

NOMINATION MECHANISMS OF MEDICAL TERMS-METAPHORS IN THE UZBEK
LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The goal of this article is to conduct comprehensive nomination mechanisms of medical terms-metaphors in the Uzbek language.

Methods. To carry out this study, the methods were used such as random sampling, definitional analysis, structural analysis, interpretative analysis, as well as the method of quantitative counting.

Scientific novelty. Our scientific research will answer one of the many questions about metaphorical terms in medicine. In particular, we will carry out a structural and morphological analysis of about 500 medical terms-metaphors in the Uzbek language. On the basis of the obtained results, we can draw conclusions about the appropriateness of the use of metaphor terms in medical discourse.

Conclusion. The formation of terms, nouns and adjectives are used mostly, and the part of speech "Harakat Nomi" is also encountered more often. In our opinion, this is primarily due to the fact that the nature of the nominating of terms comes from the definition of the source or object and the identification of its signs, qualities and condition.

Keywords: medical term-metaphor, one-part and multi-part terms, structural analysis, common vocabulary.

Introduction

The antropocentric approach to the language study, as well as integration of the scientific disciplines and their study of mutual influence, have shown the necessity of deep research the role of metaphor in scientific discourse. In our investigation, we have analyzed the metaphoric stratum of medical texts. Particularly, we paid attention to their structural analysis.

In medical terminology, metaphor is most often viewed as a phrase consisting of a word belonging to medical discourse and a lexeme from the literary language [12, Zubkova]. Moreover, one word is the main one, and the second is in a subordinate position and serves to characterize the main element, for example:

1. Ocular fundus (Koz tubi)

- is the inner lining of the eye made up of the Sensory Retina, the Retinal Pigment Epithelium, Bruch's Membrane, and the Choroid.

2. Zygomatic arch (Yanok yoyi)

- is a paired [irregular bone](#) which articulates with the [maxilla](#), the [temporal bone](#), the [sphenoid bone](#) and the [frontal bone](#). It is situated at the upper and lateral part of the face and forms the prominence of the [cheek](#), part of the lateral wall and floor of the [orbit](#), and parts of the [temporal fossa](#) and the [infratemporal fossa](#).

3. Yellow spot, macula (Sarik dog)

- is an oval yellow spot near the centre of the retina of the human eye. It has a size of 1.5 millimetres. It is specialized for seeing things with the highest clearness or visual acuity.

4. Cancerous pearl (Saraton duri)

- some smoothly cellular, multilayer as a pearl branching cancer tissue appearing inside of branching cancerous tissue.

5. Epiglottis, lid of the larynx (Hikildok kopkogi)

- is a leaf-shaped flap in the throat that prevents food from entering the windpipe and the lungs. It stands open during breathing, allowing air into the larynx.

6. Periosteum, curtain of bone (Suyak pardasi)

- is a [membrane](#) that covers the outer surface of all [bones](#), except at the articular surfaces (i.e. the parts within a joint space) of [long bones](#).

7. Cerebellar tentorium or tentorium cerebelli ([Latin](#) for "tent of the [cerebellum](#)") (Miyacha chodiri)

- is an extension of the [dura mater](#) that separates the cerebellum from the inferior portion of the [occipital lobes](#).

The goal of this article is to conduct a comprehensive structural analysis of medical terms-metaphors in the Uzbek language.

Materials and Methods

To carry out this study, the methods were used such as random sampling, definitional analysis, structural analysis, interpretative analysis, as well as the method of quantitative counting.

As research materials were used encyclopedic medical dictionaries and medical texts from magazines, manuals and mass media materials.

Literature review

Uzbek scientists studied the medical terminology A.Kosimov, Z.Ahmedova, N.Mirtajiev, M.Mukarramov, A.Madvaliev and others have investigated deeply compounding, prefix and suffix methods of medical term formation and their history of formation and development in the Uzbek language. At the same time, in our opinion, the role of metaphoric terms was unfairly ignored, and there are still no scientific articles and research works on the place and meaning of metaphor terms in medical lexica.

An analysis of the scientific literature of post-Soviet countries regarding metaphorical terminology in medicine, in particular in the Russian language, showed a deep study of this issue from different angles in numerous research works, scientific articles and textbooks. Metaphors in scientific discourses, namely in medicine, were studied by N.Arutyunova, L.Gushchina, Yu.Sinelnikov, O.Zubkova, M.Osingin, A.Zalevskaya, E.Smironova, T.Emelyanova, T.Popova, etc. As for the scientists-linguists of Europe and America, who addressed and studied the issues of medical terms-metaphors, it should be noted a very special attitude to this issue. One of the main differences between European and Central Asian medical universities is the focus on the manner and way doctors communicate with each other and with patients. In the first and second years they have special courses on interpersonal communication, where they are taught in detail what terminology and vocabulary is best to use when reporting a difficult diagnosis, treatment methods, necessary manipulations, etc. to the patient or his relatives. Thus, they are taught to achieve full understanding, perception and maximum psychological comfort and support. And the use of metaphorical terms in such cases is considered the most effective. This and other important properties and role of metaphor in medicine are noted in the works: Lakoff G., Bickerton D., Brown T., Reisfield G., Tercedor Sanchez, Casarett David, Coulehan J., Ortony Andrew, Gatti V. and others.

Actuality

The intensive development and progress of all areas today gives rise to more and more new concepts and terms in languages continuously. The advantage of this process is the enrichment of the vocabulary of languages, and the disadvantage is the inability of linguistics to study and filter these innovations in their dictionaries in a timely and quick manner. From the conducted literary analysis, it is obvious that a deeper study of the terminology of individual disciplines is necessary to expand and streamline the lexical composition of the language. If we

take the Uzbek language, then we can say about the need to conduct a number of scientific studies of medical vocabulary, in particular, medical terms-metaphors that have not yet been studied at all.

Scientific novelty

Our scientific research will answer one of the many questions about metaphorical terms in medicine. In particular, we will carry out a structural and morphological analysis of about 500 medical terms-metaphors in the Uzbek language. On the basis of the obtained results, we can draw conclusions about the appropriateness of the use of metaphor terms in medical discourse.

The main source of transfer of the term semantics is the common vocabulary, which is the richest linguistic resource. The following examples can be illustrative samples for this: **galtaksimon nerv – (ravel nerve) a blocked nerve** - the structure resembles a wound thread around the superior oblique muscle; **miya oyokchalari – cerebral legs** - anthropocentric transfer of meaning, associating paired structures on the base of the brain with a part of the human body - legs; **savor nerv - (wandering) vagus nerve** - is the longest of the cranial nerves, passing ("wandering") almost throughout the body. In theoretical medicine, this is explained by the fact that the organs innervated by it, which were in distant ancestors of a man near the brain, in the course of evolution have significantly moved away from it, correspondingly increasing the length of the nerve; **toj tomirlar - coronary arteries** - envelop the heart like a crown, from which their name comes; the term **kor ichak – blind gut, caecum**, is built on the basis of similarities with the human condition (blindness) by metaphorical transfer to one of the segments of the digestive tract.

If we consider the nomination mechanisms of a medical term-metaphor, then this is certainly the transfer of meaning from one sphere to another, that is, the formation of metaphor. The very process of metaphor formation is complex and multilevel. It is divided into 3 main stages:

- 1) isolation of the distinctive features of the research object that constitute the initial concept of it;
- 2) further formation of the concept of an object under the influence of the full meaning of the common word, which, as it were, sets the model of cognition of the object (points of contact are found);
- 3) the stage of attaching the selected unit of nomination for a new concept [10, Sinelnikov].

Let's consider, for example, the formation of the term **toj arteriyasi - coronary arteries**. There are no synonyms for this term in the Uzbek language. If we trace the process of formation of the term in stages, then we get the following: 1) Initially, the scientist had associations between the shape of the crown and the location of this artery around the heart. It was the form that was the very "striking" feature; 2) In order for the initial concept of a new phenomenon to form, the idea of it had to be supplemented with several more features, it was necessary to find more "points of contact" of two objects. Thus, the creator of the new term-metaphor could make the association that this is the main artery of the heart - the main organ in the cardiovascular system and the human body, as well as the fact that the coronary arteries belong to the "final blood flow", being the only source of blood supply to the myocardium; 3) Two important signs were enough for the association to take hold in the mind of the scientist and allow him to give the phenomenon appropriate nomination.

Conclusion

We can conclude that in the formation of terms, nouns and adjectives are used mostly, and the part of speech Harakat Nomi is also encountered more often. In our opinion, this is primarily due to the fact that the nature of the nominating of terms comes from the definition of the source or object and the identification of its signs, qualities and condition: **Chechaksimon moddacha** - smallpox pustule; **Kora kusuk** - black vomiting; **Kokimtir bola** - a cyanotic child; **Ruhiy travma** - mental trauma; **Notekis puls** - irregular pulse; **Uzunchok miya** - medulla oblongata; **Kovak venalar** - hollow veins; **Yaltirok togay** - hyaline cartilage; **Tsilindrik bogim** - cylindrical joint.

And the use of a part of speech like Harakat Nomi is more common when nominating terms for determining methods of treatment and diagnosing or following instructions: Kinni yuvish - vaginal irrigation; Ichakning tozalanishi - bowel cleansing; Yol ochish - paving the way; Kozguda aks etish - mirror reflection; Et jimirlashi - goosebumps; Opkaning "jigarlashuvi" - "hepatization" of the lung.

Speaking about metaphor, it should be noted that one of its main characteristics is two-dimensionality, i.e. it is possible to correlate an object with two or more objects from other spheres at the same time. As a result, we observe that the characteristics of the key objective are easily distinguishable through the characteristics of another object, which serves as a way of nomination.

The number of terms-phrases takes one of the first places in almost any sphere terminology. This traditional way of creating special names in the word -formation of modern Uzbek terminological vocabulary takes a leading place. Preference is given to terms-phrases due to the fact that they are able to most fully reflect the necessary distinctive features of the named concept. It is easier with phrases-terms than other word-forming means (affixes, for example) to convey belonging to classification series based on the generic correlation of concepts. Besides, terms-phrases can facilitate the semantic and psychological perception of information by non-professional recipients.

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