

## THE MEDICAL TERMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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**Annotasiya:** Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida fiziologik jarayonlarni tasvirlovchi ba’zi tibbiy atamalarni lingvomadaniy jihatlari tadqiq qilinadi. Shuningdek, tibbiy frazeologik birliklarni lingvomadaniy yondashuv asosida o‘rganishga qaratiladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Lingvomadaniyat, tibbiy frazeologik birliklar, fiziologik jarayon, tibbiy nutq

**Annotation:** In this article The medical terms in Uzbek and English languages we tried to analyze linguocultural peculiarities of somemedical terms describing physiological processes, in two languages. Studying medical phraseological units by linguocultural approach defines the concept of the current article.

**Keywords:** Linguoculturology, medical phraseological units, physiological process, medical speech.

**Introduction:** In medicine, from ancient times to the present, not strict terms inherent in the exact sciences are used, but figurative expressions, mythological and folklore names. These expressions may not always be clear to the beginning doctor.

**Main part.** Emotionally colored information is assimilated better and more fully. In a conversation with patients, it is advisable to speak in simple language: kindly, to avoid scientific expressions loaded with incomprehensible words - hyperthyroidism, cardiac seizure, sebaceous liver. In the following items we can see the reflection of some phraseological units describing some physiological processes. They can be used in the speech of doctors’ communication processes according to avoid imparting directly the patients’ physiological position. For instance, in English language we can utilize following idioms instead of ‘die: to pass away, breathe one’s

last, gone to a better place, go to the big place in the sky, join the great majority, kick the bucket, step off and so on. In Uzbek language we can encounter the phraseological units that can be used instead of ‘to die’: ko’zi tindi, dunyodan o’tmoq, ko’z yummoq, umr o’tkazmoq, umr ko’rmoq, olamdan o’tmoq. As we going on to list idioms clarifying physiological processes we can input the phraseological units used instead of ‘to bear. Following idioms can give the linguocultural description of the verb ‘to bear: give birth to, bring into being, bring to life, give life to, call into existence, and endow with life. We can see the Uzbek equivalents of the given idioms: ko’zi yorimoq, dunyoga keltirmoq, kindik qoni to’kilmoq, dunyoga kelmoq. Moreover, there are some idioms or phraseological units that conjuring up physiological scenes suchlike puberty, senility, being ill, recovering from illness. Equivalently, subsequent line of idioms can be applied as an linguocultural alternative of ‘puberty: to be no spring chicken, age of majority, awkward age, going through puberty, leading strings. Furthermore in Uzbek language one can discover the samples that implemented instead of ‘puberty age: esini tanimoq, og’zidan ona suti anqib turgan, ko’zga tashlanmoq, ko’zga ko’rinib qolmoq. Senility age is considered to be one of the physiological procedures of human beings. While communicating with old people doctors should pay their concentration on explicating their plight. In this moment, they can address to them with idioms suchlike: to have senior moment, to be not over the hill yet, to be in her early twenties, to be young at heart, long in the tooth. In additional, in Uzbek nationality we can be witness of using idioms explaining senility age: yoshi bir joyga yetmoq, alifdek qomati bukilmog, yoshi o’tmoq, sochlari oqarmoq so on and so forth. Given examples describe lingual cultural colour of the both language.

**Conclusion:** All in all, considerations of phraseological units provide ample opportunities for the formation of cultural competence. Studying the phraseological units by lingual cultural approach can lighten the national colour of the target language. Medical terms have the great importance in doctors’ communication process. Such expressions can strengthen the patient's confidence that he suffers

from severe 1organic diseases, enhance his neurosis, obsession, obsessions and, presumably, psychogenic, somatic suffering, push him, thus, to a special psychophysical state of "disability". So, it becomes obvious that a doctor needs to have a high culture, science, real art.

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