

Peculiarities Of The Integration Of Linguistics And Medicine

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Annotation: *Today, the replenishment of the vocabulary of our national language, the creation of Uzbek alternatives to modern terms in medicine, the creation of their electronic versions, the development of problems of linguistics and the study of language, personality, social relations in medicine are topical. To enrich the vocabulary of Uzbek terminology, coverage of terms using nominatives, providing meaningful explanations filling inappropriate medical terms with unique medical nominations, widespread use of the native language in their creation serve to develop and perfect the Uzbek language.*

Keywords: *medical linguistics, medical euphemism, medical periphrasis, medical metaphor, terminology, medical ethics, deontology, psychotherapy*

1. INTRODUCTION

On the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2019 "On the worthy celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Law On the State Language "(October 21, 1989) and October 21, 2019" On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language " particular attention was paid to the issue of "radically raising the prestige of the Uzbek language in the social life of our people and in the international arena." In particular, "In the context of globalization, the preservation of the purity of our national language, increasing its vocabulary, creating an Uzbek alternative to modern terms in various fields, ensuring their uniform use is an urgent task.

Another important task is related to the full use of the state language in fundamental research, industry, banking and financial system, jurisprudence, diplomacy, medicine and other fields. The tasks set in the concept of development of the Uzbek language and improvement of language policy in 2020-2030, along with speech events, have opened a wide way for the study of the language of medical workers in speech-cultural connection. It is known that "term" is a broad concept, which includes lexical units related to toponymy, anthroponymy, oeconymy, ie onomastics, which do not belong to the terminology at all, and "term" is a formal word used in a narrow field of professional knowledge. In this sense, the concept of 'term' is expressed as a scientific-lexical unit that is part of the concept of 'term'.

In order to enrich the vocabulary of Uzbek terminology, the use of terminology, meaningful explanations instead of clear and concise terms, filling in inappropriate medical terms with unique medical terms, extensive use of native language in their creation will serve for the development and improvement of the Uzbek language.

Literature review

Indeed, medical linguistic units in world linguistics are an issue that has been studied by many researchers and has led to various scientific discussions. Linguists such as A.A. Reformatskiy, G.O. Vinokur, V.V. Vinogradov, Grigorev V.P., S.V. Grineva, O.S. Axmanova, F.P. Filin, V.M. Leychik, V.P. Danilenko, R.Yu. Kobrin, A.S. Gerd, A.I. Moiseev, V.A. Tatarinov, N.B. Gvishiani, P.N. Denisov, L.A. Kapanadze, T.L. Kandelaki, A.V. Superanskaya, G.P. Nemets, I.M. Kobozeva, T.X. Kade, L.Yu. Buyanova, S.G. Kazarina have studied medical terms and various aspects of medical lexicon on the basis of Latin-Russian-English materials [2,5,6,8,13,15]. These researchers have created dictionaries and electronic dictionaries explaining various aspects of medical linguistic units, in particular, their etymology, formation factors, spiritual groups and functional aspects, national-mental characteristics.

In Uzbek linguistics, a number of scientific studies on medical terminology have been conducted. Azimjon Kasimov's "Russian-Uzbek-Latin Dictionary of Pharmaceutical Terms", "Medicinal Plants" (1994), Yolkin Turakulov's "Dictionary of Medical Encyclopedia" containing more than 7,000 terms; A.Usmonkhodjaev, E.I. Basitkhanova, M.S. Turakhanova's "Big Medical Dictionary" contains about 10,000 clinical terms and medical concepts used in modern medicine. In addition, many online dictionaries of medical terms, translation dictionaries, electronic versions of annotated dictionaries have been created. But the popular ones, Uzbek and popular options have not been considered. The instructions for the product purchased from the pharmacy can be read and understood by the general public. However, it should be read and understood by all. In addition, the world-famous Abu Ali Ibn Sina's indelible teaching on the treatment of the sick with words, cocaine, and knives was not absorbed. In Ibn Sina's wisdom, the first thing that comes to mind is verbal treatment, and doctors naturally feel the need for words. This is where the integration of linguistics and medicine takes place.

Analysis

It is known that the mother tongue is studied both in general secondary education, in secondary special education, and later in higher education in the specialty of philology. The purpose of teaching the native Uzbek language is to learn the language resources and to apply them in practice. Did that really happen? No. A pupil, a student, let's say the an applicants 'time was spent learning the grammar of the mother tongue, not the mother tongue. That is, such as the types of compound sentences, the appearances of the following sentence, the expression of the cut. For example, among today's youth, it is rare to find a melon variety, a grape variety, a tree species, or a storm-to-storm difference. This means that the Uzbek language is not the world of words, but the grammar necessary for linguists. Linguistics in the same field was also ignored. No attention was paid to the integration of medical cooperation with linguistics, linguistics and finance, linguistics and biology, linguistics and a number of other disciplines. Various dictionaries on scientific variants of medical terminology have been created. In other words, the language of scientific medicine was formed [7, 16,17,18].

Classification of the semantic base of medical units, i.e interpretation of euphemistic, metaphorical, periphrastic, gender features of medical linguistics from the point of view of linguocultural studies; study the content of local medical linguistic units used in the Uzbek language; to study the regional differences, to strengthen the importance of existing medical terms in the Uzbek culture in the language culture, to collect rare medical terms that are disappearing, to compile their descriptive dictionary, to provide linguistic assistance to doctors; Comparing the terms used by Abu Ali ibn Sina in the "Laws of Medicine" with an explanatory dictionary, the introduction and description of the common denominator. (For example, in the Laws of Medicine, the term "ebrida" is used to denote the semaphore of "sexual weakness."

This term is equivalent in modern medical science to the medical term "impotence". Ensuring the active integration of linguistics with medicine is also one of the great tasks facing Uzbek linguistics.

Indeed, the research of linguistics of this field is practically connected with the development of society. Because public health depends on the mental, physical, spiritual health of an individual. This means that the linguistic research work in this area will allow medical professionals working with different segments of the population to have high cultural speech skills in their work and careful use of every word in the language. Every medical term can be described in an euphemistic, periphrastic, metaphorical way, which testifies to the high speech culture of the Uzbek people.

For example: deaf - a medical unit (a disease of hearing loss) can be given in the dictionary in the form of the following vernacular, non-personal supernatural and explained in examples.

Euphemistic terms: limited ability to communicate, impaired hearing

Periphrastic terms: blooming ears, the first sign of old age, disorientation from the surrounding sounds, words.

Metaphorical terms: heavy in the ear, hearing loss.

Or childbirth - the process of women having children can be applied in parallel, side by side with many of the following subtle linguistic units

2. DISCUSSION

Euphemistic units:

1. **Bola ko'rhoq** (To see a child) - Nisa's grandmother saw four children (A. Qahhor).
2. **Bolali bo'lmoq** (Having a child) - My daughter had a child when she was six years old ("Happiness", 1992. №3. - P.21).
3. **Bo'shalmoq** (discharge) - This disease occurs in older women and recently discharged women («Shifo-info», 2018. №21. - P.9).
4. **Vujudga keltirmoq** (To give birth) - Mrs. Mirza was pregnant with Djahangir, and months later she gave birth to a son (Temurnoma. - P.112).
5. **Dunyoga keltirmoq** (To bring into the world) - The offspring that we dream of, hopefully, will be brought into the world under your wing! (P. Kadyrov. Passage of generations. - P.366).
6. **Yengil bo'lmoq** (Be light-hearted) - Mothers who are just light should take care of themselves for a long time ("Happiness", 2009. №6. - P.11).
7. **Ko'paymoq** (Reproduction) - Congratulations, daughter –in-law, did you reproduce easily? («Saodat», 1997. №4. - P.13).
8. **Ona bo'lmoq** (Being a mother) - What is a wife? Just being a mother, being a mother (A.Qahhor).
9. **Yaratuvchanlik** (Creativity) - Allah has endowed women with two of the thousands of attributes. The first is creativity, the second is forgiveness (Shifo-info, 2019. №10. - P.6).
10. **O'g'il ko'rhoq** (To have a son) - Exactly one year later, on January 13, 2013, Mamura gave birth to a son ("Bukhara", 2013. №12. - P.4).
11. **Qizli bo'lmoq** (To have a daughter) - thank God, we also have a daughter ("Happiness", 1993. №1. - P.11).
12. **Qutulmoq** - Congratulations! Your daughter survived. It's a boy! a boy (Terrible Tehran. - P.23).
13. **Qo'shaloq bo'lmoq** (to double) - It was painful for the bride to double from there («Shifo-info», 2017. №11. - P.11).
14. **Hayotga keltirmoq** (bringing to life) - Mothers brought us all to life ("Family and Society", 1997. №3. - P.4).

Periphrastic units:

Hayot nuri bermoq (Giving the light of life) - After nine months of hard work, pampering and finally giving the light of life requires a great will from a woman (from the show "Pulse 11 41").

Jonidan jon bunyod etmoq (To build from the heart). Women are self-sacrificing people ("Nurse", 2013. №6. - P.23).

Dunyo yuzini ko'rsatmoq (Showing the Face of the World) - I have lived my whole life bowing to the man who showed the face of the world (Family and Society, 1997. №5. - P.6).

Metaphorical units:

Ko'zi yorimoq (Tearing) - If a woman with a recent tear is given chamomile tincture, the pain will go away quickly ("Health", 2016. №1. - P.17). It is known that from ancient times it has become a tradition to cook porridge for women with new eyes. This dish is called the "drink of life" by the elderly ("Shifo-info", 2017. №12. - P.31)

Thus, the study of euphemistic, metaphorical, gender features of medical linguistics from the point of view of linguocultural studies, the study of the content of local medical linguistic units used in the Uzbek language, in our opinion, is relevant in all times and places.

In the lexical layer of the medical culture of the Uzbek people, the problem of collecting, sorting, developing its scientific and theoretical basis of various diseases, physiological processes, body parts can be the basis for the study of linguistics in terms of speech culture, speech methodology and lexicology. , the intersection of medical speech and medical terminology within the levels of terminology, stylistics and lexicography shows the high level of complexity of the topic research. As long as modern linguistics faces the problem of language use, the "use" of language, in the new era, linguistics must continue to be an adjunct to other fields.

3. CONCLUSION

Mathematical linguistics, biological linguistics, physical linguistics, medical linguistics, computer linguistics, art linguistics, religious speech linguistics, orthology and so on. Vocabulary in each field should be developed on a linguistic basis. The instructions for the product purchased from a pharmacy should be read and understood by anyone literate. This requires medical cooperation with linguistics. Nowadays, descriptive linguistics has given way to sectoral-recommended linguistics, and the preparation of medical terms in national, Uzbek, popular versions - serves to solve the scientific problem in this area. As the heirs of the priceless wealth inherited from our ancestors, it is the duty of all of us to preserve and protect our native language

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