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PRAGMALINGUISTIC STUDY OF INNOVATIVE PROCESSES IN MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the pragmatic and linguistic aspects of everyday processes in medical terminology, providing detailed information on pragma linguistics, which is considered a very relevant field in linguistics. Medical terminology is a highly specialized field that is constantly evolving to keep up with advances in medical science and technology. The study of innovative processes in medical terminology includes the analysis of how new terms are created, adopted, and integrated into the medical lexicon. This article examines the role of pragmatics in shaping the use and understanding of medical terminology, as well as the linguistic strategies used to create and disseminate new terms within the medical community.

KEYWORDS

Innovation, terminology, pragma linguistics, linguistics, scientific accuracy, scientific research, medicine, pragma, context.

INTRODUCTION

Pragma linguistics is considered a field of linguistics, and in the middle of the 20th century, it reached the pinnacle of science in terms of study in world

linguistics. The world, in particular, Uzbek and English linguists conducted great scientific research in this field. This term, like many other terms, is derived from

the Greek language "pragma or pragmatos" which means work, action. It is characterized by the ability to combine all disciplines and branches and connect them to linguistics. In other words, fields that are completely distant from linguistics are embodied in it. According to its usage, it can be used in a certain situation, a certain field, or among certain conversations of a group of people. In short, it does not have a specific usage form; it appears in the process of speech and is understood by the speaker and/or listeners in this process only.

METHODS

In recent years, pragma linguistics has entered many fields, and scientific research on it has been and is being conducted by linguists. The field of medicine is definitely taking the lead in this scientific research, because there are many of certain terms in the field of medicine, which are often understood only by representatives of the medical field. In order to spread it to the public, more research should be conducted in this area.

Therefore, the medical importance of pragma linguistics is that it studies how language is used in specific contexts and plays a crucial role in ensuring effective communication between medical staff. It also makes communication between doctors and nurses a little easier.

One of the main aspects of pragma linguistics in medical terminology is the development of new terms

and concepts that accurately and concisely convey medical information. This requires a deep understanding of the linguistic and cultural factors that can influence the interpretation of medical terms by different audiences. By taking a pragmatic approach to learning medical terminology, researchers can ensure that new terms are not only accurate, but also easily understood by all stakeholders. Another important area of pragma linguistics is the use of language in medical communication. This includes looking at how health professionals use language to build relationships with patients, communicate complex medical information and navigate difficult conversations. By studying linguistic strategies used in medical communication, researchers can identify best practices that promote effective communication and improve patient outcomes.

RESULTS

So, pragma linguistics is used in two different situations.

The first is in the conversation between doctor and doctor, through situations that only they can understand.

The second is used to make the conversation between the doctor and the patient understandable and easy. Here are some examples in English and Uzbek.

Hamshira: Xayrli Kun, doktor Smit. Ko'ryapmanki, bugun sizda o'nta mijoz bor. Ularni qabul qilishni boshlaysizmi? (Nurse: Good afternoon, Dr. Smith. I see you have ten clients today. Can you begin accepting them; will you start

Doktor: albatta, navbat bilan chaqirishingiz mumkin. (Doctor: Of course, you can call in turn).

The word "client" nurse is used in this conversation. However, this word is often used by merchants, when we refer to a person who has been buying products from the same seller for a certain time. It would have been appropriate to use the word "patient" here, but the nurse calls them "clients" considering that not all people who are in turn may not have a specific disease.

Or consider the following example:

Bemor: Doktor, farzandimning istmasi ikki kundan beri tushmayapti, nima qilishga hayronman. Dori va damlamalar tayyorladim lekin foyda bermadi. (Patient: Doctor, my child's fever has not come down for two days, I wonder what to do. I prepared medicine and tinctures but it didn't help).

Doktor: xo'o'o'o'sh, haqiqatan, bola istmadan anchagina azob chekkan, uni darhol shifoxonaga olib ketamiz, o'sha yerda farzandizning issig'ini tushiramiz. (Doctor: Well, really, the child suffered a lot from fever, we will immediately take him to the hospital, there we will lower your child's temperature).

Bemor: Rahmat, doktor. (Patient: Thank you, doctor).

In the example above, the Uzbek terms, such as "istma, heat up, and heat down" are widely used. In fact, the special term of this term in medicine is the word "temperature", but it has been a habit for Uzbeks since ancient times to use the word "istma", "issig'i tushmoq" rather than terms such as "high temperature" and "to lower the temperature".

We also come across an interesting conversation below.

Doctor 1: Bu bemorga nima bo'libdi? (Doctor 1: What happened to this patient?).

Doctor 2: ayiqpanja. (Doctor 2: Bear paw).

Doktor 1: eng og'ir bosqichidami? (Doctor 1: At his worst?).

Doktor 2: ha, suyaklar noto'g'ri shakllangan va bu endi, oyoq mushaklari harakatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. (Doctor 2: yes, the bones are malformed and now it affects the movement of the leg muscles).

Doctor 1: tushunarli, operatsiyaga muhtoj ekanda. (Doctor 1: Understandable, so, he seems to need surgery).

Doctor 2: agar maymoq bo'lib qolishni istamasa, zudlik bilan operatsiya qilinishi kerak. (Doctor 2: If he doesn't want to be a lame leg, he should be operated immediately).

In the above conversation, the terms "maymoq" and "ayiqpanja" were actively used in the language of doctors. These terms are widely used in the vernacular and are applied to people with malformed paws. In zoology, this condition is more common in bears and the term "bear paw" is used in the sense of humor in medical language. The real medical form of this term is flat feet.

Below is an example of English speech situations medical field.

Patient: Hi, doctor, I have not slept much for a week, unless I take a nap for a few minutes several times a day. I constantly think about something, my head hurts; I have strange and scary dreams even during my few minutes of sleep. I want to drift off to sleep, but something is disturbing me, I think. (Bemor: salom, doctor, bir haftadan buyon deyarli uxlaganim yo'q, kunda bir necha marta bir necha daqiqa mizg'ib olishimni hisobga olmasa, albatta. Tinimsiz nimalarnidir o'ylayman, boshim og'riydi, bir necha daqiqalik uyqim davomida ham g'alati va qo'rqinchli tushlar ko'raman. Miriqib uxlashni xohlayman, lekin bunga nimadir halal bermoqda, meningcha).

Doctor: That is understandable, I am afraid that you have symptoms of insomnia, and the disease is almost in its advanced stage. (Doktor: tushunarli meningcha sizda insomnia kasalligi belgilari bor deb qo'rqaman va kasallik deyarli sizda rivojlanish bosqichida).

Patient: What disease is this? Can you explain more clearly? (Bemor: bu qanday kasallik? Aniqroq tushuntirib berolasizmi?).

Doctor: Of course, insomnia is called sleeplessness in common language. Your symptoms match those of the same disease. Now I will write down the list of necessary medicines for you. (Doctor: albatta, oddiy xalq tilida insomnia kasalligi uyqusizlik deb ataladi. Sizdagi belgilar ayni shu kasallik belgilariga mos keladi. Hozir sizga kerakli dorilar ro'yhatini yozib beraman).

Or pay attention to the conversation below.

Doctor: nurse, prepare the room; a patient injured I a car accident has just been brought in. The patient is in serious condition. (Doktor: hamshira, xonani tayyorlang, hozirgina, avtohalokatga uchragan bemor olib kelindi. Bemor og'ir ahvolda).

Nurse: ok, I will do it now. (Hamshira: tushunarli, hoziroq bajaraman).

In the conversation above, it is implied that the doctor should prepare the operating room, the necessary medical equipment and call the necessary specialists through the phrase "prepare the room".

DISCUSSION

Pragma linguistics also plays a role in the evolution of medical terminology over time. As new medical technologies and treatments emerge, the language

used to describe them must also evolve to accurately reflect these advances. By studying the pragmatic aspects of medical terminology, researchers can observe how language changes in response to new developments in the field, providing the basis for medical terminology to remain relevant and relevant. In fact, new dialogues about pragma linguistics can be observed now, depending on the new equipment, as we witnessed through the above conversations.

CONCLUSION

In general, studying innovative processes in medical terminology through the field of pragma linguistics is very important for improving communication in healthcare institutions. By understanding how language is used in a medical context, researchers can develop terminology that is more effective, improve communication between health care providers and patients, and ensure the sustainability of ongoing advances in the field of medical terminology.

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