Social-cultural characteristics of Uzbek and English medical speech

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Abstract

This article is focused on a comparative study of social-cultural peculiarities of medical speech in the English and Uzbek languages. The study deals with the similarities and distinctive features of the topic of conversation, addressing, greeting expressions. Instances are provided in both languages.

Key words: medical speech, social-cultural specifics, weather talk, addressing, greeting.

Introduction

It is crucial to notice that speech etiquette possesses a big role in communication, all told spheres of life and situations starting from formal communication to informal ones. Per the linguistic dictionary, speech etiquette represents the system of sustainable speech formulas imposed by the society so as to keep up communication in a chosen tone in step with social roles and role positions relative to every other. Speech etiquette is applied in several situations: greetings, getting acquainted, farewells, gratitude, condolences, apologizing at all. Both English and Uzbek possess their own social-cultural peculiarities of speech etiquette. The etiquette formulas are connected with the life style and national traditions of the people. At the outset, the speech etiquette is closely correlated with the subject of the conversation. It is frequently observed that Uzbek people are skilled at small talks. In other words, they fight to avoid controversial or critical discussions after they communicate with strangers. Most typical conversation topics are associated with family life. People can communicate for ages about relatives and friends, marriages, births of kids, graduations, promotions, health issues at all. Uzbeks enjoy finding common ground: common friends, relatives, place of study, interests then on. One in every peculiar features of English speech etiquette is that country tend to settle on a secure and personally unobtrusive topic like the weather as an appropriate starter.

Materials and Methods

It is assumed that English people talk about the weather because they are interested in this subject. Conversely, Kate Fox considers a different point of view concerning this topic. In the book “Watching the English” she mentions that English conversations about the weather are not really about the weather, but it is a form of code and evolved to help them to overcome their natural reserve. It is known that the greeting expressions ‘Nice day, isn’t it?’, ‘Isn’t it cold?’, ‘Still raining eh?’ and other variants on the theme are not requests for meteorological facts. They are ritual greetings, conversation starters or default ‘fillers’ [1]. Greetings are important as well as frequent in everyday social interactions all over the world. Appropriate greeting behavior is crucial for the establishment and maintenance of interpersonal relationships. According to Spolsky, greetings are considered to be “the basic oil of social relations” [2]. In Uzbek culture greeting is often very detailed with questions about health, mood, all the relatives, their children and grandchildren. The following dialogues can be vivid illustrations: 1. – Assalomu alaykum! Qalay, bardammisiz? -Xudoga shukur!... – Nevaralar yaxshimi? Xayrino bonu eson-omonmi? Kelin yaxshi yuriptimi? Oy kuni yaqinlashgandir?.(Oybek) On the contrary, in English greetings
are short. They are varied according to the social distance and social status of the interlocutors. When an English speaker asks you “How are you?” or “How is your work?”, he is not concerned much about your physical condition or work, but showing his politeness. In English, greetings such as “Hello!”, “How do you do?” and “I am pleased to meet you” have to be used to maintain the hearer’s positive face, depending on the status of the participants and the social setting. Following conversation can be illustrative of short and informal greeting in English: - “Morning, Boardman,” … “How are you today?” - “Oh, middlin’, lad, just middlin’.” (J. Harriot) In the English and Uzbek languages addressing words are similar in some cases; however, there are several cultural peculiarities that significantly differ from each other. In Uzbek culture, when addressing strangers the words aka, opa, xola, otaxon, amaki are commonly used. They call even strangers with family member words such as otaxon, (father for old men), amaki and aka (uncle, brother for middle-aged men), uka, o’g’lim (brother, son for young men). The main reason for this type of addressing is that “family” reflects Uzbek cultural values. Besides, collectivism is preferred in families that grandparents, parents, grown children and other family members live together. In English culture, the words such as Miss, Sir, Madam are used to express respect to the interlocutor. “Sir” is particular for adult men who are the same or higher in job position, social status or age. For instance: - Can I help you, sir; - addressed the shop keeper to Thane (J. Oke). - Otaxon, sizning gapingizni hech qaytara olmaysiz. (Father, I can’t reject your opinion) (X. To’xtaboyev) In conclusion, it is essential to note that speech etiquette of different nations depends on their cultural background, life style and world perception. Therefore, speech etiquette in English and Uzbek has its social-cultural peculiarities which are specific and vary in many cases.

Today, the replenishment of the vocabulary of our national language, the creation of Uzbek alternatives to modern terms in medicine, the creation of their electronic versions, the event of problems of linguistics and therefore the study of language, personality, social relations in medicine are topical. To complement the vocabulary of Uzbek terminology, coverage of terms using nominatives, providing meaningful explanations filling inappropriate medical terms with unique medical nominations, widespread use of the linguistic communication in their creation serve to develop and excellent the Uzbek language.

On the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2019 "On the worthy celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Law On the State Language "(October 21, 1989) and October 21, 2019" On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language " particular attention was paid to the issue of "radically raising the prestige of the Uzbek language in the social life of our people and in the international arena." In particular, "In the context of globalization, the preservation of the purity of our national language, increasing its vocabulary, creating an Uzbek alternative to modern terms in various fields, ensuring their uniform use is an urgent task. Another important task is related to the full use of the state language in fundamental research, industry, banking and financial system, jurisprudence, diplomacy, medicine and other fields. The tasks set in the concept of development of the Uzbek language and improvement of language policy in 2020-2030, along with speech events, have opened a wide way for the study of the language of medical workers in speech-cultural connection. It is known that "term" is a broad concept, which includes lexical units related to toponymy, anthroponomy, which do not belong to the terminology at all, and "term" is a formal word used in a narrow field of professional knowledge. In this sense, the concept of 'term' is expressed as a scientific-lexical unit that is part of the concept of ‘term’. In order to enrich the vocabulary of Uzbek terminology, the use of terminology, meaningful explanations instead of
clear and concise terms, filling in inappropriate medical terms with unique medical terms, extensive use of native language in their creation will serve for the development and improvement of the Uzbek language.

**Results and Discussion**

Indeed, medical linguistic units in world linguistics are a problem that has been studied by many researchers and has led to varied scientific discussions. Linguists such as A.A. Reformatskiy, G.O. Vinokur, V.V. Vinogradov, Grigorev V.P., S.V. Grineva, O.S. Axmanova, F.P. Filin, V.M. Leychik, V.P. Danilenko, R.Yu. Kobrin, A.S. Gerd, A.I. Moiseev, V.A. Tatarinov, N.B. Gvishiani, PN. Denisov, L.A. Kandelaki, T.L. Kandelaki, A.V. Superanskaya, G.P. Nemets, I.M. Kobozeva, T.X. Kade, L.Yu. Buyanova, S.G. Kazarina have studied medical terms and various aspects of medical lexicon on the basis of Latin-Russian-English materials [2,5,6]. These researchers have created dictionaries and electronic dictionaries explaining various aspects of medical linguistic units, particularly, their etymology, formation factors, spiritual groups and functional aspects, national-mental characteristics. In Uzbek linguistics, variety of scientific studies on medical terminology are conducted. Azimjon Kasimov's "Russian-Uzbek-Latin Dictionary of Pharmaceutical Terms", "Medicinal Plants" (1994), Yolkin Turakulov's "Dictionary of Medical Encyclopedia" containing more than 7,000 terms; A.Usmonkhodjaev, E.I. Basitkhanova, M.S. Turakhanova's "Big Medical Dictionary" contains about 10,000 clinical terms and medical concepts used in modern medicine. In addition, many online dictionaries of medical terms, translation dictionaries, electronic versions of annotated dictionaries have been created. But the popular ones, Uzbek and popular options have not been considered. The instructions for the product purchased from the pharmacy can be read and understood by the general public. However, it should be read and understood by all. In addition, the world-famous Abu Ali Ibn Sina's indelible teaching on the treatment of the sick with words, cocaine, and knives was not absorbed. In Ibn Sina's wisdom, the first thing that comes to mind is verbal treatment, and doctors naturally feel the need for words. This is where the integration of linguistics and medicine takes place. Analysis It is known that the mother tongue is studied both in general secondary education, in secondary special education, and later in higher education in the specialty of philology. The purpose of teaching the native Uzbek language is to learn the language resources and to apply them in practice. Did that really happen? No. A pupil, a student, let’s say the applicants’ time was spent learning the grammar of the mother tongue, not the mother tongue. That is, such as the types of compound sentences, the appearances of the following sentence, the expression of the cut. For example, among today’s youth, it is rare to find a melon variety, a grape variety, a tree species, or a storm-to-storm difference. This means that the Uzbek language is not the world of words, but the grammar necessary for linguists. Linguistics in the same field was also ignored. No attention was paid to the integration of medical cooperation with linguistics, linguistics and finance, linguistics and biology, linguistics and a number of other disciplines. Various dictionaries on scientific variants of medical terminology have been created. In other words, the language of scientific medicine was formed [7, 8]. Classification of the semantic base of medical units, i.e interpretation of euphemistic, metaphorical, periphrastic, gender features of medical linguistics from the point of view of linguocultural studies; study the content of local medical linguistic units used in the Uzbek language; to study the regional differences, to strengthen the importance of existing medical terms in the Uzbek culture in the language culture, to collect rare medical terms that are disappearing, to compile their descriptive dictionary, to provide linguistic assistance to doctors; Comparing the terms used by Abu Ali ibn Sina in the
"Laws of Medicine" with an explanatory dictionary, the introduction and description of the common denominator. (For example, in the Laws of Medicine, the term "ebrida" is used to denote the semaphore of "sexual weakness."

This term is equivalent in modern medical science to the medical term "impotence". Ensuring the active integration of linguistics with medicine is also one of the great tasks facing Uzbek linguistics. Indeed, the research of linguistics of this field is practically connected with the development of society. Because public health depends on the mental, physical, spiritual health of an individual. This means that the linguistic research work in this area will allow medical professionals working with different segments of the population to have high cultural speech skills in their work and careful use of every word in the language. Every medical term can be described in an euphemistic, periphrastic, metaphorical way, which testifies to the high speech culture of the Uzbek people. For example: deaf - a medical unit (a disease of hearing loss) can be given in the dictionary in the form of the following vernacular, non-personal supernatural and explained in examples. Euphemistic terms: limited ability to communicate, impaired hearing Periphrastic terms: blooming ears, the first sign of old age, disorientation from the surrounding sounds, words. Metaphorical terms: heavy in the ear, hearing loss. Or childbirth - the process of women having children can be applied in parallel, side by side with many of the following subtle linguistic units

Euphemistic units: 1. Bola ko'rmoq (To see a child) - Nisa's grandmother saw four children (A. Qahhor). 2. Bolali bo'lmoq(Having a child) - My daughter had a child when she was six years old ("Happiness", 1992. №3. - P.21). 3.Bo'shalmoq(discharge) - This disease occurs in older women and recently discharged women («Shifo-info», 2018. №21. - P.9). 4.Vujudga keltirmoq (To give birth) - Mrs. Mirza was pregnant with Djahangir, and months later she gave birth to a son (Temurnoma. - P.112). 5. Dunyoga keltirmoq(To bring into the world) - The offspring that we dream of, hopefully, will be brought into the world under your wing! (P. Kadyrov. Passage of generations. - P.366). 6. Yengil bo'lmoq (Be light-hearted) - Mothers who are just light should take care of themselves for a long time ("Happiness", 2009. №6. - P.11). 7. Ko'paymoq(Reproduction) - Congratulations, daughter –in-law, did you reproduce easily? («Saodat», 1997. №4. - P.13). 8. Ona bo'lmoq(Being a mother) - What is a wife? Just being a mother, being a mother (A.Qahh). 9. Yaratuvchanlik(Creativity) - Allah has endowed women with two of the thousands of attributes. The first is creativity, the second is forgiveness (Shifo-info, 2019. №10. - P.6). 10. O'g’il ko’rmoq(To have a son )– Exactly one year later, on January 13, 2013, Mamura gave birth to a son ("Bukhara", 2013. №12. - P.4). 11. Qizli bo'lmoq(To have a daughter) - thank God, we also have a daughter ("Happiness", 1993. №1. - P.11). 12. Qutulmoq– Congratulations! Your daughter survived. It’s a boy! a boy (Terrible Tehran. - P.23). 13. Qo'shaloq bo'lmoq(to double ) - It was painful for the bride to double from there ("Shifoinfo", 2017. №11. - P.11). 14. Hayotga keltirmoq(bringing to life) - Mothers brought us all to life ("Family and Society", 1997. №3. - P.4). Periphrastic units: Hayot nuri bermoq (Giving the light of life) - After nine months of hard work, pampering and finally giving the light of life requires a great will from a woman (from the show "Pulse 11 41"). Jonidan jon bunyod etmoq(To build from the heart). Women are self-sacrificing people ("Nurse", 2013. №6. - P.23). Dunyo yuzini ko’rsatmoq(Showing the Face of the World) - I have lived my whole life bowing to the man who showed the face of the world (Family and Society, 1997. №5. - P.6). Metaphorical units: Ko’zi yorimoq(Tearing) - If a woman with a recent tear is given chamomile tincture, the pain will go away quickly ("Health", 2016. №1. - P.17). It is known that from ancient times it has become a tradition to cook porridge for women with new eyes. This dish is called the "drink of life" by the elderly ("Shifo-info", 2017. №12. - P.31) Thus, the study of euphemistic, metaphorical, gender
features of medical linguistics from the purpose of view of linguocultural studies, the study of the content of local medical linguistic units utilized in the Uzbek language, in our opinion, has relevancy altogether times and places. within the lexical layer of the medical culture of the Uzbek people, the matter of collecting, sorting, developing its scientific and theoretical basis of varied diseases, physiological processes, body parts may be the idea for the study of linguistics in terms of speech culture, speech methodology and lexicology. the intersection of medical speech and medical terminology within the degree of terminology, stylistics and lexicography shows the high level of complexity of the subject research. As long as modern linguistics faces the matter of language use, the “use” of language, within the new era, linguistics must still be an adjunct to other fields.

Conclusion
Mathematical linguistics, biological linguistics, physical linguistics, medical linguistics, computer linguistics, art linguistics, religious speech linguistics, orthology then on. Vocabulary in each field should be developed on a linguistic basis. The instructions for the merchandise purchased from a pharmacy should be read and understood by anyone literate. this needs medical cooperation with linguistics. Nowadays, synchronic linguistics has given thanks to sectoral-recommended linguistics, and also the preparation of medical terms in national, Uzbek, popular versions - serves to unravel the scientific problem during this area. because the heirs of the priceless wealth inherited from our ancestors, it's the duty of all folks to preserve and protect our linguistic communication

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