

LINGUA-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF MEDICAL PERIPHRASES OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Economic, cultural, and scientific contacts between countries and their peoples make relevant topics related to the study of intercultural communications, with the study of the relationship between languages and cultures. Periphrases, including medical periphrases, like other language and speech units, are separate units belonging to the lingua-culture of each nation. In this article, analyzing lingua-cultural aspects of the medical periphrases of the English language, folk proverbs, aphorisms, as well as small passages were investigated.

KEYWORDS: *Lingua-Culture, Traditions, Intercultural Communications, The relationship Between Languages And Cultures, Medical Periphrases, Science, English Language, Proverbs, Aphorisms, Scholars, Speech Process.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Each person belongs to a certain national culture, including national traditions, language, history, and literature. Economic, cultural, and scientific contacts between countries and their peoples make relevant topics related to the study of intercultural communications, with the study of the relationship between languages and cultures. Even E. Sapir wrote: “Language is a guide that is becoming increasingly important as a guiding principle in the scientific study of culture” [1].

The trend toward interpenetration of various branches of scientific knowledge is one of the defining characteristics of science in the 20th century. In the field of the humanities, the expression of this desire for synthesis was the intensification of cultural studies, i.e. studies of the phenomenon of culture, which includes all the diversity of human activity and its objectified results [2].

II. Literature review

The roots of cultural linguistics go back to the theories of W. von Humboldt. Although the term "Lingua-culture" was first studied by V.N. Telia in linguistics [5], the main research in this area was carried out by V.A. Maslova [6].

V. Maslova defines the essence of science as follows: “Cultural linguistics is a science that arose at the intersection of linguistics and cultural studies, and which explores the manifestations of the culture of the people, displayed and fixed in the language” [6]. V. Telia believes that lingua-culture is a science dedicated to the study and description of the correspondence of language and

culture in their synchronous interaction [5]. V.Vorobyov relies on the fact that lingua-culture studies the national-cultural semantics of language units to understand them in their entirety of content and shades, to a degree that is as close as possible to their perception by native speakers of a given language and culture. According to him, lingua-culture is an aspect of linguistics that studies the problem of reflecting the national culture in the language [3].

The first experience of the semantic study of periphrases can be associated with the generative grammar of N. Chomsky. A study of the problems of syntactic semantics in the framework of generative grammar led to the development of numerous processes (attachment, elimination, permutation) and lexical filling rules that provide various transformations of semantic representations into surface-syntactic ones [10]. I.A. Melchuk and A.K. Zholkovsky used paraphrastic sentences for machine translation. Such an approach is not accidental; it coincides chronologically with the development of transformational grammar when the focus was on the problem of constructing variants of sentence models based on certain deep structures [10].

Much attention was paid to the problem of periphrases in the framework of the theory of linguistic semantics in the works of J. Lakoff, C. Fillmore, J. Katz, and many other researchers. C. Fillmore was one of the first scientists to address the semantic aspects of periphrases (“periphrases” in the terminology of the author). He noted that peripheral relations exist in different languages, i.e. relate to the number of language universals [7]. Analyzing examples such as “My hair is black”, “I have black hair” (or “He is tall”, “John had a dream about Mary”), C. Fillmore pointed to the possibility of a variable expression of certain semantic representations and the existence of representative names and deputy names [8]. This mechanism, in particular, explains the relationship between the predicates “offer” and “make an offer”, “kick” and “give a kick” [9].

At the same time, most English scholars have studied periphrasis and similar stylistic devices as an important characteristic feature of fiction, focusing mainly on the functional features of this phenomenon. The relationship of English periphrases to categories and their place in the text is also studied in Y.T.Lisovskaya's research, in E.L. Tunitskaya's dissertation on the linguistic-pragmatic features of periphrasis [11], and in M.A. Sirivlya's research in the role of this linguistic phenomenon as an expressive medium in press language [12].

The study of periphrasis in Uzbek linguistics began in the 90s of the XX century. The first study on periphrasis was published by H. Shamsiddinov. In his article on periphrases, Sh. Turniyozov made some comments on their construction. Periphrases in Uzbek linguistics were first studied in a monographic plan by I. Umirov.

III. Analysis

Periphrases, including medical periphrases, like other language and speech units, are separate units belonging to the lingua-culture of each nation.

We know that periphrases, as a methodological tool, give speech loftiness, imagery, and enrich the content of the dictionary, based on the requirements of social development. It does not allow repetition in the speech process, encourages the speaker to eloquence, and the listener to philosophical observation. In this regard, in addition to the general features listed above, medical paraphrases also serve to provide a level of understanding of the information transmitted by the informant (usually a doctor) to the recipient (usually the patient or his relatives). That is, it can

also serve to ensure that medical speech, rich in scientific terms (as a rule, inaccessible without scientific terms), is constructed in such a way that it is understandable to a reader or listener (recipient) who does not own this area or is far from medicine. For example: 1) **Conjunctivitis** can be allergic, viral, or bacterial. It is easy to get from dirty hands, washcloths, cosmetics, or towels that have the *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pneumonia*, and *Haemophilus influenza*. 2) **Pink eye** can be allergic, viral, or bacterial. It is easy to get from dirty hands, washcloths, cosmetics, or towels that have *bacteria*, or *viruses* attached to them.

In the first sentence, medicine-related scientific terms such as conjunctivitis, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pneumonia*, *Haemophilus influenza* were used, which are unclear to the average patient and are difficult for anyone not to understand. In the next sentence, *the pink eye* was used instead of *conjunctivitis*; *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pneumonia*, *Haemophilus influenza* were replaced by *bacteria*, *virus* periphrases, which were able to make medical speech understandable to the patient or to simplify the language of medicine, bringing it closer to ordinary folk speech.

Another example: *A Salmonella bacterial infection causes gastrointestinal symptoms. – Food poisoning causes gastrointestinal symptoms.* In the first sentence, the medical scientific term *Salmonella* was used, which is unclear to the average patient. However, the periphrasis *food poisoning* which is used instead of *Salmonella* is more understandable to the patient, and periphrasis serves to simplify the medical ordinary terms to ordinary people.

It should be noted that medical periphrases can occur directly in connection with the medical speech of the owners of the field depending on the nature of their formation.

It is worthwhile to give the following examples of periphrases (in the framework of Covid-2019) that occur in the English speech in direct connection with the medical language of the owners of the field:

President Donald Trump has called the coronavirus an “invisible enemy” that’s “brilliant” and “tough and smart”, adding that we are “tougher and smarter” (The Conversation, May 22, 2020);

Several approaches are being utilized to control the outbreak of this fatal viral disease (Expert Review of Anti-infective Therapy, Volume 19, 2021, page: 137);

The relapse into crisis also harmed Biden's credibility as the President who was elected to put the pandemic in the past, since he declared on July Fourth the nation was emerging from a "year of pain, fear and heartbreaking loss" and left a clear impression that the worst was over (CNN Politics, September 9, 2021);

When governments face a public emergency that “threatens the life of the nation”, and they cannot achieve their public health or other public policy objectives by imposing only these restrictions (Human Rights Watch, February 11, 2021);

The obligation of governments to protect the public from this deadly pandemic is not a carte blanche for placing a chokehold on information and suppressing dissent (Human Rights Watch, February 11, 2021).

In the examples given, we observe that more than a dozen periphrastic units, such as *invisible enemy*, *viral disease*, *year of pain, fear, and heartbreaking loss*, *threaten the life of the nation*, a

deadly pandemic has been used in Uzbek and English in connection with coronavirus, which is directly related to medical speech.

The emergence of periphrases about the medical field and representatives of this field is unique. We observe the following periphrases in English, which are directly related to representatives of the medical field and their difficult and responsible profession. For example, the British called Democritus *the father of atomic theory*, Hippocrates - *the father of modern medicine*, and his ideas - with such allegorical units as *the gift of knowledge*.

In addition, periphrases such as *Florence Nightingale*, and *Lady with a Lamp* are used for enthusiastic nurses in the field of medicine. For example: “*Thank you for taking care of my mom; you are the real Florence Nightingale.*” The importance of English culture in the use of this periphrasis is noted, as Florence Nightingale was a passionate nurse of her day, earning respect and respect among the people over the years by caring for wounded soldiers at the front with a lamp in her hand. Thus, in English culture, the use of paraphrases such as “*Florence Nightingale*” and “*Lady with the Lamp*” evokes a greater sense of pride in the services they render to passionate, dedicated nurses.

IV. DISCUSSION

Analyzing lingua-cultural aspects of the medical periphrases of the English language, folk proverbs, aphorisms, as well as small passages were investigated.

We know that every aspect of folk culture is reflected in its language and is a key tool in transmitting national values to future generations. While the language has the function of preserving cultural symbols and passing them on to the next generation, it is also a lingua-cultural mirror that reflects a worldview based on national values as a means of expressing the national mentality of a particular people.

In the English lingua-culture, there are linguaculturemes associated with medical periphrases, a unit that reflects the national worldview, folk mentality, stereotypes, and cultural characteristics of the English people. In English speech, we can observe many medical periphrases embedded in folk proverbs, aphorisms, as well as small passages. For instance:

A merry heart doeth good like a medicine.

Laughter is the best medicine.

A cheerful heart is a good medicine, but a broken spirit saps a person’s strength.

A joyful heart is a good medicine, but a crushed spirit dries up the bones.

A glad heart promotes health, but the bones of a sorrowful man dry up.

A joyful mind maketh age flourishing: a sorrowful spirit drieth up the bones.

Being cheerful keeps you healthy. It is slow death to be gloomy all the time.

A rejoicing heart does good to the body, and a struck spirit dries the bone.

A happy heart is a good medicine and a joyful mind causes healing, but a broken spirit dries up the bones.

From the above proverbs, it can be understood that laughter is the best medicine for English speakers, i.e. English people believe that laughter has profound psychological and physiological benefits for people, is a powerful stress reliever, and even a powerful medicine that can strengthen the immune system, and relieving pain in the body. That is why they consider laughter to be one of the most important factors in maintaining health. This trait in English people goes back to their centuries-old culture, so they always laugh at people they know and don't know. For them, laughter is not only one of the most important means of communication but also one of the main factors in maintaining health.

You can also find various health articles related to medical periphrases:

A good laugh and a long sleep are the best cures in the doctor's book.

Work is half of health.

Good health and good sense are two *great blessings*.

The beginning of health is to *know the disease*.

When the head aches, *all the body is the worse*.

Good health is *the sister of beauty*.

The tiredness of the body is the health of the soul.

V. CONCLUSION

To conclude, language is a means of carrying out a specific culture of a nation and a universal culture in harmony with the way of life of this nation, inherited from its ancestors, a tool of spirituality, as well as a factor in enriching and polishing the language, the formation, and development of the owner of the language. When approached from this point of view, language and culture are not the same thing but are dialectical concepts that lose their meaning in isolation from each other.

Paraphrases, including medical periphrases, as well as other language and speech units, are considered separate units belonging to the linguistic culture of each nation.

A variety of medical periphrases that have a special meaning in speech as units used in the English language carry linguacultural aspects that are characteristic of a given nation, the culture of a given nation. Through such periphrases, the study and analysis of the specific traditions and values of Western culture from a linguacultural point of view allows a deeper study of the mentality, culture, and values of the nation.

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