

Significance of Phraseological Units application in Medical Discourse of English and Uzbek Language

Khaydarova Nodirabegim Ahtamjonovna

*A Lecturer of the department of Translation Studies and Language Education
at Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan*

ABSTRACT

In the article, we strived to give clear enlightenment of phraseological units in medical discourse of English and Uzbek language. Studying application of phraseological units in medical discourse defines the concept of the current article.

Key words: *phraseological units, idioms, medical discourse, politeness, doctor and patient, medical communication.*

I. Introduction

Medicine as a form of culture is an intersection of humanitarian and natural science discourses. Due to the fact that the subject of medicine is a person, changes in the status of a person in the natural scientific and humanitarian knowledge of this or that era are reflected in medical theories and practices, at the same time influencing the idea of a person in culture as a whole. Expansion of medicine in everyday life opens specific medical problems of ethical properties. The need to solve these problems displays medicine outside the professional discourse and stimulates an appeal to the humanitarian discourses for their permission.

Internal dynamics of the process of formation and transformation of medical discourse, as well as its anthropological orientation, allows you to consider medical discursive practices in comparison with other forms of culture. Thus, the study of medicine by humanitarian sciences seems to study the problem of a person in culture as a whole. The complexity and ambiguity of the subject field of the medical discourse, involving issues related to man at the intersection of ethical, philosophical, natural, psychological aspects.

II. Literature Review

The discourse is a complex phenomenon that has a number of definitions reflecting various ways of understanding and interpretation. Medical discourse is the sphere of professional and communicative interaction of medical workers and sick person. There is a growing interest in medical discourse in the modern world. The number of medical publications, websites and forums filled with medical terminology and concepts is increasing.

Medical discourse is one of the oldest: the doctor as a carrier of special knowledge acts as a modified priest, which was given the right to refer to the heavenly forces for the healing of patients. It is the proximity of medical and religious types of discourse leads to a significant degree of suggestivity of medical communication of a doctor with a patient. Treatment can be successful only if the patient trusts the doctor. Accordingly, over the centuries, doctors have developed special verbal behaviors,

organically components of the specifics. We agree with N. V. Efremova, who adheres to the following definition of medical discourse is “the process of repolivia, which occurs at the time of the production of text in the direction of colleague, the representative of other specialization, the patient, as well as in comprehending by the scientist-researcher of existing and created scientific concepts representing new knowledge”.

Complex analysis of medical discourse is carried out by A.V. Ageeva, E.V. Akayev, L.M. Alekseeva, M.I. Barsukova, L.S. Beilinson, N.V. Goncharenko, O.N. Gordeva, V.S. Gussytinskaya, and . With. Danilova, N.V. Efremova, V.V. Zhura, Zh.N. Makushev, S.L. Mislanova, T.G. Karymshakov, E.I. Sakhratova, A.A. Chulpanova, and others. On the other hand, the occurrence of phraseology as science is associated with the name of the Swiss linguist of French origin, Sh. Balley. For the first time in the history of Linguistics, theoretically comprehended phraseological phenomena, thus laid, the foundations of modern phraseology.

III. Main Part

It is almost obvious that to go about the complementance of all the main medical paradigms by scientific understanding of each separately various combinations and the entire totality in general. In this direction, the creative process of constructing integral medicine integrates first of all knowledge and presentation, and then already - methods and means. The main thing is to build a wider semantic field, a more rich semantic space, that is, more developed discourse. And only a new discourse gives grounds for integrating methods and means. During the study of professional discourse, it is necessary to take into account various types of language representation, which largely depend not only on the language characteristics themselves, but also extralinguistic features. Speaking of professional discourse, it should be noted that communicative pragmatic features are of great importance, as closely related to the cognitive characteristics of the statements, including issues such as memory, attention, information and knowledge.

Patients interested in their own health are more likely to turn to various sources for help, where they try to find answers to pressing questions. They do not always understand a specific medical text, while patients do not always trust the doctor, more often this is due to misunderstanding each other. Communication between a doctor and a patient requires a special approach and speech techniques that deliberately affect a person for therapeutic purposes.

Speaking directly about the popularization of knowledge in the medical and health sphere, of course, it is necessary to take into account an extremely important role that the English-speaking medical and wellness discourse plays in the social development of society. Those evolutionary processes that accompany its functioning at the moment. Linguistically, this is a functional-pragmatic deragliamentation of the medical and health, under which researchers understand a targeted violation communications of conventional norms and traditional institutional communication rules, as well as a deliberate destabilization of the functional space through the use of a series of manipulative discursive elements, implementation of spontaneous, integrative functional properties of scientific popular health discourse.

Medical language is reflected in real speech implementations, as well as in a systematic process of design, lexicography, dictionaries. As in any other register of a professionally oriented language, linguistic units in medical English and Uzbek belong to various semantic layers of the language, that is,

the words of a common dictionary, the words of the scientific dictionary, medical terms and, of course, medical slang or jargon, and phraseological unit which represents a peculiar phenomenon in professional languages. The use of allegorization, euphemisms, metaphorical expressions and phraseological units is extremely distributed in medicine, because in medical discourse it is based on both professional communication between specialists and the communicative situations of the doctor and the patient. It is well known that in professional communication there are two main types of knowledge - professional knowledge concerning the subject of a certain area of knowledge, and linguistic knowledge that relate to a certain repertoire of language means used to transfer professional information.

Both domestic and foreign researchers were repeatedly emphasized in various works that any unit of language is most fully and deeply revealed in cooperation and relationships with other units in real speech use. We believe that the analysis of phraseological units today is logical and productively carry out within the framework of discourse, where data of phraseological units function. This statement is confirmed in the works of many linguistic scientists. Today, the vector of discursive studies of phraseological units is increasingly shifting towards professional data labeling of units when they are functioning in various languages of professional communications. As noted by E.I. Haribov, the main complexity of the interpretational analysis of professionally labeled phraseological units is their specific complex of cognitive and linguistic characteristics. It is also important to take into account that these units combine the properties of both phraseological and terminological units, thus acting as a unique method of verbalization of professionally relevant information that combines ordinary and professional knowledge.

In Uzbek medical discourse, we can be evident to the usage of phraseological units in both publications and communication. If we look through examples: *Xavfsiz kasallik hisoblansada, suvchechakning oldi olinmasa, juda og'ir kechadi; Kasallikning oldini olish uchun cho'milgandan so'ng quloqni yaxshilab salfetka bilan quritish darkor va 3 foizli borat kislotasidan 4-5 tomchini pipetka bilan quloqqa tomizib dezinfektsiya qilish maqsadga muvofiq. For each 10dB of traffic noise outside the house, your heart attack risk rises by up to 10%. Plug up your ears at night. (Danish Cancer Society) Og'ir kechadi, oldini olish, Plug up your ears* are the examples for the utilization of phraseological units in scientific popular press. The participants in the popular science medical discourse are doctors and patients. In scientific and popular scientific medical discourse, speech genres are distinguished: scientific article, monograph, review, report, lecture. All of them are aimed at providing professional medical care to the patient.

Medical discourse has a special style of presentation of special medical terminology a special form of dialogue with the patient, where the doctor explains in an accessible language a particular problem related to the patient's health. Besides, usage of phraseological units in scientific popular publication we can also witness them in spoken discourse to give politeness in doctors' speech. For instance, in Uzbek language *og'ir oyoq, boshqorong'u bo'lmoq* phraseological units can be used instead of "pregnant". We can come across this occurrence in English language too. *To be in the family way, in the pudding club, eating for two* idioms are applied alternatively for "being pregnant". Occasionally we observe some phraseological units with the same meaning in both languages. For example in both English *to go under the knife* and Uzbek *tig' ostida yotmoq* are applied instead of *to be operated on in surgery*.

IV. Conclusion

Doctors communicate not only with patients, their relatives and other members of the environment, but also with each other, realizing certain communicative goals. Summing up the conducted research, it can be argued that the specific features of each communicative situation in which communication takes place determine the of medical discourse. Linguistic study of medical discourse seems quite reasonable, since health is one of the highest values of human, diseases are inevitable and their treatment requires special training in medical discourse. Thus, the medical discourse is a multidimensional communicative formation, which system-forming signs of its goal, typical participants (doctor and patient) and sociocultural circumstances of communication. The application of phraseological units in medical discourse makes the speech more polite and coherent for both participants of communication.

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