

INVESTIGATION OF LEXICAL UNITS ON THE CONCEPT OF HEALING IN THE UZBEKI LANGUAGE

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tilshunosligada tibbiy leksikaga oid tadqiq qilingan ilmiy tadqiqot ishlar nazariy tahlil qilingan. Shu bilan birga, shifo konseptining izohli lug'atlarda berilgan ta'riflari o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tibbiyot leksemasi, lingvokulturologiya, doktor leksemasi, leksik birlik.

Annotation

This article presents a theoretical analysis of scientific researches related to medical lexicon in Uzbek linguistics. At the same time, definitions of the healing concept given in explanatory dictionaries were studied.

Keywords: medical lexeme, linguocultural science, doctor's lexeme, lexical unit.

We know that medical units have a special place in the oral and written speech of the peoples of the world. Since time immemorial, mankind has been identifying types of diseases, their folk remedies, and classifying them according to their symptoms. Sometimes in the interpretation of units, special attention is paid to the people's worldview, psychology, religious concepts, mythopoetic thinking, observance of taboos and euphemisms in naming them. As a result, a specific system of medical units has been formed in each national language, and their ancient forms have been preserved in lexical units.

In general, it is no exaggeration to say that scientific research on linguistic features related to the use of medical units related to folk medicine has not been sufficiently studied in world linguistics.

Therefore, in our research, we focused on the study of the expression of the concept of healing in lexical units.

Uzbek linguist Sh.T. Makhmaraimova in her book "Current Uzbek Language" presents the following issues that need to be resolved before lexicology as a science:



1. Defining the word as the main structural-semantic unit of the language, which has its own semantic, phonetic, grammatical signs, serves to name objects and their properties, events, relationships in reality.
2. Checking the relationship between lexical units and units belonging to another level of the language.
3. Determining the limits of the concept of the word and determining the criteria of different and similar aspects from other related phenomena, studying the problem related to the variant characteristics of the word.
4. To study the problem of system, paradigmatic connection between lexical units and their classification according to different signs.
5. To study the semantic description, lexical meaning, semantic structure of the word.
6. Check the development of language vocabulary on a synchronous and diachronic scale¹.

In world linguistics, first of all, medical lexicons were systematically explained in the works of Abu Ali ibn Sina, ar-Razi, Aburayhan Beruni. The treatment methods used by Abu Ali ibn Sina and active in later periods have been preserved in the people until the present time.

Although more than 450 works of Abu Ali ibn Sina have been recorded, 242 of them have reached us. 43 of these 242 are related to medical science. Ibn Sina's book "Medical Laws" analyzes the diseases of all organs of the human body, shows the occurrence of diseases, symptoms and methods of treatment. Ibn Sina introduced many innovations in the field of diagnosis and treatment of nervous and mental diseases. His work in the field of surgery is also very important. "Medical Laws" is the primary source of medical lexicon. Medical concepts actively used in the 9th - 10th centuries are expressed in it: *šalisa* (*shaliso*) is a medicine that is useful in all aspects; *Taryak* (*taryak*) is a drug with a complex composition against poisons. *Mitridus* is a drug with a complex composition, named after its creator².

Ar-Roziy kasalliklar tarixiga oid maxsus asar yozgan. Bu asarda obila, qizamiq, isitma kabi *tibbiy leksikalar* qayd etilgan³.

The first dictionary containing medical lexicons is Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu lugotit turk". In this dictionary, more than one hundred lexicons related to

¹ Hozirgi o'zbek tili (leksikologiya) [Matn] o'quv qo'llanma / Maxmaraimova Sh.T.. – T.: "Firdavs-Shoh" nashriyoti, 2021. – 204 b.

² Abu Ali ibn Sino. Tib qonunlari. V kitob. – T., 1992

³ Абу Бакр Ар-Розий. Касалликлар тарихи. – Т.: Халқ мероси. 1994. – Б. 73.



medicine are explained: tumaggu - "tumor", iq - "hiccup", qizlamuk - "measles", buquk - "bump"⁴ .

B. Suyunov's dissertation entitled "Semantics and thesaurus of medical terms" revealed that the thesaurus model based on the semantic field has an important linguistic value in illuminating the semantics of medical terms related to the acquired layer and in determining meaningful relationships between terms. Medical terms of the Uzbek language were examined on the basis of the semantic field, based on the relevance of the medical terms of their own layer to the linguistic consciousness and thinking of the speaker, their meaningful relationship with common words, and the desirability of describing them on the basis of the thesaurus model based on the semantic network. , the hypo-hyperonymic, paronymic relations between the terms are determined, and the etymological aspects of the medical terms of the Uzbek language based on the semantic paradigm, collocation method are revealed; on the basis of the semantic network thesaurus model, morphological signs, pronunciation, semantic structure (original meaning, figurative meaning), homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, hyperonyms, hyponyms, etymologies, cognates, phraseologisms, as components of medical terms The standard characters such as the version in other languages are revealed⁵.

In the dissertation of M. Navruzova entitled "Ethnolinguistic and linguopoetic expression characteristics of medical units in the language of Uzbek folklore" based on the cluster approach, medical lexical units in the folk language were classified into nouns (malaria, sweating), adjectives (paralysis, paralysis, shivering) based on the cluster approach. , verb (fever, shiver, faint), pronunciation (from one syllable to five syllables, accented), orthography, morphemics, semantics, idiomatics, style, syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations are determined . The influence of taboo on the formation of medical units in the language of Uzbek folklore on folk religious views, the methodology of their expression often through expressions, euphemisms, periphrasis, metaphors is proven ethnolinguistically and linguopoetically; Disease names include mythonyms, colors (coloronyms), animal names (zoonyms), plant names (phytonyms), bird names (ornitonyms), names of people due to diseases in Uzbek (anthroponyms related to diseases), place names (toponyms) , the meeting of eponyms, in which the role of meaning transfer methods (metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche) is proven, and the terms of kinna, badik, gulafshon, kulonchik,

⁴ Махмуд Кошғарий. Девону луғотит турк. I жилд. – Т., 1960. – Б. 250., II жилд. – Т., 1961. – Б. 214., III жилд. – Т., 1963. – Б. 264

⁵ Суюнов Б.Т. Тиббий терминлар семантикаси ва тезауруси. филология фанлари доктори (DSc) диссертацияси автореферати. Тошкент – 2023, 66 б.



headache, pestilence and other diseases found in the language of folklore works and based on the semantics, morphological structure, etymology and derivation of the lexical units representing the professional names of doctors, kinnachi, badikkhan, kushnoch, dilbardar and others who treat them⁶.

It is known from history that our people called extremely experienced, mature and educated doctors as rulers. Bukrat (Hippocrates), Jolinus (Galen), Abu Bakrar Razi, Abu Ali ibn Sina are famous judges and physicians. It is appropriate to divide folk medicine practitioners into two large groups: Healers who heal with herbs and healers with spells or word magic doctors. Depending on the method of treatment, healers can be divided into the following groups: "spiritual healers" (shaman, bakhshi), "healers of physical diseases" fortune-tellers, "healers with healing herbs" (healers based on worldly knowledge), "divine, supernatural healers". They are among the people depending on the treatment methods: bakshi, fortune teller, azaimkhan, saddokchi, mullah, duakhan, parikhan and others called by names like Our people call them by the following names according to the tasks they perform:

1. Breakers. In folk medicine, healers are widely used in medicine, they are also known as "dastakori" and "shikastaband".
2. Surgeons. Uzbek surgeons know tooth extraction, circumcision, blood sampling and other complex surgical methods. In medicine, a leech is used to draw blood. For this reason, the practice of drawing blood (hijama) with the help of nashtar and qortik was used.
3. Pharmacists, attorneys. Attars provided the population with medicinal products before the opening of traditional pharmacies. Most of the pharmacists had places in the markets.
4. Heart lifting doctors. In folk medicine, there are also doctors who treat skin-genital and internal diseases, and those who raise the heart. Skin and venereal disease healers treat various skin lesions, such as measles, white spot.
5. Recreational doctors. Such healers use spells to relax patients suffering from depression, headaches, and nausea.

In the folk language, it is observed that the names of most diseases are connected with the names of those painful, diseased, diseased body parts. Including *bosh og'rig'i*, *quloq og'rig'i*, *til og'rig'i*, *tish og'rig'i*, *oyoq og'rig'i*, *bel og'rig'i*, *qo'l og'rig'i*, *oshqozon og'rig'i* kabi.

⁶ Navruzova Muyassar G'aybullayevna. O'zbek folklori tilida tibbiy birliklarning etnolingvistik va lingvopoetik ifoda xususiyatlari. Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. Buxoro – 2023, 57 b.



Our study differs from the above studies in that the concept of healing in English and Uzbek languages was researched in a hybrid plan, the concept of healing was analyzed through the conceptual system, from the point of view of the concept, the medical lexicon was expressed in paremiological units and phraseological units, and their linguistic and cultural features were widely disclosed.

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