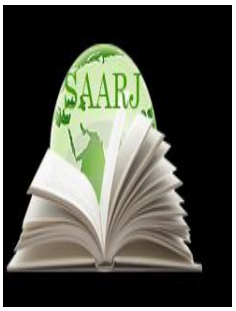

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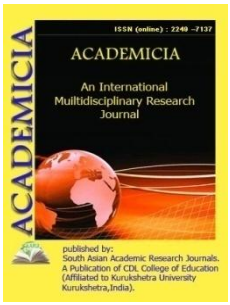

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MEDICAL LINGUISTICS, LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF DISEASES

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ABSTRACT

Analysis of the linguistic features of diseases, the application of psycholinguistics in medicine, the causes of diseases in the human body, the contribution of scientists to the development of science, the study of the characteristics of the human response to the environment. Environmental factors play a leading role in the development of the disease, as they can directly affect the body and change its internal characteristics, which can be passed from generation to generation and cause the disease. On the contrary, any influence that only injures a particular place will, of course, lead to general events. For example; It is known that if a rash appears on any part of the body, a person becomes feverish, lazy, loses appetite, and so on. The process of verbal information, that is, the process by which people communicate and receive information from each other through speech, is the subject of study in many disciplines.

KEYWORDS: *Genealogical Method, Quarantine-Quarantine, Psycholinguistics, Analyzer, Severe Pain, Leprosy.*

INTRODUCTION

By the end of the 1990s, the inheritance of normal and pathological symptoms in more than four thousand people had been studied. 4.5-5.0% of newborns are currently born with genes that cause hereditary diseases. The genealogical method is also used to diagnose hereditary poor health. The essence of this method is that the causes of hereditary illness in humans are identified and studied by collecting and analyzing information about the genealogy of generations. Using the genealogical method, the science of genetics has shown that human abilities, talents, intelligence are passed from generation to generation, and this, in turn, depends on genetic factors.

Illness, sickness, disease is a pathological process that occurs when the body is exposed to harmful factors of the external or internal environment. The concept of disease has changed in the history of medicine. Environmental factors play a leading role in the development of the disease, as they can directly affect the body and change its internal characteristics, which can be passed from generation to generation and cause the disease. The disease is often caused by over-exposure to various microorganisms and toxins. This reduces the body's ability to adapt to the external environment and disturbs its balance with the environment. Developmental defects or hereditary defects can also cause the disease. For example, certain diseases, especially allergies, are sometimes congenital (Allergy). The causative agent affects and harms the organism, while activating the body's defenses and adaptive responses. Hence, the disease is usually characterized by the combination of two interrelated processes – the process of damage and protection against it.

Each disease disrupts the vital functions of the whole organism, but in many diseases the location of the pain in the body, as well as the signs of greater damage to a particular organ or system, are clearly visible. For example; Gastric or peptic ulcer: It is a common disease of the whole organism. It is a local symptom of ulcerative colitis. On the contrary, any influence that only injures a particular place will, of course, lead to general events. For example; It is known that if a rash appears on any part of the body, a person becomes feverish, lazy, loses appetite, and so on. In the culture of every nation there is a set of views that represent the names of diseases. They embody the worldview, religion, customs, way of life and history of this people. In particular, in the practical speech of the Uzbek people, the names of dangerous diseases such as cancer, tuberculosis, plague have long appeared. There are historical reasons for this. Although their cure has been found today, our people are satisfied with the use of such compounds as "bad disease", "severe disease", "bad disease", "severe pain". Our great thinker Abu Ali ibn Sina in his work "Laws of Medicine" cited many terms that form the basis of medical science. In particular, leprosy is described in the Laws of Medicine by the terms "lion's disease" and "Do ul-Assad." It is clear that the patient is like a "lion" (animal), taking into account the symptoms of the disease.

The term quarantine, which is now rapidly entering our lives, is also interpreted by our great scientist. Ibn Sina worked on the treatment of diseases transmitted by microorganisms, bacteria, viruses, and to prevent it, the patient introduced into medicine a method of self-isolation for 40 days, self-isolation from humans. Ibn Sina called this method Al-Arba'in iyya. The word means "forty days." The method he introduced spread to Italy and all of Europe with the help of Venetian merchants. And the method of self-isolation was called "quarantine-quarantine", which means "forty" in Italian and "quarantine" in English.

Moreover, computer linguistics, which is rapidly developing in our lives, has not left the field of medicine indifferent, among all fields today. In social networks and forums on websites that are an integral part of modern society, we can find discussions on the topic of almost any debate and editing requirement that we cannot imagine. Of course, various diseases, problems with treatment, medical topics related to a healthy lifestyle are no exception. Due to the pandemic, the number of people who publish any information about their health on the Internet is growing every day, so every day a lot of information is received. The list goes on and on. The creation of projects, platforms, mobile applications, scientific research on medical terms used in the Uzbek language is important as a solution to the problem. In particular, the introduction of automated

methods of information processing in the field of medical linguistics, lexicography requires working on the basis of special optimal technologies based on the capabilities of mobile applications, the active use of modern information lexicographic software in lexicography. The creation of mobile applications in the field of medical lexicography shows that only electronic dictionaries allow you to quickly convey the whole essence of the lexeme to the reader. Automation of data processing, creation of new active lexicographic systems, as a result of which requires the acceleration of the transition from traditional dictionaries to automated (electronic) dictionaries. After all, the introduction to the field of linguistics is practically connected with the development of society. Because the health of society depends on the mental, physical and spiritual health of the individual. This means that research in this area requires medical professionals working with different categories and strata of the population to have high cultural speech skills in their work and to use every word in the language carefully. Requires a responsible approach to linguistic tools, which is a necessary condition of professionalism.

In Uzbek linguistics, medical linguistics has not been specifically studied as an object of monographic research. The existence of monographs on medical terminology in Russian, Turkish and English – a comprehensive analysis of the linguistic means of speech softening – shows the seriousness of this issue in world linguistics and its level of importance. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive study of medical linguistics in Uzbek linguistics and to study this issue. Because such research is of practical importance not only in speech linguistics, medical deontology, in particular, it serves to develop the culture of speech and enrich the content of medical education for medical professionals and to use it as a teaching material in education.

Psycholinguistics is the study of the formation of speech, as well as the processes of speech perception and formation in the context of their interaction with the language system; arose from the synthesis of psychology and linguistics. Psycholinguistics Develops a model of human speech activity and psychophysiological speech formation and examines them through psychological experiments. Psycholinguistics, which is close to linguistics in terms of its source of research, is close to psychology in its methods of research. It uses interrelated experiments, such as “semantic differential” and other experimental methods. A number of psycholinguistic practical issues include the teaching of the mother tongue, especially a foreign language; issues of speech education and speech therapy for preschool children; clinic of diseases of speech centers in the brain; problems of speech influence, especially in the activities of the media and propaganda; forensic psychology and criminology are responsible for identifying people based on the nature of their speech; It arose in the 1960s due to problems with machine translation and computer input of speech information and the need for theoretical explanations.

The concepts of language and speech are not interchangeable in physiology, psychology, pedagogy and medicine. Physiologists and psychologists are always engaged in speech, and in pedagogy they talk about the formation, development and enrichment of children’s speech. In medicine, speech disorders are closely related to the neurology department of linguistics. Recently, a new branch of science called Neurolinguistics has emerged between the disciplines of psychology, neurology and linguistics. This science studies the fact that speech activity is a product of the brain, the impact of brain disease on speech activity. Simply put, the object of study of neurolinguistics is aphasia. Damage to the speech area of the brain and the consequent

impairment of speech activity were mentioned in the works of our ancestors Ibn Sina, Beruni, and although they focused on the treatment of this patient, but it could not be formed as a separate branch of science. The problem of the effects of brain damage on speech has been studied consistently since the second half of the 19th century. Neuropsychology and related neurolinguistics as a special science was formed only recently – in the seventies of our century. In the Origin of this Science, A.A. The services of such scientists as Leontev, A.R. Luria, E.S. Bain, R.M. Boskis, Y.N. Venarskaya, O.S. Vinogradova, N.A. Eisler are great.

The first comprehensive book on neurolinguistics was written by A.R. Luria. The process of verbal information, that is, the process by which people communicate and receive information from each other through speech, is the subject of study in many disciplines. In particular, this process has been studied in depth by linguistics and psychology. Linguistics distinguishes between language, which is the main means of human communication, and the speech that occurs in the process of its direct communication, the internal structure, structural units, the different occurrence of these structural units in the speech process, the transition from "internal structure" to "external structure". A number of issues have been studied in detail, such as the main stages and the relationship between the two structures. Man reflects being in his mind. Reflection is done using the sensory organs. The sensory organs, on the other hand, transmit certain information about the external world to the brain. The brain, on the other hand, generalizes this information. Apparently, the process of reflecting the objective world occurs through the central nervous system, the brain. The nervous system usually includes two groups of nervous systems: 1) the central nervous system and 2) the borderline nervous system. Speech that provides information about existence and its understanding is carried out through the direction of the borderline nervous systems towards the center. Boundary nervous systems provide the central nervous system with information about specific signs of objects and events in an objective being. That is why the organs involved in the borderline nervous system are called analyzers. They are the organs of sight, hearing, and taste. In each analyzer, two types of nerve structures are distinguished.

The structure that carries information from this sensory organ to the cerebral cortex;

The structure that directs the objects of existence (the cognitive zone of the brain);

The third level is the zone of the lingual membrane with a complex anatomical structure.

In this zone, a complex of signs from different analyzers of the brain is combined, resulting in the transition from sensory perception to language generalization. Speech formation occurs when language behavior is reversed: from the center to the border. The speech program formed in the zone where the brain analyzers are collected is concretized in the zone of speech practice and occurs using a projection motion system involving the speech organs (as well as the system that generates written speech). In contrast to the practical system of the brain (sensory or motor), the gnostic-practical curtain and the zone of closure of the curtain analyzers are characterized by functional asymmetry: the language system and thinking expressed through speech are connected with its hemisphere. The human brain is a complex biological network made up of hundreds of billions of nerve fibers – neurons. As a result of the interconnectedness of the neurons, the brain functions normally. Modern artificial neural networks are based on a model of neurons in the human brain. Today, neural networks are widely used to solve a number of practical problems. In

particular, it is used in weather forecasting, image recognition (especially in the detection of oral and written speech), and in medical diagnosis.

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