



ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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LINGUO-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF MEDICAL PERIPHRASES

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillari tibbiy perifrazalarining lingvomadaniy jihatlarini xususida fikr yuritilgan. Perifrazalar nafaqat nutqning ifodaliligini oshirish vositasi balki ilmiy atamalarga boy tibbiy nutqni soha egasi bo'lmagan yoki tibbiyot sohasidan yiroqroq bo'lgan o'quvchi yoki tinglovchi uchun tushunarli tarzda tuzilishini ta'minlashga ham xizmat qila olish xususiyatiga ega ekanligi tahlil etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: perifraza, lingvomadaniy jihatlar, til, milliy madaniyat, milliy ma'naviyat, tibbiyot tili.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются лингвокультурологические аспекты медицинских перифраз на английском и узбекском языках. Проанализирована перифраза как средство не только повышения выразительности речи, но и служащее для того, чтобы научная речь, богатая научными терминами, была построена таким образом, чтобы она была понятна читателю или слушателю, не являющемуся владельцем медицинской сфере.

Ключевые слова: перифразы, лингвокультурные аспекты, язык, национальная культура, национальная духовность, язык медицины.

Abstract: This article discusses the linguocultural aspects of medical periphrases in English and Uzbek languages. Periphrasis has been analyzed to be not only a means of enhancing speech expressiveness but also to serve to ensure that scientific speech rich in scientific terms is structured in a way that is understandable to the reader or listener who is not a field owner or far from the medical field.

Keywords: periphrasis, linguo-cultural aspects, language, national culture, national spirituality, the language of medicine.

Introduction. Language is not only all being, materiality but also concepts, views, thoughts, opinions about space, time, the universe, the earth, as well as the character, manners, way of life, beliefs of living beings on the planet, including humanity, customs, traditions and values associated with this belief, national identity, regional and general culture, education, political views, subconscious considerations - all this materially and intangibly is a mirror that is reflected.

As E.Vereshchagin, V.Kostomarov, R.Robins point out, language is a treasure, a box, a complex of culture. It is an invaluable treasure trove of the lexicon, grammar, phrases, proverbs and sayings, folklore, fiction and non-fiction, and cultural values in oral and written speech [1, 27]. According to E. Sapir, language as a "set of socially inherited skills and ideas that characterize our way of life" is closely linked with the nation's spirituality and culture [2, 185].

If there is not a single representative of the national culture and national spirituality, there will not be unity in speech. Language is the interpreter of culture and spirituality, and they are the main criterion that show what the language of a nation is. After all, just as a nation, the culture and spirituality of this nation are not brought to perfection without the possibilities of language, and language loses its significance without national culture, national spirituality.

The national language is a priceless treasure of a nation, is a tool of spirituality, and carries the universal culture of the people, the private culture of the society, and the way of life of that nation, and inherits it from ancestors to generations. It is also a factor that performs the task of forming and developing the language owner. From this point of view, language and culture are not the same notions but dialectical concepts that lose their meaning in isolation from each other.

Periphrases, including medical periphrases, are separate units belonging to the linguo-culture of each nation.

We know that periphrases, as a methodological tool are based on the requirements of social development, and give the speech a lift, imagery, enrich the vocabulary. It allows for repetition and repetition in the speech process, encourages the speaker to eloquence and the listener to philosophical observation [4, 2]. 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 the physician) to the recipient (usually the patient or his relatives) [3,1].

Discussion. That is, it can also serve to ensure that medical speech, rich in scientific terms (not available without scientific terms), is structured in a way that is understandable to the reader or listener (receiver) who is not a field owner or far from the medical field. For example: *Biz klinikamizga kardiolog, allergolog, ozonoterapevt, onkolog, nefrolog hamda neyroxirurgni chaqirtirib konsilium qilamiz. Hozir sizni skrining, dopping, kardiogramma uchun tayyorlashadi. – Biz davo maskanimizga shifo ahlini chaqirtirib dardga malham qidiramiz. Hozir sizni shifo tekshiruvlari uchun tayyorlashadi.*

The first sentence uses terms that are vague for the average patient, such as *kardiolog, allergolog, ozonoterapevt, onkolog, nefrolog, neyroxirurg* scientific lexemes related to the medical field. As well as the names of medical examinations, such as screening, doping, cardiogram, are difficult to understand for a non-medical field representative.

In the second sentence *davo maskani* was used instead of the clinic; *shifo ahli* was used instead of *cardiologist, allergist, ozone therapist, oncologist, nephrologists, neurosurgeon*; *dardga malham qidirmoq* was used instead of consulting; *shifo tekshiruvlari* was used instead of screening, doping, cardiogram, which were able to make medical speech understandable to the patient or to simplify the language of medicine, to bring it closer to ordinary folk speech. The peripheral language also keeps the patient from becoming overly excited or frustrated.

As medicine develops in our society, new terms are emerging. Focusing on the use of periphrases instead of these terms is very important for our social life, and this integrates linguistics into social life through speech units.



One more example: *Uyingizda it va mushuklarni saqlashda ehtiyot bo'ling. Ular zooantroponozlarning tashuvchisi bo'lib, toksoplazmoz, leptospiroz, atipik pnevmoniya, laymni keltirib chiqaradi; gel`mintlar, parazit, gijjalar kasallik tashuvchisi bo'lishi mumkin.* (<https://kun.uz>) – *Uyingizda it va mushuklarni saqlashda ehtiyot bo'ling. Ular hayvonlarning o'ziga xos kasalliklarining tashuvchisi bo'lib, asorati og'ir xastaliklarni keltirib chiqaradi; insonsevmas viruslar kasallik tashuvchisi bo'lishi mumkin.*

A small text with periphrasis urges people not infected with certain diseases from pets. Periphrases such as *hayvonlarning o'ziga xos kasalliklari, asorati og'ir xastaliklar, insonsevmas viruslar* have been used instead of *zooantroponozlar, toksoplazmoz, leptospiroz, atipik pnevmoniya, gel`mintlar, parazit gijjalar* to give people both figurative and intelligible names of diseases that can only be transmitted through animals.

Literature review and methodology. There are many similar examples in English. Compare the following sentences: 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, industry-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.

It should be noted that in both analyzed languages, 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 Uzbek speech in direct connection with the medical language of the owners of the field:

XXI asrning uchinchi o'n yilligi boshida butun insoniyat ko'zga ko'rinmas yovga ro'para bo'ldi. Tojdor virus pandemiyasiga qarshi kurash do'stu dushmani bir xilda arosatga soldi (kun.uz).

AQShdagi ilk tadqiqotlarga ko'ra, insoniyatni ilojsiz qoldirgan virus mutatsiyalari orasida D614G yetakchilik qilmoqda. D614G – tojdor virusning toji. Aynan shu mutatsiya koronavirusning yuquvchanligini oshirib, kasallikning og'ir kechishiga yo'l ochishi mumkin (<https://www.bbc.com>).

Xavfli yov hamon ostonamizda turibdi (<https://www.facebook.com>).

Bugungi kunning asosiy va eng muhim mavzusi shubhasida tojli dushman – koronavirus mavzusi bo'lib qoldi. Chunki ushbu virusga qarshi dunyo hamjamiyati yoppasiga oyoqqa turgan bo'lsa-da, bu ko'zga ko'rinmas mitti ofatni hayotimizdan



yo'qota olmayapti. Aksincha, Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti ogohlantirganidek, virus yangi va o'ta xavfli bosqichiga kirmoqda ([https://www. гулнора_вахобова](https://www.гулнора_вахобова)).

Toj kiygan virusning iqtisodiy ko'lami, ayniqsa, yuqori bo'lmoqda. Hozircha dunyo iqtisodini yemiruvchi kasallikning zarari 25 trillion dollarga baholanmoqda. BMTning "Inqirozni baholash, qayta tiklanishni rejalashtirish» dasturida aytilishicha, **inson salomatligining kushandasi, chekinmayotgan yov**, pandemiya sharoiti inson taraqqiyotining ayrim jabhalarida 40 yildan buyon ko'rilmagan yo'qotishlarga sabab bo'lmoqda (<https://www.facebook.com>).

Ommaviy axborot vositalari xodimlari ishtirokida kechgan davra suhbatini Yunisef jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar bo'limining boshlig'i Sitsi Sneze ochib berdi. Sitsi xonim bugun dunyo hamjamiyatiga **katta xavf solgan va solayotgan, insonlarning tibbiy va ruhiy salomatligini yemirayotgan virusning** oqibatlarini, davlatlarning ijtimoiy, sotsial hayotidagi evrilishlar haqida to'xtalab ekan, bu borada jurnalistlarning olib borgan jonbozligini, fidoyiligini ham ta'kidlab o'tdi (<https://mudofaa.uz>).

In English: *This is a global war, and we are the soldiers. The world is united against a **common enemy** – invisible, but deadly* (The New York Times, April 6, 2020);

*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).

Result. In the examples given, we observe that more than a dozen periphrastic units, such as the *ko'zga ko'rinmas yov, tojdor virus, insoniyatni ilojsiz qoldirgan virus, tojdor virusning toji, xavfli yov, tojli dushman, ko'zga ko'rinmas mitti ofat, toj kiygan virus, dunyo iqtisodini yemiruvchi kasallik, inson salomatligining kushandasi, chekinmayotgan yov, dunyo hamjamiyatiga katta xavf solgan virus, dunyo hamjamiyatiga katta xavf solayotgan virus, insonlarning tibbiy salomatligini yemirayotgan virus, insonlarning ruhiy salomatligini yemirayotgan virus; a common enemy, invisible enemy, viral disease, year of pain, fear and heartbreaking loss, threatens the life of the nation, deadly pandemic* have been used in Uzbek and English in connection with coronavirus, which are directly related to medical speech.

Conclusion. To conclude, in both Uzbek and English, different types of medical paraphrases were used, which 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 for a deeper study of the mentality, culture, and values of the nation.

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