

Linguocultural Analysis of Medical Terms

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Abstract: In this article we tried to analyze linguocultural peculiarities of medical terms of describing disease in two languages. Studying medical terms by linguocultural approach defines the concept of this article.

Keywords: linguocultural, languages

Today, new terms are appearing in the Uzbek language, and a number of previously used lexemes are acquiring new meanings. Enrichment and improvement of the lexical level of the Uzbek language due to the use of economic-political, cultural-educational, scientific-technical and international terms has accelerated more than ever. The work carried out in the field of medicine, the reforms in the social-economic, cultural-educational fields require the development of the terminology of the Uzbek language in this field. In particular, the formation and development of medical terms is one of the important factors in the improvement of field terminology. Scientific and technical progress of the period, economic-political and linguistic factors require the research of English and Uzbek language terms in the translational aspect of cognitive linguistics, based on the theory of translation from the linguo-cultural aspect, as one of the urgent issues.

The study of medical terms in Japanese linguistics serves for the development of medical terminology. Studying the linguistic and cultural characteristics of medical terms is important for the development and improvement of linguocultural science

Since the language describes the specific aspects of the people (lifestyle, customs, religion, etc.), some terms that are its elements can be called a linguo-cultural unity - linguocultures (dialectical unity of linguistic and non-linguistic (concept and thing) content). In particular, the stock of Uzbek and English medical terms can serve as a valuable resource reflecting the culture and mentality of both nations. Their research in this direction helps to show more clearly the intersection of Eastern and Western linguistic culture.

Approaching to the language from both cultural and national point of view, it defines the language's level in world linguistics and in turn, it reflects to the development of the concept of national character. The approval of cultural linguistics as an independent direction in the science of language has become auspicious due to the possibility of faction into a single complex the issues arising around the idea that language and culture are interconnected synchronously and interdependent diachronically. Medical terms are words and phrases that embody the nomenclature of the medical field. In other words, they are tools that represent all aspects of the medical world. The lexicon of this field is the richest and rather complex terminological system among the units of the scientific and technical field. Several hundreds of thousands of words and phrases can be included in it. After all, the dictionary of this field includes terms used in the fields of biology, chemistry, microbiology, botany, zoology, anatomy, anthropology, paleopathology, paleobiology, genetics, and similar fields, which are directly part of the medical sciences. As a result, the linguistic research and regulation of these terms in every language, including Uzbek linguistics, remains an urgent issue.

Illness is a phenomenon that occurs in the life of all people. It has its own definition in linguists, medical professionals and vernacular.

Each nation's culture has different views on the names of diseases. They reflect the worldview, religion, customs, way of life and history of this people. In ancient times, the names of extremely dangerous diseases were tabooed, and this process continues to this day. Linguist Denis Jamet explains that diseases lead to death (cancer, AIDS, etc.) and fear (fear of death, fear of illness, etc.).two factors are always noticeable in the folk nomenclature of disease names. Keith Burridge and Keith Allan note: "A study of medieval disease names

shows that where there is fear and ignorance, there is usually euphemism." In fact, in the Middle Ages in the West, many disease names included the word evil. Including: the foul evil - terrible evil (wound disease), the falling evil - falling evil (epilepsy), king's evil - king's evil (tuberculosis):

Along with the above terms, eponymous units also play an important role in folk language culture. They enrich the national, cultural and historical heritage of each country. As a result of studies, no national-eponymic units were identified among Uzbek medical terms. However, it should be noted that there is a large number of such terms in the linguistic culture of the people of Great Britain.

Verbalization of medical terms in popular speech reflects the linguistic and cultural aspect. If the concept of "highly educated medical worker treating patients" is expressed by the terms doctor, doctor in modern medicine, the words "doctor" and "doctor" are often used in popular speech. The term vrach is actually borrowed from the Russian language, it entered the vernacular after the Russian conquest and has been preserved until now. It follows that linguistic and cultural units can appear under the influence of historical events.

Considerations of medical terms provide sample opportunities for the formation of cultural competence. Studying the medical terminology by linguocultural approach can lighten the national colour of the target language. Medical terms have the great importance in doctors' communication process.

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