

Semantic and Lingua-Cultural Features of English and Uzbek Medical Periphrases

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Abstract – *Periphrases are one of the most important stylistic devices associated with the speech process. Periphrases serve to enrich speech, make it attractive, figurative, and impressive, and enhance the level of language. In this article, investigating semantic and lingua-cultural aspects of the medical periphrases of the English and Uzbek languages, passages of journalistic texts were analyzed.*

Keywords: *lingua-culture, traditions, semantic, intercultural communications, the relationship between languages and cultures, medical periphrases, science, English language, proverbs, aphorisms, scholars, speech process.*

I. Introduction

Periphrases as the means of the artistic device are the most widely used means in both oral and written forms of spoken speech. It is no coincidence that periphrases have been studied as a separate object of study both in the last century and in our time, which shows that much research is still needed, especially on the relationship of words that make up the structure of periphrasis.

Periphrases serve to enrich speech, make it attractive, figurative, and impressive, and enhance the level of language. Periphrases are one of the most important stylistic devices associated with the speech process. They serve to give the speaker or writer an attitude to the speech, to pay attention to every word, while giving glory, eloquence, and eloquence to the language.

II. Literature review

Philosophers such as Aristotle, Cicero, and Quintilian paid much attention to this phenomenon. Since then, the important requirements for speech - fluency, clarity, logic, unambiguousness, diversity, clarity, kindness, imagery, brevity, conciseness, and honesty have not lost their value. In particular, it is the original Decorum principle used by eighteenth-century poets, who used periphrases instead of simple words in their poems and prose. An example of this is the periphrasis used in Robert Blair's poem "The Grave". He used periphrasis *the sight-invigorating tube* instead of the word *telescope* [5, 8]. There are also many periphrases in James Thomson's *The Season*, such as *finny tribe - fish, the bleating kind - sheep* [6, 54].

In linguistics, interest in periphrases has been growing since the 1970s. Most English scholars have studied periphrasis and similar stylistic devices as the main characteristic feature of fiction, focusing mainly on the functional points of this phenomenon [7, 78]. Also, the relation of English periphrases to categories and their place in the text described by E.T. Lisovskaya. In Lisovskaya's study, the lingua-pragmatic features of periphrases studied by E.L. Tunitskaya [11, 134]. In Tunitskaya's dissertation, the role of this linguistic phenomenon as an expressive medium in the language of the press studied in M.A. Sirivlya's research [8, 198]. Periphrases in Uzbek linguistics were first studied in a monographic plan by I. Umirov [9, 16].

In English dictionaries the terms periphrasis and paraphrase are interpreted as two separate terms. In the Macmillan Dictionary, for example, a periphrasis is defined as a means of expressing something more complex than necessary and a paraphrase is used as a means of expression or writes using different words, especially to make it short or clear. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms defines a periphrasis as a way of referring to something in several words instead of naming it directly in a single word or phrase. A paraphrase interpreted as a means of repeating the meaning of a text with different words to determine its original meaning.

There are several groups of definitions of the term in scientific sources:

1. Periphrasis is defined as a descriptive phrase as follows:

- a) periphrasis - a means of transmission describing the meaning of another phrase or word;
- b) periphrasis - a means of expanding the meaning of another phrase or word;
- c) periphrasis - a stylistic device consisting of a descriptive expression (allegory), an indirect, descriptive definition of objects and events of reality ...

2. Periphrasis as a stylistic device is defined as follows:

- a) periphrasis - a stylistic device consisting of replacing the name of an object or other reality with a descriptive phrase that indirectly calls it [1, 215];
- b) periphrasis - a stylistic device of an indirect, descriptive definition of objects and events of reality.

III.

Analysis

Although the use of periphrases in speech considered to the speaker's purpose, speech context, and situation, it should be noted that this issue plays an important role in determining the main lexical-semantic types of periphrasis. Periphrases grouped into specific lexical meaning groups depending on the lexical meanings they represent [2, 1638]. During our observations, we divided medical periphrases into the following lexical meaning groups:

I. Medical periphrases representing certain physical conditions of women. These periphrases characterized by the renaming of cases that occur in women. 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, Oct 13, 1994, Section A, Page 26).

In Uzbek: *Yelbo`g`oz – yolg`on homiladorlik haqida nimalarni bilasiz?* (So`g`diyona, 2019, №2).

II. Medical periphrases associated with the name of various diseases. In such periphrases the names of diseases are represented figuratively:

In English: *You say that one of the common feelings during this prolonged grieving process (cancer) is ambivalence.* (Harvard Women's Health Watch, March, 2011);

In Uzbek: Stenokardiya – yurakni g`ijimlaydigan dard. (Darakchi, 2019. №15).

Medical periphrasis representing diseases can be divided into the following subgroups:

a) periphrases representing the name of bacterial diseases:

In English: *A food-borne illness (Salmonellosis) typically caused by consumption of contaminated foods.* (Department of Health, 2020);

In Uzbek: *Salmonellyoz – issiq-sovuqqa chidamli bakteriya* (Darakchi, 2019, №9).

b) periphrases representing the name of eye diseases:

In English: *Conjunctivitis is often called a pink eye* (Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 7E 2015).

In Uzbek: *Katarakta – makkor kasallik* (ko`z kasalligi) (So`g`diyona, 2020. №4).

c) periphrases representing diseases associated with the stomach:

In English: *Borborygmi is the sound that comes from your gastrointestinal (GI) tract. While*

it's often simply called **stomach growling** or **stomach rumbling**, these sounds can come from either the stomach or the small or large intestine (Verywell Health, December 8, 2021);

In Uzbek: *Jig'ildon qaynashi – nafsni tiya olmaslik oqibati* (Shifo-info, 2019, №10);

d) medical periphrases representing the name of heart disease:

According to statistics, about 80 percent of deaths worldwide today are due to heart attacks and strokes. When we analyzed English journalistic texts, we observed that they focus more on heart-related diseases. In several scientific and popular articles, we have witnessed attempts to inform the public about the prevention of this disease, ways to provide first aid, as well as complete information about the disease [3, 256]. Indeed, medical periphrases as a unit belonging to the nation's lingua-culture are presented in these articles in connection with heart disease [10, 37].

In English: *High blood pressure, sometimes called **the silent killer**, is very common in older people and a major health problem.* (Mayo Clinic, August 28, 2020).

In Uzbek: *Semiz kishilar kasalligi* yoxud insul't "changali"ga tushib qolmay desangiz..... (Darakchi, 2018, №51)

e) medical periphrases representing the name of infectious diseases:

In English: *Hepatitis A – gradual liver failure* (American Liver Foundation, October 6, 2021).

In Uzbek: *Koronavirus – insoniyatning yangi dushmani.* (Darakchi, 2020, №5)

III. Medical periphrases representing plant names. This type of periphrasis is applied to medicinal plants and serves to symbolically express their important characteristics.

In English: *Known as **the herb of remembrance**, rosemary also has long been tied to legends and traditions* (www.newworldencyclopedia.org). From ancient times in English culture, it was known that this fragrant herb has the properties of improving memory. Perhaps this is why rosemary has become a symbol of both loyalty and memory in literary and folklore sources, and English lingua-culture.

In Uzbek: *Tabiat yuborgan tez yordam – petrushka jig'ar uchun juda foydali.* (Darakchi, 2018, №51).

IV. Medical periphrases representing vegetable names. In such periphrases, the properties of vegetables that are important for human health are explained through figurative expressions.

In English: *Pepper – **the enemy of bacteria and virus*** (BBC News, 2015). In the given example, the periphrasis of the enemy of bacteria and viruses was used instead of pepper. Pepper is loved and consumed by people of both cultures because of its healing properties, such as protecting the cardiovascular system, preventing obesity, treating colds, treating bowel and breast cancer, protecting the liver, and prolonging life by nourishing the body with Vitamin C.

In Uzbek: *Piyoz – ayol salomatligi qo'riqchisi.* (Darakchi, 2019, №2)

V. Medical periphrases representing fruit names. In this group of medical periphrases, the properties of fruits that are important for a healthy lifestyle in human life are figuratively represented. While peoples of both cultures love and consume fruits rich in various vitamins and minerals, we have been convinced that there are many periphrases applied to fruits as units that carry the lingua-cultural aspects inherent in the culture of the nation [4, 8162].

In English: *Plum – **reducer blood sugar*** (Healthline, May 13, 2017).

In Uzbek: *Olma va pomidor – o'pkaga bo'lar mador.* (Shifo-info, 2018, №3).

VI. Medical periphrases representing the names of parts of the body.

In English: *The Nose is also **the house for smell**.* (Healthline, September 8, 2020)

In Uzbek: *O'pka – kislород tashuvchi a'zo qanday tuzilgan?* (Shifo-info, 2017, №12).

VI. Medical periphrases representing the names of medical devices.

In English: In *hemodialysis*, **an artificial kidney** (*Hemodialyzer*) is used to remove waste and extra chemicals and fluid from your blood. (Healthline, February 14, 2019)

In Uzbek: *Mini-nasos – xasta yurak xaloskori*. (Doktor press, 2016, №28)

VII. Medical periphrases representing the names of medical exercises. While the names of medical exercises are somewhat unclear, medical paraphrases are used to describe these exercises.

In English: *Pranayama* is the practice of breath regulation. It's a main component of [yoga](#), **an exercise for physical and mental wellness**. (Healthline, May 15, 2020).

In Uzbek: *Balasana – "homila holati" mashqi*. (Darakchi, 2020. 4-сон.)

VIII. Medical periphrases representing vitamin names. In this form of medical periphrasis, the drug is represented figuratively.

In English: *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).

In Uzbek: Hujayralar uchun eng **universal yoqilg`i glyukoza** hisoblanadi. (Bekajon, 2018. №97).

IX. Medical periphrases representing the names of various handmade tinctures and medicines.

In English: *Lately, turmeric is the health food everyone's talking about. Reap the benefits yourself by brewing a cup of golden milk, a turmeric tea recipe with milk and spices*. (Teste of home, April 25, 2019)

In Uzbek: **Chempion ichimlik** (karkadi) – *sudan atirgullaridan tayyorlangan damlamani muntazam ravishda ichish ham tomirlarni kengaytirib, devorlarini mustahkamlaydi* (Darakchi, 2019, №1).

X. Medical periphrases representing age-related conditions. These same periphrases serve to show that medical conditions are inextricably linked with age, with a particular period.

In English: **The seven-year itch** (*scabies*) is a contagious skin infestation by the mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*. (Journal of Dermatology and Dermatologic Diseases, 2019)

In Uzbek: **Artrit - 50 yoshdan keyingi davr xastaligi**. (Darakchi, 2020, №7)

XI. Medical periphrases representing different treatment names.

In English: **Talk therapy** (*Psychotherapy*), is a way to help people with a broad variety of mental illnesses and emotional difficulties. (American Psychiatric Association, January 12, 2019).

In Uzbek: *Vaksinatsiya – viruslarga qarshi qalqon*. (So`g`diyona, 2018, №40).

XI. Medical periphrases representing sweet names.

In English: *...consuming too much sugar, is considered the strongest risk factor for diabetes*. (Healthline, June 3, 2018).

In Uzbek: **Ширинлик – қомат душмани**. («Шифо-инфо» газетаси, 2016. №44)

IV. Discussion

Applying a compare-contrast and functional approach, features of the use of the periphrases of the English and Uzbek languages were investigated.

A total of 212 medical periphrases were analyzed during the division of medical periphrases into lexical meaning groups. Our statistical analysis showed that periphrasis related to diseases, pain-related cases, body parts names, medical devices, vitamin names, various medical treatments, and sweets were used more extensively in the English language than in the Uzbek language. While in Uzbek periphrases of some physical condition of women, periphrases representing plant names, vegetable names, and age-related cases are used more.

The morphological aspects of English and Uzbek medical periphrases were also analyzed, and the affiliation of periphrases to one or another word group was determined by which word group

they entered into a synonymous relationship with. Analyzing the morphological features of medical periphrases in English and Uzbek, it was concluded that medical periphrases are mainly used instead of words belonging to the noun phrase.

From the collected examples we have seen that since English belongs to the group of analytical languages, prepositions, articles, and word order play an important role in the formation of periphrases.

In Uzbek, periphrases are mainly used in place of noun phrases, but they are formed by grammatical categories specific to nouns: the categories of possession and agreement.

V. Conclusion

In short, there are different manifestations of medical periphrases, which in essence appear in speech as a descriptive name of a person, object, and event, inextricably linked with the medical world. In addition, each nation has its own social life, cultural lifestyle (as in other areas), medical attitudes, and factors such as subject, character, action, and situation, which positively and negatively affect a person spiritually, culturally, nationally, enlightenment, also shows its effect.

In both English and Uzbek, medical periphrases have a special significance in speech as units that carry the lingua-cultural aspects of this nation, the culture of this nation. Through such periphrases, the study and analysis of the specific traditions and values of Eastern and Western cultures from a lingua-cultural point of view allow a deeper study of the mentality, culture, and values of the nation.

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