

The Role of Medical Periphrases in the Semantic Micro-Field of English Language

*Kobilova Aziza Baxriddinovna*¹

Abstract: This article discusses the national features of English medical periphrases in the semantic micro-field. The article analyzes the medical periphrases presented in journalistic texts. Medical periphrases are conditionally divided into several groups of lexical meanings and are considered within the language.

Periphrases form a separate lexical-semantic group in the semantic micro-field of the language and divided into thematic groups specific to different areas.

In total, when classifying medical periphrases of lexical meanings, 212 medical periphrases were analyzed. Statistical and comparative methods of analysis have been carried out.

Keywords: linguistics, medical periphrases, journalistic text, lexical and semantic meaning, languages of unrelated cultures, statistical analysis, comparative analysis, lexical meaning groups.

In daily life, we have information about an unavoidable reality, and we use this phenomenon with different tools to express our relationships and emotional experiences. There are several ways of describing reality, which serve to reveal the communicative intention.

Since ancient times, members of society, while giving information to each other about things and events, tried to describe their essential features, compare and explain them, and exaggerate the aspects they consider various visual media have appeared. As the language develops, so does the periphrastic layer.

Philosophers such as Aristotle, Cicero, and Quintilian paid attention to this phenomenon. Since that period, requirements for speech - fluency, accuracy, logicity, variety, comprehensibility, pleasantness, imagery, brevity, conciseness, and truthfulness have not lost their value until now. During this period, initial investigation held in classification of meaning shifts, determining the place of periphrasis among figurative expressions, and checking the unusual nature of this phenomenon. The 18th-century poets used the principle of "Decorum". They used periphrases instead of ordinary words in their poems and prose works. An example of periphrasis used in Robert Blair's poem "The Grave". He used the phrase telescope as the sight-invigorating tube [15, 8] instead of the word telescope. Also, in James Thomson's "The Season" [4, 54], i.e. meet many periphrases as the finny tribe – fish, the bleating kind – sheep.

In the 50s of the 20th century in world linguistics, in particular, in Russian linguistics, I. Z. Ilyina (1954) [5, 24]; V. P. Utkina (1959) [16, 87] studied the role of periphrases among the methodological means that enrich and polish speech, their aspects associated with other linguistic phenomena and means. In addition, we note that the diverse nature of periphrasis has led to the emergence of many studies in world linguistics, and the definitions given to it are also different. In linguistics, interest in periphrases has increased since the 70s of the 20th century. In Russian linguistics, research by V.P. Grigoriev for the first time described it as a linguistic problem in terms of word-image-denotation relations as "one of the most striking, interesting and promising ways to create poetic speech" [3, 104]. The studies of S.Ya. Makarova contains valuable remarks on an artistic and expressive properties of

¹ a senior teacher, Phd Bukhara state university



periphrases, their place in the stylistic figures and tropes, and types of verbs [14, 55]. In particular, linguists were particularly interested in the interpretations aimed at revealing the nature of periphrasis in Y.D. Apresyan's article "Linguistic Means of Meaning and Rules of Periphrasis". That is, humanity (in the broadest sense) will be able to figuratively express ideas", writes the linguist.

Also, locative (giving information), perlocutionary (affecting the addressee during the speech act), and symbolic aspects of periphrases were formed according to the views of K. Fuchs, and the first data were developed [19, 129]. In several other sources, a periphrasis is the definition of a simple concept by complex techniques, the replacement of the name of a thing or phenomenon in the form of a free phrase or a whole sentence, the naming of a concept with the help of several words, the replacement of a logical expression of a phenomenon with an emotional expression, a figurative synonym, a simple word.

Periphrases form a separate lexical-semantic group in the semantic micro-field of the language due to the figurative expression of various lexical meanings. They are specific for different fields and have the characteristics of a language. Based on units it is divided into thematic groups. Figurative expressions have common (integral) and different (differential) signs. All of them show that they belong to the micro-semantic area of the language, expressing emotional-figurative meaning and that they have a sign of difference, denoting periphrastic names related to a certain area, its group.

During the research, we divided medical phrases into lexical meaning groups. Below we will try to explain the features of each of the groups of the lexical meaning of medical periphrases.

I. Medical periphrases expressing certain physical states of women. These periphrases are characterized by the renaming of women's situations. For example, *Medical schools and residency programs need to return pregnancy termination (abortion) to the curriculum, and federal and state measures must be strongly enforced.* (The New York Times, October 1994, Section A, Page 26). If we analyze this example, then the word "abortion" (removal of the fetus, loss of the fetus) and the performance of this work are taboo for the British. Even a person who has an abortion is considered a murderer and prosecuted. Since this negative situation affects the linguistic culture of the English-speaking people, they try not to use this word, but, if necessary, express this lexical unit through a periphrasis.

II. Medical periphrases associated with the names of various diseases. In such retellings, the names of diseases are figuratively expressed: *AIDS – 21st century plague, the global number of people living with HIV has doubled in a decade to exceed 40 million for the first time.* (Independent, November 2005.) AIDS also appeared at the end of the 20th century and brought many problems to humanity. For this reason, the name of this disease is similar to the plague.

III. Medical periphrases representing the names of plants. This type of periphrasis is applied to medicinal plants and serves to figuratively express their important characteristics. For example, *Turmeric itself has also been known to be a healing spice and has been used to help many ailments* (Healthline, May 2021).

IV. Medical periphrases representing the names of vegetables. Renaming the names of vegetables, through figurative expressions, the properties of vegetables that are important for human health are explained. For example, *Eggplant is a versatile vegetable that can absorb the flavor of whatever else is going in your dish. Plus, studies have shown that eggplant contains cardioprotective compounds for a healthier heart* (Good Housekeeping, December 2020). If we look at history, the eggplant vegetable has been widely used in western countries since ancient times. Eggplant prevents cardiovascular diseases, and heart properties that strengthen muscles and fight against osteoporosis and osteochondrosis because of this, it is called a versatile vegetable.

Another example is *Pepper – an enemy of bacteria and viruses* (BBC News, 2015). In the example, instead of pepper enemy of bacteria and virus is used. People love to eat this product because of its healing properties, such as protecting the heart and blood vessels, preventing obesity, treating colds,



treating colon and breast cancer, protecting the liver, and prolonging life by nourishing the body with vitamin C.

V. A medical periphrases expressing the names of fruits. Using these medical periphrases the properties of fruits for a healthy lifestyle are figuratively expressed. Since people love to eat fruits rich in various vitamins and minerals, we are sure that many periphrases applied to fruits as units that carry the linguistic and cultural aspects. For example, *Plum – reducer blood sugar* (Healthline, May 2017).

VI. Medical periphrases representing the names of parts of the body: *The most complex organ in your body, the brain is located in your head. A computer in your head operates in a different way. It gets its energy in the form of glucose from the food you eat...Like other parts of the body, the master organ is also vulnerable to several disorders, and injuries* (New Scientist, September 4, 2006).

VII. Medical periphrases representing the names of medical devices: *In hemodialysis, an artificial kidney (Hemodialyzer) is used to remove waste and extra chemicals and fluid from your blood.* (Healthline, February 2019); *Defibrillator – a life-saving device.* (EHS Today, June 2017). From the above examples, it can be seen that the functions of various medical devices in English are expressed through periphrases to make them understandable to the ordinary people.

VIII. Medical periphrases, which are the names of therapeutic exercises. If the name of the therapeutic exercises is a little incomprehensible to us, then it represents these exercises figuratively. For example, *Pranayama is the practice of breath regulation. It's a main component of yoga, an exercise for physical and mental wellness. In Sanskrit, «prana» means life energy and «yama» means control.* (Healthline, May 2020); *It's time to roll out your yoga mat and discover the combination of physical and mental exercises that for thousands of years have hooked yoga practitioners around the globe.* (The New York Times, May 2017).

IX. Medical periphrases representing the names of vitamins. For example, *That would come as no surprise to Louv, who touts even small doses of vitamin N (as in nature) as a powerful protector of your body and mind.* (Nature at the confluence, 2020); *The idea that nature exerts a healing power on our bodies and minds has led some to call it «Vitamin N.» While there's increasing evidence that this green pill can help us with everything from lower stress to a longer lifespan.* (Psychology Today, October 2019).

X. Medical periphrases, representing the names of various home-made tinctures and potions: *Elderberry tinctures can be one incredible healing powerhouse.* (Herbal Medicine, August 4, 2020); *Benefits of Elderberry Tincture: An Amazing Natural Immune Booster* (Oma Herbal Teas, January 2019).

XI. Medical periphrases for age-related conditions. These paraphrases help to show that medical conditions linked with age and a certain period of life. For example, *The seven-year itch (scabies) is a contagious skin infestation by the mite Sarcoptes scabiei.* (Journal of Dermatology and Dermatologic Diseases, 2019).

XII. Medical periphrases representing different treatment names. In this form of medical periphrases, forms of medical treatment are illustrated. For example, *Some people swear by acupuncture, citing it as a miracle to improve their quality of life because it's said to be able to treat everything from depression and allergies to morning sickness and cramps.* (Healthline, November 2017); *Talk therapy (Psychotherapy) is a way to help people with several mental illnesses and emotional difficulties* (American Psychiatric Association, January 2019).

XIII. Medical periphrases representing the names of sweets. The following examples also show the use of periphrasis to refer to sweets that are harmful to the human body. For example, *Consuming a diet high in refined carbs and sugar leads to the production of AGEs, which may cause your skin to age prematurely. However, poor food choices can worsen wrinkles and speed the skin aging process.* (Healthline, June 3, 2018); *...consuming too much sugar, is considered the strongest risk factor for diabetes.* (Healthline, 11 Reasons Why Too Much Sugar Is Bad For You, June 2018).



A total of 212 medical periphrases analyzed during the classification of medical periphrases into lexical meaning groups. So, various forms of medical periphrases appear and live in speech as descriptive names of persons, objects, and events, inextricably linked to the world of medicine. In addition, every nation in its social life, and cultural way of life (as in other areas) has medical points of view, an object, or symbol, which affects a person both positively and negatively in terms of spiritual, cultural, national, educational, factors such as movement and situation also have an impact on the linguistic culture of the two nations.

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