

5-24-2021

LEXICAL-SEMANTICAL FEATURES OF SOME MEDICAL LINGUISTIC UNITS

Muyassar Gaybullaevna Navruzova

teacher of the department of pedagogy, psychology and educational technology, Bukhara regional center of retraining and professional development of public educators

Follow this and additional works at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/buxdu>



Part of the [Linguistics Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Navruzova, Muyassar Gaybullaevna (2021) "LEXICAL-SEMANTICAL FEATURES OF SOME MEDICAL LINGUISTIC UNITS," *Scientific reports of Bukhara State University*. Vol. 5 : Iss. 2 , Article 12.

DOI: 10.52297/2181-1466/2021/5/2/12

Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/buxdu/vol5/iss2/12>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. It has been accepted for inclusion in Scientific reports of Bukhara State University by an authorized editor of 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. For more information, please contact sh.erkinov@edu.uz.

LEXICAL-SEMANTICAL FEATURES OF SOME MEDICAL LINGUISTIC UNITS

Navruzova Muyassar Gaybullaevna

*teacher of the department of pedagogy, psychology
and educational technology,
Bukhara regional center of retraining and
professional development of public educators*

Abstract:

Introduction. *Medical linguistic units are considered to be non-separable parts of medical terminology. The study of medical euphemism as a medical linguistic unit is an urgent linguistic problem, since in recent decades the process of the formation of euphemisms has been proceeding with particular intensity. This is explained by the fact that at present one of the most important factors contributing to the formation of euphemisms and their consolidation in the language is their ability to be a powerful means of forming new social attitudes, and medical euphemisms are extremely widespread in socially significant spheres of medical speech activity.*

Research methods. *Euphemism is a complex linguistic, social and cognitive phenomenon. It is advisable to consider it not only in lexical and morphological terms, but also in comparative, linguocultural, sociolinguistic, semantic and functional-pragmatic aspects. Studies devoted to the processes of euphemization are available in lexicology, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics. The lexico-morphological approach allows us to highlight the problem of the formation of euphemisms, to build models of different types of euphemisms.*

Results and discussions. *The study of the national originality of the linguistic picture of the world and the medical speech behavior of speakers of various languages is an urgent task of modern linguistics. This problem has become the focus of such linguistic disciplines as cultural linguistics, ethnopsycholinguistics, linguistic studies, ethnography of speech.*

Conclusion. *In the work, attention was paid to various aspects: studies were studied on the topic of medical euphemisms in general and euphemisms of medical origin in particular; we presented an analysis of lexical-semantic features of medical vocabulary outside the professional sphere.*

Keywords: *medical terminology, lexical-semantic features, medical euphemisms, thematic groups, medical speech, cultural communication.*

Introduction. Modern medical terminology is represented by a complex system, a set of medical and paramedical terms that have developed as a result of the centuries-old development of world medicine and medical science, which is developing dynamically to this day. In the last decades of the XX and early XXI centuries. in the medical field, there is a simultaneous process of unification of disciplines that existed separately, and division, differentiation of specialties into highly specialized ones. Each term is based on a lexical unit of a certain language

(V.M. Leichik calls it a substrate of a term), which acquires specific features in terminology. At the same time, the term has common lexical features, in particular, it retains the ability to exist in a set of options (just like an ordinary word). Terms are not special words, but words with a special function - to be a sign of a concept in a terminology system. Researchers recognize the fact that a term, like any other lexeme, has phonetic, derivational, morphological, collocational and other features of natural language units.

A medical term, according to the author's definition, is a linguistic unit that preserves the general lexical features of natural language units in a medical terminological database (macrosystem), which is a collection of collective knowledge of conventional and complementary (unconventional) medicine (microsystems). Complementary medicine in most countries is considered partly as traditional, partly as modern traditional, but not having proper scientific confirmation, but not being an antagonist of science. Provided an integrative medical approach, doctors combine the conventional, i.e. usual, medical practice with methods and means of complementary and alternative medicine. Thus, modern medical terminology is a complex system of expression, storage and transmission of special medical and paramedical terms, which has a certain classification hierarchy that has been functioning for a long period and at the same time is dynamic in terms of expression and content, allowing changes in the classification of names in connection with new discoveries in the field under study. The modern vocabulary of the language of medicine is extremely diverse. Its basis is medical terminology, which is its organizing structural component "due to its special organization and cognitive potential".

Euphemisms are inseparable parts of medical terminology. The scientific literature has given diverse portrayals of this portent, which suggests that euphemisms are multidimensional, of a changing environment. The lexical-grammatical arrangement of euphemism is various, it has the features of emotional colorlessness, methodological neutrality and changeability. The linguistic encyclopedic dictionary, edited by lexicographer O.S. Akhmanova, defines euphemism as "an passionately colorless expression or phrase that give the impression impolite, and disrespectful to the speaker, and can be used as a synonym. In the dictionary edited by A.A. Evgeneva, euphemism is defined as "a word or phrase used instead of an expression that is considered unsuitable or inopportune for a particular reason." - avoidance of obscene words, softened expression) a neutral word or expression that seems rude, indecent, disgraceful, shameless to the speaker, synonymous with the idea he wants to precise. For example, old age in place of old age; to deviate from the truth instead of lying; to be held in place of delay; flesh instead of obesity.

Materials and methods. In the Uzbek linguistics there are also numerous studies on the subject of euphemism. N. Ismatullaev was the first researcher to explain the quality of the evolutionist groups. We have also used from the studies of Kh. Kodirova and Z. Kholmanova to clarify the semantic groups of euphemism. But the euphemism of Uzbek medicine has been neglected in the archeological research of Uzbek linguistic. Therefore, by analyzing the medical euphemism of materials from the medical periodicals, we tried to classify thematic groups of medical

euphemisms in Uzbek. On the basis of the observation and analysis of the medical euphemisms in Uzbek, it can be stated that the medical evidences are used as “frightening”, “abusive” and “speechless” instead of improper expressions; which enhances medical speech and unpleasant news is made neutral. The euphemisms of the researchers are based on the research methods of the study and the classification of the thematic categories. On the basis of Russian materials, J.W. Warbot, L.A. Bulakhovsky, B.A. Larin, L.P. Crisin’s research and English materials are included in such analyzes as J.N. Nimen and J. Silver. In particular, various aspects of medical euphemisms, medical lexicon on Russian/English materials were investigated in the proceedings of E.N. Maligina, S.A. AgadjanYan, A.N. Kudryasheva, G.A. Abramova and E. Pikalova.

Combining the classification of euphemistic units listed above with the names of the above mentioned names, the disease, the psychological, the mental and physical consequences, the effects of the crime and the consequences, the impoverishment and deprivation, sexual relations, etc. thematic groups. Thematic classification of euphemistic units based on English materials is reflected in the R.H. Holder’s research. The scientist formed a series of analytical podcasts, which has been described as a field of 65 semantic fields including a more detailed classification of these categories. In particular, it violates national and ethnic origin, ethnicity, religion, alcoholism, war, national conflicts, games, murderers, sex offenders, suicide, pregnancy and child abduction, legal and social norms of burial (prostitution, aggression, theft and etc.). In addition, researchers from the English language department emphasize the problems, such as, abortion, bankruptcy, unwanted sexual harassment, unemployment and corruption. Emphasizing the euphemistic units along with the researches of scientists, we have come to the conclusion that among all of classifications thematic ones are more essential. The classification of these descriptions indicate its diversity.

A. Katsev distinguishes euphemisms into 10 thematic groups. There is also a terrific esthetic descent of ontological characteristics. Social media is characterized by the essence of euphemisms. It is done on the basis of the word’s belongings to a certain group L.P. Krisin divides the subject and scope of euphemistic units into groups such as of physiological processes and situations, (1)sexuality (2)intercourse(3)diseases and death (4). The subject groups outlined above are related to individual issues and the social groups are of separate group. In this context, euphemistic units representing inter-human relationships, relationships with society and power are of social importance.

Results. The first researcher of euphemism in Uzbek linguistics, N. Ismatullaev, was the author of a series of classifications to learn:

I. Taboo based euphemisms:

1. The euphemisms that are used to name mythological concepts ;
2. Euphemisms used for poisonous insects, animals and snakes,etc;
3. Euphemisms used for;
4. Euphemisms used for diseases;
5. Euphemisms for the relationship of men and women;
6. Euphemisms of women;

II. Euphemisms based on irrationality.

- 1) Euphemism related to women's ill-treatment (pregnancy, menstrual cycle);
- 2) Euphemism used in expressing family relationships;
- 3) death - related euphemism;
- 4) Sex-related euphemisms;
- 5) Euphemism applied to human organs;
- 6) dress-related euphemism;
- 7) euphemism in the language of doctor and medicine;
- 8) Euphemism applied to toilets, baths and other places.

III. Dialectical euphemisms used in colloquial and religious purposes.

IV. Methodical euphemisms.

V. Euphemisms used in the diplomatic language.

N. Ismatullaev points out that euphemism can be used in six functions: 1) the name of the object threatening; 2) in the face of an unpleasant and frustrating word; 3) in the words of a deceitful word; 4) instead of a frightening statement; 5) instead of concealing the notion; 6) instead of the word which does not have an outline of organization and specialty.

Lecturer of Abdulla Kadiri's study on the use of euphemism and dysphemism

K. Kadirova writes about the thematic groups of euphemistic units in Abdulla Kadiri's works: "The evolutionism used in literary works is diverse in size"

- 1) Effective means of identification;
- 2) Euphemistic expressions representing human body organs
- 3) Effective effects of bio body
- 4) Effective explanation that describe a person's physical defects
- 5) Effective examples that express the physical state of a person
- 6) Effective statements that describe man's spiritual defects
- 7) Effective expressions that describe the defects in human relationships and behaviors
- 8) Effective effects of alcohol;

While researching the lexicon of "Boburnoma", Z. Kholmanova classifies the semantic group representing medical concepts as follows:

1. Disease names: a) terms that bear the name of the external traumas; b) conditions expressing internal disease;
2. Terms representing concepts related to disease.
3. Medicinal Products: a) the names of herbs; b) the names of medicines that are made of herbs;

According to Z. Holmonova, lexical units representing concepts of medicine differ in terms of "a normal body condition disorder" in terms of a semantic group, which is defined by the term "body restorative person" and "body restorative means".

According to E.H. Malgina, a Russian linguist studying the medical euphemisms based on Russian materials, medical euphemisms are analyzed in two ways: 1) descriptive themes of names change; 2) the linguistic aggregation of the ephemeral groups; the appearance and formation of euphemistic units; The sign of the carcasses / echochemisms of analyzed euphemistic units, their diacrates.

E.H. Malgina analyzes our euphemisms used in the speech of physicists of the 19th-20th centuries and finds out that there are eight subject groups. These are the "frauds" of a physician (1), death concepts (2), fatal illnesses(3), severe patients (4), "shameful" illnesses (5), sexual organism concepts (6) physiological processes related to reproductive organs (7), and physiological and mental deficiencies (8). As a result of the linguistic analysis, there is a difference of function in the field of medical speech humorous expression of information, informing to explain the denotative and connotative meaning;

Discussion. As can be seen from the foregoing points, the materials studied by different scholars show the diversity of thematic classifications of medical euphemism. We analyze the Uzbek-language medical records used in periodicals; groups they are included; To avoid the illness and illusions caused by the illness, many people resort to words of wisdom or proverbs. The appearance and utilization of medical euphemism in language is accompanied by progress in this process.

Patients with no treatment or long-lasting treatment: The units associated with this disease are usually replaced by euphemisms. For example, flush disease, known as variola in the medical language, was the most infectious epidemic in ancient times. The appearance of small rashes on the face was considered to be a sign of the disease. Therefore, this disease is called the flower among the people. Such euphemistic diseases that name long-term diseases are repeated often in the language. Here's draw attention to the following: "First-line mass murderer" (title of the text). The number of deaths from cardiovascular diseases is higher than the number of deaths associated with all types of cancer. Annually, 325,000 males worldwide die of heart disease, causing the illness to be the most dangerous illness in adult life. If you look at the statistics, one in four men will die from this disease. Therefore, look at your lifestyle critically and, if necessary, make changes (see Diagnosis, 2018. 6, p. 23). This euphemistic unit, chosen as the title of the text, was used to describe long-term dangerous disease-cardiovascular disease. Rickets, which is associated with the deficiency of vitamin D in young babies, which is a cause for disturbance to the baby, is used with the euphemisms of change among medical personnel.

The guilty verdicts of the community are the disease names that are considered rude. These illnesses are characterized by euphemisms as they are contrary to publicity and ambiguity. Below we will analyze the texts involved in such units: "AIDS (title). When the patient's immune system was examined, it was found that the number of lymphocytes decreased dramatically. Disease-related symptoms are called "Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome" - AIDS. Dangers of AIDS are classified as "dangerous group" by a group of populations. This "dangerous group" includes drug addicts, sexually explicit sex workers, sexually transmitted diseases. This group of the population is more vulnerable to AIDS because of its behavioral disorder in the community, and the risk of spreading the disease is high. As it turned out, there was no reason for the immune system in these patients. They were young homosexuals. This terrible disease has also led many celebrities to life. AIDS virus is present in blood, sperm, intestinal separation, breast milk, and tears. (Shifo-info, 2017. №. 17, p. 12)". The outbreak of this disease, as discussed above, is the result of moral disturbances; it is clear that the illness of this disease is a dirty lifestyle. Therefore,

these people are kept secret from the society, even if they are included in the list. In medical speech, the disease was replaced by its own name, in all other places, with the euphemism of the unit: it is a terrible disease.

Medical units belonging to the group of "physiological processes involving reproductive organs" are also found in Turkish. For example: Climax is a process that is characterized by the age-related retardation of the reproductive system during the lifetime of women. This process is also referred to as menopause. In this period, women have limited childbearing, characterized by a complete or short-term menstrual cycle ("Hamshira", 2016. 2, p. 18-19). The term "climax" in this article is understood as the use of menopause in the speech of the medical personnel, and the use of a combination of childbearing ability is a matter of evaporation.

N. Ismatullayev differentiates "taboo-based evolutionism" and introduces the "Euphemisms applied to relationships between men and women" in this group. Here are the following texts: If the misery on the bed would come back, then the man's desire exceeded his potential ... I had a wedding in December last year. During this time, we have never been together ... The urologist-andrologist diagnosed my husband with acute inflammation, varicose veins and weaknesses. In addition, my husband is very nervous, positive about emotions ... It is understood that the fear of sexual intercourse in men is weak or eroded by erection (sexual excitement). ("Shifo-info", 2018, № 5, p. 43-45). In this section, the term impotence is defined as the number of illnesses in the bed, weaknesses of the bed, weakness; Units that have not been replaced with sex have been used.

N. Ismatullaev believes that the functions of euphemistic units are the same as those used mask of the notion that such units are unpleasant and frustrating. The highlighted units are used both in the speech of the medical personnel and in the folklore, and are of euphemistic importance. They are dyspeptic. The purpose of using these units comes from the general purpose of the use of euphemistic units (using the concepts used in conjunction with the notion that it is unpleasant and irritable).

Khadija Kodirova **function** units of Abdulla Qodiriy's works, which "separates euphemic expressions of the person's physical state" (pregnant, heavy leg, low fertility, tumulus, fever, without children). These units have a significant place in medical editions and art. Let's draw attention to aphorisms that refer to pregnancy: "What if I'm a human being like **curious to eat** dried milk, a salt or a platter?" (A. Kahhor" Selected Works" Volume 5, Volume 1st, page 285). She is now **pregnant** and she should give birth to her three months later (P. Kodirov, "Avlodlar dovoni" p. 177). Ten days later, the bride widow, who was about 25 years old, felt the **body** shriveled over her chest (Saodat, 1989, № 10, p. 31). Sadaf is filled with a verses, and his heart is filled with **pearls**. (M. Ali, Poems - 61). The end is full of evil, But in my body there is an unhappy **suspicion** (Sh. Solieva). Ignoring the shame, it is known that there is a **suspicion** of the bride of your daughter-in-law (E. Turon, "These mountains are the great mountains", page 83). Mirvali who had said that "There is no grain for hen with no eggs" became laid back. She had just **dropped the grains that she had sown** (S. Ahmad, "Jimjitlik" - 82). Am I a pregnant women to sit in a baby carriage? (H. Hashimov, "Ikki karra ikki besh", page

118). Here is **a sign from our love** (Saodat, 1996, № 2, p. 29). At your home you have a daughter-in-law who is **about to give a birth** (S.Ahmad, "Jimjitlik" p. 118) In fact, Zulfiya's **leg was "heavier"** from the day of her marriage to her husband. (G. Gulom, "Good News" - p. The mother of the Prophet, Omina, did not feel the pain as **dear pregnant women** while giving birth. First of all, your wife Nargis Kushaeva, who has been legally married to you was beaten badly in the stomach intentionally as you knew about her **"heavy legs"** pregnancy (H. Hashimov, "Ikki karra ikki besh"- 187). **I have seen a stains on her face**, congratulations. Shokir aka said God would let her go after knowing that my daughter is with **loaded**. (G. Gulom, "Daughter." - 22) At that time, Omina was with a weight for Prophet Muhammad.

In the examples above, there are *curiosity to eat something, doubles, signs of appearance, about to give birth, legs "heavier", heavy, stains on the face, loaded, united like pregnant, pregnant* replaced the dysphemistic characteristic units and masked the notion that was deemed to be speechless.

From the above analysis it can be seen that the medical units in the Uzbek language can be grouped into semantics as follows:

1) Effective expression that describes the condition of a person's individual physiological or physical processes;

2) Medical units related to the name of the genitals;

3) Medical units applied to gender relations (male and female);

4) Epilepsy related to illness and death;

5) Medical units related to women's ill-treatment (pregnancy, menstrual period);

7) Effective expression expressing human body organs;

8) Effective effects of biosubstances;

9) Effectiveness expressing a person's physical defects;

10) Medical euphemisms associated with a long-term disease name;

11) Dangers based on public disagreements, rudiments and special circumstances.

Conclusion. On the basis of the observation and analysis of the medical euphemisms in Uzbek, it can be said that medical evidences are used as "frightening", "abusive" and "speechless" instead of improper expressions; which enhances medical speech, and bad news is brought in neutral.

Summarizing the above, we can say that a comprehensive study of the medical vocabulary opens up new perspectives both for identifying the semantic, derivational and etymological features of this layer of vocabulary, which has an ethno marked medical component of meaning, and for a comprehensive and multifaceted disclosure of the linguistic nature and specific characteristics of lexical realities that stood in the origins of the development of modern scientific medical terminology. All this, ultimately, contributes to the knowledge of the role of this array of vocabulary in the formation of a specialized linguistic picture of the world.

REFERENCES

1. Malygina E.N. *The means of mitigating statements in medical speech*. author, PhD. Linguistic sciences. Samara. 2007. 24 p. Agadjanyan S.A. *Verbal communication "doctor-patient" in the functional and stylistic aspect (on the material of the English language)*: PhD. Moscow. 2018. 177 p.; Abramova G.A. *Medical vocabulary: basic properties and development trends*: PhD.

- can. ling. sciences. Krasnodar, 2003. -312 p.; Pikalova. E.V. Medical vocabulary in metaphorical use: PhD cand. ling. sciences. Voronezh, 2013. -147 p.;*
2. Katsev A. *Language taboo and euphemia: studies. manual for special course. L. LGPI them. A.I. Herzen, 1998. -80 p.*
 3. Krysin A.P. *Euphemism in modern Russian speech//Russian language of the end of the XX century. M. Languages rus. culture, 1996. P 65-72;*
 4. Ismatullayev N. *Euphemisms in Uzbek language: PhD cand. of sciences. Tashkent, 1964-p 24.*
 5. Holmanova Z. *Studying the "Boburnoma" lexicon: Philol. Doctor of sciences. Tashkent, 2009. p 23.*
 6. Rusakova M.M. *LEKSIKO-SEMANTICHESKIE PROTSESSI FORMIROVANIYA MEDITSINSKOY TERMINOLOGII // Sovremennie problemi nauki i obrazovaniya. -2015. -№ 2-1.; URL: <http://www.science education.ru/ru/article/view?id=20314>*
 7. Khaydarova Nodirabegim Ahtamjonovna. (2021). *Significance of Phraseological Units application in Medical Discourse of English and Uzbek Language. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 11(1). Retrieved from <http://cejsr.academicjournal.io/index.php/journal/article/view/471>*
 8. Gaybullayeva Nafisa Izatullayevna *Semantic and structural variation of euphemisms // Nauchnie issledovaniya. 2018. №6 (26). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/semantic-and-structural-variation-of-euphemisms>*
 9. Gaybullayeva N.I. *The usage of euphemisms in the speech of doctors. International journal of research in humanities, Arts and literature. – 2018.*
 10. Sayfullayeva R.R., Gaybullayeva N.I. *Classification of the structural groups of medical euphemisms in the uzbek language //International Journal of Control and Automation. – 2020. – T. 13. – №. 1s. – S. 115.*