab tomirli tutamlari teri osti yog' klechatka sohasida joylashgan (Alijon Zohidiy, “Bosh og'rig'i”, T., 2012. –B.16.).

“Miya qancha boy bo'lsa, tana shuncha sog' bo'ladi” (“SHIFO-info” gazetasi, 06.02.2020, 4-bet).

“Xotira susayishi, asabiylashish miyada qon maromida aylanmasligidan ham kelib chiqadi. Xalq tabobatida bir necha usullar yordamida miyani tozalash mumkin” (“SHIFO-info” gazetasi, 12.12.2019, 19-bet).

“Bosh miya ikkita yarim sharlardan, ularni tutashtirib turuvchi sohalardan (miya ko'prigi), miyachadan va uzunchoq miyadan iborat. Uzunchoq miya orqa miyaga davom etadi” (Safar Muhammad. “Asab va salomatlik”, T., 2016 – B.13.14).

“Bosh miyada ikkita yarim sharlar va miyaning sopi farqlanadi. Kulrang modda bosh miyaning po'stlog'ini, oq modda esa mag'iz qismini tashkil qiladi” (Alijon Zohidiy, “Bosh og'rig'i”, T., 2012 – B.24).

“Miyaning pardalari (qattiq parda, yumshoq parda va o'rgimchak to'risimon parda) algoreseptorlarga juda boydir, shu boisdan ham ularning siqilishi, ezilishi, bosilishi yoki tortilishi baayni miyaning barcha qismida og'riq bo'layotganidek his-tuyg'ularni keltirib chiqaradi” (Alijon Zohidiy, “Bosh og'rig'i”, T., 2012. –B.25).

“Xotira susayishi, asabiylashish miyada qon maromida aylanmasligidan ham kelib chiqadi. Xalq tabobatida bir necha usullar yordamida miyani tozalash mumkin” (“SHIFO-info” gazetasi, 12.12.2019, 19-bet).

“Nerv - miyadan organizmning hamma joylariga tarqalgan kichik organik tolalar. Ular odamga sezgi va harakatlar haqidagi ma'lumotni yetkazadilar” (Hammabop Tibbiyot Qo'llanmasi. 2013).

“Miya - eng yumshoq va nafis a'zo, uni avaylang! Ko'pchilik odamlar miyaning nechog'lik yumshoq va himoyasiz ekanligini bilishmaydi. Unutmang,

uning 80 %i suvdan iborat, o'zi yumshoq yog' ko'rintishida bo'ladi" ("SHIFO-info" gazetasi, 06.02.2020, 4-bet).

"Kasal sochlar uchun. Turli soch turmaklarida kimyoviy vositalarning ishlatilishi yoki kimyoviy bo'yoqlar bilan sochni bo'yagandan keyin sochlar kasallanadi" ("SHIFO-info" gazetasi, 31.10.2019, 26-bet).

2. Ko'z bilan bog'liq metaforalar. Ko'z – insonning ko'rish a'zosi.

"Boshning chakka sohasi ko'z kosasidan peshona va yonoq suyaklari o'siqlarining o'zaro qo'shilishidan hosil bo'lgan yonoq ravog'i bilan chegaralangan" (Alijon Zohidiy. "Bosh og'rig'i", T., 2012. –B.16).

"Ninalog'ich (govmichcha) - kiprik oldidagi qizil, shishgan infeksiya tufayli kelib chiqqan tuguncha, u ko'pincha ko'z qirg'og'iga yaqin joyda bo'ladi" (Hammabop Tibbiyot Qo'llanmasi. 2013).

"Kon'yuktiva - ko'z oqini qoplab turuvchi va qovoqning ichki tarafidagi nozik, himoyalovchi parda" (Hammabop Tibbiyot Qo'llanmasi. 2013).

3. Yurak bilan bog'liq metaforalar. Yurak - ko'krak qafasi ichida joylashgan, qon aylanish sistemasidagi markaziy a'zo.

"Bejizga yurakni motor, deb atashmasa kerak. Yuragingizni qay yo'sinda quvvatlantirasiz?" ("SHIFO-info" gazetasi, 31.10.2019, 12-bet).

4. Og'iz bilan bog'liq metaforalar. Og'iz - ikki jag' o'rtasidagi bo'shliq, u ovqatlanish, so'zlash yoki ovoz chiqarish uchun xizmat qiladi.

"Bo'ri og'iz" - bunday tug'ilgan bolaning tanglayi bo'lingan yoki og'iz bo'shlig'ining tepa qismida odatdan tashqari bo'lgan tirtiq joyi bo'ladi" (Hammabop Tibbiyot Qo'llanmasi. 2013).

5. Ichki a'zolar bilan bog'liq metaforalar. Bachadon – ayollar tanosil a'zosining homila o'sib yetiladigan ichki qismi. Ichak - ovqat hazm qilish sistemasining me'dadan boshlanib, orqa chiqaruv teshigi bilan tugaydigan qismi.

"Bachadon bo'yinchasi - qin orqasidagi bachadonning ochilish joyi" (Hammabop Tibbiyot Qo'llanmasi. 2013).

"Ichak - ovqatni hazm qiladigan naysimon ichki a'zo, oshqozon va orqa peshob orasida joylashgan kanal" (Hammabop Tibbiyot Qo'llanmasi. 2013).

"Verbina damlamasi vena va arteriya tomir devorlarini tozalaydi va mustahkamlaydi. Zarurlangan kapillarlar tiklanishiga ko'maklashadi" ("Salomat bo'ling" jurnali, 30.11.2016, 16-bet).

"Antibiotiklar ichak tabiatini buzadi, immunitet tizimining eng nozik tuzilmalarini ishdan chiqaradi" ("SHIFO-info" gazetasi, 12.12.2019, 13-bet).

6. Oyoq bilan bog'liq tibbiy metaforalar. Oyoq – gavdaning tayanib turishi va yurishi uchun xizmat qiladigan a'zo.

“Qo'rqoq oyoqlarning kasalliklari. Bu nevrologik kasallik, bu alomatlar oyoqlardagi juda yoqimsiz hissiyotdir: oyoqlari og'riqli, sezib, yonish hissi, bosim bo'lib, bemorni oyoqlarini doimiy ravishda harakatga keltiradi, chunki bu alomatlarida harakatlarda sezilarli darajada zaiflashadi. Odatda, bu holat kechqurun, yotishdan oldin yoki kechaning birinchi yarmida yomonlashadi, bu esa uyqusizlikka, keyin esa asabiy charchashga olib keladi” (Hammabop Tibbiyot Qo'llanmasi. 2013).

MUHOKAMA

Tibbiyot insoniyat tafakkurining eng qadimiy sohalaridan biri bo'lib hisoblanadi. Kishilar sog'lig'ini saqlash va mustahkamlash, umrni uzaytirish, kasalliklarning oldini olish, davolash haqidagi bilimlar majmui hisoblangan tibbiyot sohasiga hozirgi pandemiya sharoitida juda katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda tibbiyot tilini, tibbiy matnlardagi til birliklarini o'rganish dolzarb muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu muammo tibbiyot sohasini chuqur o'rganish, mutaxassislarning o'zaro kasbiy muloqoti, tibbiy xodimlarni tayyorlashda ularning leksik zaxirasini oshirish, kasbiy ilmiy adabiyotlarni nashr etish, sog'liqni saqlash sohasida xorijiy mutaxassislar bilan ilmiy aloqalarni rivojlantirish, ma'lumot olish va almashish hamda sohaviy lug'atlarni yaratishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Bugungi kunda zamonaviy tibbiyot sohasi jadal rivojlanayotganligi bois tibbiy birliklarni o'rganish ham faol ravishda shakllanmoqda.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytganda, biz ushbu maqolada bu dunyoning aziz-u mukarram xilqati, mavjudotlar ichra sarvari bo'lmish inson, uning a'zolari ishtirok etgan tibbiy metaforalarni tadqiq etar ekanmiz, misollardan ma'lum bo'lganidek, metaforalar nafaqat badiiy matn vositasi, balki tibbiy publitsistik matnlar uchun ham muhim ahamiyatga ega ekan. Tibbiyot sohasiga oid matnlarda qo'llanilgan metaforalarning hali biz bilmagan qirralari talaygina, ularni o'rganish esa keyingi tadqiqotlarimizda o'z yechimini kutmoqda.

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