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## LINGUCULTUROLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF MEDICAL UNITS OF UZBEK LANGUAGE.

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### **Abstract:**

This article is devoted to the study of physician's communication manner, medical deontology, doctor-patient relationship, the relationship of doctor with the relatives of patient, medical ethics, the role of psychotherapy in physician's work, linguocultural aspect of medical language, the linguocultural speech result of euphemism.

**Key words :** *culture of communication, medical deontology, medical ethics, psychotherapy, medical education*

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### **Introduction**

Today in Uzbek linguistics special attention is paid to language culture and the level of linguoculturology of linguistics is developing. After all, the main object of this direction is the study of cultural and linguistic connections, their interconnectedness, and interaction as a whole systemic integrity within different professions. In this article, we discuss some of the issues in the use of linguocultural elements used in physician speech. In Uzbek linguistics, the speech of medical staff was not the subject of special research. The existence of monographs on the euphemization of medical speech in Russian, Turkish and English - a comprehensive analysis of the linguistic means of speech softening - determines the importance of medical speech euphemization in world linguistics, the urgency of creating such a study in Uzbek linguistics.

In the study, the word is interpreted as an important tool in establishing a patient-physician relationship and as a tool to aid in successful treatment. The purpose and task is to study the role of euphemisms in the enrichment of medical terminology, the study of medical euphemisms interrelated to medicine.

The aim of the research is to give a functional description of cultural discourse on medicine - to find euphemistic aspects used to soften words in periodicals published in medicine, to identify means of softening words in medical discourse and to divide them into spiritual groups, to collect materials for medical dictionary of medical euphemisms.

Medicine is a linguoactive profession. Since the linguocultural aspect of the medical language is closely related to the issues of medical deontology, psychotherapy, medical ethics, we will focus below on the importance of these factors in medical practice.

### **Literature review.**

Medical deontology is the professional ethics of medical professionals, behavioral practices aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of medicine and treatment in general. Deontology, that is, the concept of human behavior, was introduced in the early fourteenth century by the English philosopher and economist I. Bentham. Information on medical deontology has a long history and has a broad philosophical content. Deontology consists of several areas such as: is the relationship between physician and patient (1); the relationship between the physician and the patient's relatives (2); the physician's relationship with colleagues (3). According to medical deontology, the medical professional should pay special attention to the patient, use all his knowledge to restore his health, alleviate his suffering, tell the patient information about his health that can only benefit him, and make the patient intimate with the doctor. It is not advisable to talk to colleagues about the patient's illness in his or her presence. The correct introduction of medical deontology into medical practice is a process that takes place in relation to the physician's consciousness, level, culture, worldview, knowledge, and what society he or she lives in. Deontological relations have been different in different periods of human society, which has changed in accordance with the requirements of the time [1]. It is obvious that an important factor of deontology in the practice of treatment - the speech factor plays a leading role; the doctor's speech is the main tool for managing the psychological state of the patient.

In ancient times, doctors, and later physicians, were required to be civilized, polite, simple, and humble. Thinking about the doctor, Alisher Nawai said: "The doctor should be a master of his science, treats patients with kindness, agrees with the nature of the original medical science, follow the words of the wise, be kind, cheerful, and thoughtful, and should be kind. If a doctor is good at his profession, but he is bad-tempered, careless and rude, no matter how he treats a patient, he will not be able to change his client." It is noteworthy that Avicenna acknowledged that the doctor's eyes were as sharp as an eagle, his hands as thin as a girl's hands, his heart as brave as a lion's, and his mind as serpent-like, as well as prioritizing the word over the three basic tools of treatment follows: cocaine, syringe and word.

Medical ethics (Greek custom, character) as part of the general ethical norm includes the physician's ethical criteria, his conduct, a set of ethical norms, professional duty and respect, conscience, and a sense of dignity. Medical ethics encompasses certain standards of behavior, such as the daily life and activities of a medical professional, his or her culture, physical and moral cleanliness. In general, medical ethics is a mirror of the physician's inner world. According to NI Formanovskaya, a well-known expert on speech etiquette, speech etiquette is a set of rules governing speech behavior, the national identity, and stereotype, stability of communication that adopted and ordered by society to establish, maintain and interrupt the communication of the interlocutor in the chosen tone. As well as, it is essential to convey to the younger generation, in general, all the speakers that the principles. It follows from the above that every person, regardless of their profession, must acquire speech ethics – communication culture. Subsequently, in all relationships, the process of human interpersonal communication is of great socio-psychological importance.

### **Main part.**

Psychotherapy is the creation of favorable conditions for the treatment of the patient, a kind word, a polite emotional impact on their minds. There are rational, explanatory, persuasive (in cases of

alertness and hypnosis), self-persuasion (autogenic exercise) and other types of psychotherapy. In psychotherapy, the doctor's speech, the culture of speech, the formation of the ability to positively influence the patient through words is the key to the success of the doctor.

The doctor deals with the prevention of disease and injury (prophylaxis), its detection, diagnosis (diagnosis) and treatment (therapy). This can be achieved through continuous improvement of medical knowledge and medical skills. This is associated with a number of important processes, such as the study of fundamental, general medicine and special sciences, gaining experience in direct communication with the patient, knowing his inner needs and suffering from pain [9]. Therefore, the patient's expectation is from the doctor, in addition to the sick person often consults the doctor during the treatment, the doctor inquires about the causes of the disease, because no disease occurs spontaneously. At such times, the physician should treat the patient in such a way that the person receiving his treatment has only a worthy estimation of him. In the words of the great physician Avicenna, the physician should be the friend, mentor, and assistant of the patient. The humanitarian quality of the doctor plays a key role in the relationship with the patient. A. Chekhov: "Medical profession is courage. It requires self-sacrifice, purity of heart, and the greatness of good intentions. Not everyone can do it," said the famous professor N. Elstein. It is very important that the physician has gained the culture of collecting anamnesis (history of disease origin). Inquiry and study of the patient's disease is a creative process, because among the diagnostic methods, the anamnesis has proven to be convenient and effective [11]. Such a situation requires the doctor to communicate with the patient softly, to manage the situation, to be careful in conveying the negative process to the patient, to call the disease by its euphemism, not by its own name, when it is necessary to hide the reality.

Medical terms used in the X-rays with images, normative indicators on the appropriate form, the results of laboratory tests, which frightens the patient could not be given in their hands. Without forgetting the principles of medical ethics and deontology, there are specific normative aspects in the diagnosis of the disease, depending on the type of disease, to inform the patient about the diagnosis of his disease. This is a very delicate and complex psychological issue. Usually, this is decided individually, taking into account the psyche of the patient. The great Greek physician Hippocrates said, "Surround the patient with love and wise consolation, but most importantly, leave him unaware of what is threatening him." In a previous article, based on the opinion of L.A. Bulakhovsky as one of the functional types of euphemisms, we distinguished the type of euphemisms used for the purpose of "hiding and changing the name of a scary object and event." The process of informing the patient of the disease diagnosis entails the use of such euphemisms in the physician's discourse.

It is not necessary to fully convince a patient's relatives that severe, incurable diseases can be cured, but they should be informed that the physician is using equal opportunities in medicine to help the patient achieve remission of the disease (temporary weakening of symptoms). Even then, as NS Arapova says, it makes sense to use the euphemism used to hide the essence. The great philosopher Homer did not write in vain: "The skill of one doctor is worth many warriors." Kindness, humanity, benevolence, optimism crossing the threshold of the spiritual world of the patient have a positive effect on the client, which helps to form the right attitude to his illness, to restore the lost mental balance.

In Uzbek linguistics, the speech of medical staff was not the subject of special research. The existence of monographic studies on the euphemization of medical speech in Russian,

Turkish and English - a comprehensive analysis of the linguistic means of speech softening - determines the importance of medical speech euphemization in world linguistics, the urgency of such research in Uzbek linguistics. Such research is important in enriching the content of medical education, using it as a teaching material in medical education.

Being doctor is a very humane profession; its work is a factor that ensures human health, family happiness, peace and tranquility. But his success depends not only on his professional skills, but also on the culture of communication with the patient, his relatives, colleagues, ethical and aesthetic qualities, and apparent, inner culture. Physician's appearance (undressed gown, dirty shirt, cap, pants, dirty hands or careless nails, very bright cosmetics, grown hair and beard, carious teeth, sharp perfume and cologne, ugly facial expressions), internal culture (uncultured communication, messy parting) , chaotic, unpleasant speech) should not cause the patient a negative, pushing feeling. The external and internal cultural levels form an integral whole and reflect the individual quality. M.Ya. Mudrov, the founder of the science of therapy, elaborates on the culture of medicine in a number of lectures, and a special science of the culture of medicine - deontology - is taught in medical universities and colleges. The issue of communication culture is not a new problem. The Spanish writer and philosopher Gracian Baltasar said: "Culture is very important for the mind and taste. Whoever feels delicate, strives more for that beauty. " Even today, a person's inner culture is measured by his behavior, his work activities.

There are a number of unresolved issues in the doctor-patient, doctor-student relationship. In addition to general problems, there are also sensitive special situation issues, on which it is possible to find a way to the problem by giving practical suggestions and advice. We compare the views of the great French writer, mathematician B. Pascal and our contemporary academician A.F. Bilibin on this subject. Blaise Pascal in Thoughts: "Everything can be taught, not just politeness; people tend to look more polite, not educated - that is, with a quality that has not been specifically taught to them. "[3] AF Bilibin: "In student education, all efforts are focused on knowledge, professional methodological skills, but interpersonal relationships, especially the culture of communication with the client (patient) are ignored. The issue of communication with people in the way of a doctor's life is the most important science. Are such subjects taught in our higher education institutions? Yes, there is a fissure in this area in the medical literature as well. An important and decisive factor in clinical activity is not the research methodology (origin, course and history of the disease), but the personal human culture of the physician. Only the growth of personal and cultural qualities leads to an increase in the quality of medical products." Both scholars have argued that communication culture education is a critical factor in the formation of the medical professional skill. Acquiring a culture of communication is not a process that stays in one place, it is a progressive process. If this quality is refined, the doctor will be able to reach the highest peak of such aptitude - wisdom.

### **In conclusion, it should be noted that:**

Speech is a tool that helps in successful treatment, which is important in establishing a patient-doctor relationship. Speech culture is one of the necessary conditions for a doctor's general professional skills. As medicine is a linguoactive profession, the linguocultural aspect of the medical language is closely related to medical deontology, psychotherapy, and medical ethics. Medical deontology consists of several areas such as: relationship between physician and patient (1); the relationship between the physician and the patient's relatives (2); the doctor's relationship

with colleagues (3), an important factor of deontology in the treatment practice - the speech factor plays a leading role, the doctor's speech is the main means of managing the patient's psychological state.

Medical ethics, as part of the general code of ethics, includes the physician's ethical criteria, his conduct, a set of ethical norms, professional duty and respect, a sense of conscience and dignity. Psychotherapy is the creation of favorable conditions for the treatment of the patient, a kind word, a polite emotional impact on their minds. In psychotherapy, the formation of the doctor's speech, the culture of speech, the ability to positively influence the patient through speech is the key to the success of the doctor.

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