

## TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MEDICAL DISCOURSE

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### Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются внешний вид, различия, сходство и типологические особенности медицинских слов в языках. Статья состоит из аннотации по запросу, ключевых слов, введения, основной части, заключения и списка литературы.

**Ключевые слова:** аффиксы, точность, аббревиатуры, переводческая ошибка, медицинская терминология, медицинская перевод

### Annotation

This article discusses the appearance, differences, similarities and typological features of medical words in languages. The article consists of an abstract on request, keywords, introduction, main body, conclusion and list of references.

**Keywords:** affixes, accuracy, abbreviations, translation error, medical terminology, medical translation

Present day medical terminology is addressed by a perplexing framework, a bunch of clinical and paramedical terms that have created because of the exceptionally old improvement of world medication and clinical science, which is growing progressively right up 'til now. Somewhat recently of the XX and early XXI hundreds of years in the clinical field, there is a synchronous course of unification of disciplines that existed independently, and division, separation of strengths into profoundly specific ones. Each term depends on a lexical unit of a specific language Phonetics (V.M. Leichik calls it a substrate of a term), which gets explicit elements in wording. Simultaneously, the term has normal lexical elements specifically, it holds the capacity to exist in a bunch of choices (very much like a common word). Terms are not exceptional words, but rather words with a unique capacity - to be an indication of an idea in a phrasing framework. Analysts perceive the way that a term, similar to some other lexeme, has phonetic, derivational, morphological, collocational and different elements of regular language units.

A medical term, as indicated by the creator's definition, is a phonetic unit that jam the overall lexical elements of normal language units in a clinical expressed data set (macrosystem), which is an assortment of aggregate information of ordinary and corresponding (unusual) medication (microsystems).

Correlative medication in many nations is viewed as somewhat as conventional, incompletely as current conventional, yet not having legitimate logical affirmation, but rather not being a bad guy of science. Given an integrative clinical methodology, specialists join the ordinary, for example normal, clinical practice with techniques and method for corresponding furthermore, elective medication. Hence, present day clinical wording is a complicated arrangement of articulation, stockpiling and transmission of extraordinary clinical and paramedical terms, which has a specific characterization progressive system that has been working for a long period and simultaneously is dynamic regarding articulation and content, permitting changes in the grouping of names regarding new disclosures in the field under study. The advanced jargon of the language of medication is incredibly various. Its premise is clinical wording, which is its getting sorted out primary part "because of its exceptional association and mental potential".

Code words are indivisible pieces of clinical phrasing. The logical writing has given different depictions of this sign, that's what which recommends double speaks are complex, of an evolving climate. The lexical-grammatical course of action of code word is different and it has the elements of profound dullness, strategic nonpartisanship and alterability. The semantic broad word reference, altered by etymologist O.S. Akhmanova, characterizes doublespeak as "an enthusiastically dull articulation or expression that give the impression discourteous, and rude to the speaker, and can be utilized as an equivalent word.

In the word reference altered by A.A. Evgeneva, doublespeak is characterized as "a word or state utilized rather than an articulation that is viewed as unacceptable or troublesome for a specific explanation." - evasion of indecent words, mellowed articulation) a nonpartisan word or articulation that appears to be impolite, profane, despicable, indecent to the speaker, inseparable from the thought he needs to exact. For instance, advanced age instead of old age; to digress from reality as opposed to lying; to be held instead of postponement; tissue rather than stoutness.

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 indicates 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.

To conclude with, based on the perception and examination of the medical doublespeaks in Uzbek, one might say that clinical confirmations are utilized as "terrifying", "harmful" and "dumbfounded" rather than inappropriate articulations; which improves clinical discourse, and terrible news is gotten unbiased.

Summing up the abovementioned, we can say that a far reaching investigation of the clinical jargon opens up new points of view both for recognizing the semantic, derivational also, etymological highlights of this layer of jargon, which has an ethno stamped clinical part of importance, and for a thorough and multi-layered revelation of the phonetic nature and explicit attributes of lexical real factors that remained in the starting points of the improvement of current logical clinical wording. This, at last, adds to the information on the job of this variety of jargon in the arrangement of a specific etymological image of the world.

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