



MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: One of the integral components of world linguistics, Uzbek linguistics, which has been taking its fair share in the positive solution of the current issues facing the world linguistics, has experienced the influence of various worldviews, doctrines, and theories during the past century, and has been covered by general linguistic processes. The history, unique nature, and values of any nation are first of all reflected in the native language of that nation. It is not for nothing that they did not evaluate the language as the moral immunity of the nation. Therefore, only the nation that has preserved its language and developed it over time will preserve its identity and national image.

INTRODUCTION

Ethno-social community called Uzbek, i.e. belonging to the nation, reflecting its rich history, fully satisfying the need for daily communication, uniting and compacting the nature of the Uzbek language, the stages of its formation and development, is clear in terms of yesterday's and today's situation, tomorrow's perspective. and Uzbek linguistics with a clear vision are not alien to the changes taking place in world linguistics. Without hesitation, it should be noted that the Uzbek language system contains not only the specific aspects related to sister Turkic languages, but also the general laws related to 4200 independent languages that exist on five continents of the world.

The formation and development of various fields of science and technology is accompanied by an increase in the volume of special information in various fields of knowledge, which in turn is inevitably related to the development and improvement of linguistic means and methods of transmitting this information. Linguistic studies of the specific features of language activity in the field of scientific and professional communication are of particular importance in the modern world during the rapid development of science and technology. Reformed, in the development of science, language does not play the role of an accidental component, but is a structural element of the essence of science. Language “enters” science primarily through terminology[1].

Language is the existence of every nation, the driving force of spiritual and educational growth of every nation. Taking care of the history, present and future of our language is the task of linguistics. Linguistics, like other disciplines, is paying great attention to systematic research. Therefore, the study of the interrelationship of the sciences is becoming more and more important[2].

The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2019 "On the appropriate celebration of the 30th anniversary of the law "On the State Language" (October 21, 1989)" and the decision "Radically increasing the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language" dated October 21, 2019 special attention was paid to the issue of "fundamentally increasing the prestige of the Uzbek language in the social life of our people and at the international level" in the decree.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Especially in the conditions of globalization, it is an urgent task to preserve the purity of our national language, increase its vocabulary, create an Uzbek alternative to modern terms in various fields, and ensure their uniform use. It was noted that 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 sectors.

The tasks defined in the concept of development of the Uzbek language and improvement of the language policy in 2020-2030 opened a wide way for medical workers to study language-speech-culture relations among speech phenomena. For representatives of all fields, it was recommended to create research that would serve to create onomastic dictionaries of the Uzbek language, to compare it with the languages of neighboring countries and sister Turkic peoples, to create opportunities to work with dictionaries, and to pay special attention to problems related to speech culture.

As linguists noted: "In the new era, linguistics should become an assistant to other fields. Mathematical Linguistics, Biological Linguistics, Physical Linguistics, Medical Linguistics, Computational Linguistics, Psychological Linguistics, Educational Linguistics, Art Linguistics, Religious Speech Linguistics, Orthology, etc. Vocabulary in each field should be developed on a linguistic basis. Just one example. How much can we understand by reading the label of the product? How many words do we know the meaning of the instructions of the product purchased from the pharmacy? Not to mention the content of the sentences in it. After all, shouldn't any literate person be able to read and understand the instructions? For this, cooperation between linguistics and medicine is necessary. Scientific and popular variants of medical terminology should be distinguished. Critical opinions were expressed about the need to distinguish medical scientific and popular texts, to conduct scientific research and develop linguistic recommendations [3].

In fact, over the past 32 years, in finance, military, medicine, economics and many other fields, they have turned to ready-made templates in the Russian language, avoiding difficulties in language and expression of ideas, that is, an attempt to take the easy way and other negative consequences, first of all, the full knowledge of the state language. is the result of not being able to become a language level. The formation and development of each independent field of knowledge, the strict division of the research topic, the main categories of the studied topic or concept, and the laws of development help to actualize new knowledge about the nature of the studied object. The growth of knowledge about terms is moving to qualitatively new ideas about the nature and functional status of these concepts. The system of concepts of any field of science is reflected in the system of terms corresponding to it. As a sign of language, the term continues to attract the attention of many researchers, and terminology has acquired the right to an independent life as a linguistic field[4].

Today, in order to eliminate such deficiencies, the development of field linguistics remains one of the urgent problems facing us. Creation of electronic platforms on medical terms for medical personnel, including “Dictionary of Medical Euphemisms”, “Medical Periphrases”, Dictionary of “Medical Lexical Metaphors”, electronic dictionaries, electronic textbooks, their introduction to mobile applications for the development of Uzbek lexicography, terminology, as well as computer linguistics is considered an important source.

Active medical terms used in the speech of doctors and patients should be distinguished from medical terms in a broad sense, expressed through lexical units. “Term” is a comprehensive concept, which includes toponymy, anthroponymy, oikonymy, that is, lexical units related to onomastics, which do not belong to terminology at all, and “term” is a formalized word used in a narrow field that is included in the system of concepts of a specific field of professional knowledge. In this sense, the concept of “term” is expressed as scientific-lexical units included in the concept of “term”.

In order to enrich the reserve of Uzbek terminology, these medical terms are covered by terms, providing concise explanations instead of clear and concise terms, filling inappropriate medical terms with unique medical terms, making wide use of native language opportunities in their creation.

Every nation’s culture has a set of views that represent the names of diseases. They embody the worldview, religion, customs, way of life and history of this people. In particular, in the practical speech of the Uzbek people, the names of dangerous diseases such as cancer, tuberculosis, cholera were tabooed in ancient times. There are historical reasons for this. Although their cure has been found now, our people are satisfied with the use of such compounds as “bad disease”, “severe disease”, “severe pain”. Our great thinker, Abu Ali ibn Sina, in his book “The Laws of Medicin” gave many terms that form the basis of medical science[5].

In particular, leprosy is described by the terms “Sher kasalligi” and “Do ul-asad” in the “Tib qonunlari”. From this it is understood that the patient is likened to a “lion” (animal) in view of the symptoms of the disease. Now the term quarantine, which has entered our lives rapidly, is also interpreted by our great scholars. Ibn Sina worked on the treatment of diseases transmitted by microorganisms, bacteria, and viruses, and in order to prevent them, he introduced the method of self-isolation of the patient for 40 days, distancing himself from people.

In addition, computer linguistics, which is rapidly developing in our life, has not left the medical field indifferent among all other fields. In social networks and forums on the Internet, which are considered an integral part of modern society, we can find discussions on almost any topic that can be argued and edited. Of course, various diseases, problems related to treatment, medical topics related to a healthy lifestyle are not excluded. Due to the pandemic, the number of people posting any information about their health on the Internet is increasing day by day, so a lot of information is being received every day. This list can be continued.

Creating projects, platforms, mobile applications, scientific research on medical terms used in the Uzbek language is important as a solution to problems. In particular, the application of automatic methods to the process of information processing requires working on the basis of special optimal technologies based on the capabilities of mobile applications in the field of medical linguistics and lexicography, and active use of modern informational lexicographic programs for lexicography. The creation of mobile applications in the field of medical lexicography shows that only electronic dictionaries provide an opportunity to quickly convey the entire meaning of a lexeme to the reader. Automation of the data processing procedure, creation of new active lexicographic systems, as a result

of this, it is necessary to accelerate the process of transition from traditional dictionaries to automated (electronic) dictionaries.

After all, getting into field linguistics is practically related to the development of society, because the health of the society depends on the mental, physical, and spiritual health of the individual. Therefore, the scientific researches created in this regard require medical specialists who work with representatives of different categories and strata of the population to have high cultural speech skills in the course of their work, and to carefully use every word in the language reserve, to have a responsible approach to linguistic tools, which are a necessary condition for their professional skills. In Uzbek linguistics, medical linguistics has not been specially researched as an object of monographic research. Medical terminology in Russian, Turkish, English - the existence of monographic studies devoted to the comprehensive analysis of linguistic means of softening speech shows that serious attention is being paid to this issue in world linguistics and its level of importance.

Therefore, in Uzbek linguistics, it is necessary to thoroughly study medical linguistics and research on this issue. Because such research is of practical importance not only in speech linguistics, medical deontology, in particular, it serves to develop the speech culture of medical personnel and to enrich the content of medical education, and it also allows them to be used as educational material in education. Currently, many modern problems of linguistics are considered through the prism of the human factor. Analysis of human activity, its connection with language and its dependence on language used in speech are reflected in the scope of scientific research. A number of disciplines, including psycholinguistics, deal with the comprehensive study of speech-thinking activity. This interdisciplinary course examines the relationship between language, thought, and the human mind, and examines language as a phenomenon of the psyche. Language is the most important means of communication, therefore its various elements that do not contain communicative information occupy a pragmatic function only in speech, informing and regulating people's behavior and mood.

CONCLUSION

Terminology in a broad sense is understood as a part of the modern lexical system of the literary language, which consists of the names of the system of concepts of science, technology, official working language and their reflection in production, in general public life or in their specific branches. According to modern studies, terminology is reflected in the language objectively existing or defined by the objects of scientific analysis, phenomena and concepts of science and technology; it is a historical progressive linguistic phenomenon related to the history of science and technology; social phenomenon; is a dialectical unity of form and content.

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