

Use of Disease Names in the Medicine of the Navoi's Period

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Abstract:

In the article, the names of diseases related to the medicine of the Navoi period, metaphorical units used in a figurative sense are analyzed. The specific characteristics of the names of the diseases are considered.

Keywords: Alisher Navoi, sulok, shirnakh, west, jarab, ramad, turfa, dama, brakhsat al-ain, midda, ziyq al-hadaqa, bayaz, fyyat, asha, jukhr, zaf al-basar.

I. Introduction

It is known that the decision to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the status of the Uzbek language as a state language and the tasks defined in the concept of the development of the Uzbek language and the improvement of the language policy in 2020-2030, among the speech events, the medical lexicon in the context of language-speech-culture opened a wide path to learning. Today, in world linguistics, it is important to pay special attention to the practical use of language units in reflecting the people's lifestyle, outlook, past and future. It is important to approach various similes used by members of society, as well as the names of diseases used in the speech of representatives of various fields, especially in doctor-patient communication, from the point of view of modern linguistics, and to reveal their lexical-semantic, methodological-functional features. Paying attention to such aspects as the variety of forms of disease names actively used in journalistic texts related to the field of medicine, their stylistic characteristics, their interrelationship with linguistic phenomena also determines the relevance of the topic.

II. Literature Review

In world linguistics, a number of scientific researches are being carried out on the formation factors of language units, especially medical euphemisms, national-mental characteristics of medical periphrases, and field-related terms used in the speech of doctors in various aspects of the medical lexicon. At this point, it should be noted that in Uzbek linguistics, especially in Bukhara linguistics, there are only a few scientific studies conducted in this field. For example, the studies of N.I.Gaibullayeva¹, U.Sh.Akhmadova² on the study of medical units are proof of our above opinion.

However, the scientific-theoretical justification of disease names as a lexical unit, their analysis from an anthropological and anthropocentric point of view between linguistics and medicine, is one of the important issues awaiting its solution.

¹ G'aybullayeva N.I. "O'zbek tilida tibbiy evfemizmlar (tibbiy davriy nashr materiallari asosida)": Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi. Buxoro – 2019. -149 b.; G'aybullaeva N.I. O'zbek tili tibbiy evfemizmlarining qisqacha izohli lug'ati // Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2019. – 77 b.

²Ахмадова У.Ш. Перифразаларнинг социал хосланиши: Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган дисс. Бухоро – 2021. – Б.151.

III. Discussion and results

In many works dedicated to the study of the terminological systems of various fields of the Uzbek language, term formation using the semantic method is recognized as an important source of terminology enrichment. It is known that in the enrichment of medical terminology, which began to be formed from very ancient times, term formation in a semantic way has been used. By the beginning of the 20th century, with the formation and rapid development of cognitive linguistics, it was recognized that metaphor is a multifaceted, extremely complex phenomenon, and its essence as a manifestation of fundamental cognitive activity was revealed.

Of course, many people know that fiction is one of the best tools that awakens and enlivens the soul. That is why everyone who takes a pen in hand and starts to create should think about what important work he is doing. In the context of these considerations, we turn to Hazrat Alisher Navoi, one of the great figures of our classical literature.

People like Hazrat Navoi, first of all, did not look at the word, which is the main tool of literature, as a phenomenon that can be written or told in passing. Protected from the wastage of every blessing, our classic literature treats the word as a priceless gift of God and refrains from its wastage. Navoi has always emphasized that everyone who holds a pen in his hand should strive hard to make his words meaningful and should work tirelessly on him.

Our people compare real scientists or great poets to the sun and candles. The sun shines on everyone, and the candle itself burns and melts, bringing harm to those around it. Alisher Navoi is one of those geniuses. He didn't live for himself, he didn't think about himself, he cared about humanity; he made it his motto to do good to people.

Odami ersang demagil odami,

Onikim, yo'q xalq g'amidin g'ami,-

said Navoi, first of all, with his immortal works, he enriched the heart and path of our people, filled his mind and soul with knowledge.

We find many ideas about medicine in the epics and ghazals of poets who lived in the past. When describing the mental states of the heroes of the work and the process of treating diseases, the names of simple and complex drugs and the principles of medicine are presented. Saadi Shirozi, Jalaluddin Rumi, Amir Khusrav Dehlavi and Abdurahman Jami are especially prominent in this field. Due to Navoi's good knowledge of the basics of medicine, his interest in medicine, and his humanitarian efforts to improve the condition of the people, the gathering of famous doctors in Herat and their gathering in one place facilitated the development of medical science. In addition, it has been known for a long time to open hospitals in the East, to admit patients and conduct scientific work in them, and Navoi could not have been unaware of such hospitals. When we look at the period of Navoi medicine, we can observe the following sentences related to eye diseases. It should be known that the eye consists of seven layers and three liquids. These are listed in order from the side exposed to air: fleshy layer, ice layer, spider layer, icy fluid, vitreous fluid, reticular layer, spheroidal layer, bullet layer. -bow " layer. "God knows better!" Alisher Navoi says. He describes the names of eye diseases as follows:

Sulokh is a sign of thickening of the eyelid, redness and shedding of eyelashes.

Shirnak is an increase in fat in the upper crust of the eye. The name of this disease can be seen in the following Rubai example:

Mijjanga agar shirnoq paydo bo'lsa,

G'amxo'r diling g'am uyiga aylanadi.

(Unga) dastkori qilmagunlaricha,

Tuzalishi nodir ishlardandir.

Meaning: If a rash appears in the eyelash, Your caring heart becomes a house of sorrow. It is one of the rarest things to be corrected until they help (it).

Garb - a wound that protrudes into the corner of the eye on the side of the nose.

Ko'z burchaging shishsa va yorilsa,

Uning nomi g'arbdir, ey sahovat qoni!

Agar moshni ezib (ustiga) qo'yilsa,

Sog'lik yuz ko'rsatishga umid qilsa bo'ladi.

Meaning: If the corner of your eye is swollen and cracked, its name is the garb, a blood of generosity. If the bean is crushed (on top), one can only hope that health will show its face.

Jarab - roughening of the inner side of the eye. Conjunctivitis is a vein-like, convoluted membrane located in the white of the eye. The cost of the jarab is from the water of Buraqiya. And the birth of **Sabal** is due to the filling of the brain and the enlargement of the eye vessels.

Ramad means sore eyes.

Turfa is a red or blue spot in the white of the eye.

Dama is discharge of water from the eyes. If it is from heat, the sign is: redness of the eyes. If it is from a cold, the sign is whiteness of the eyes.

Karkhat al-ayn, that is, an eye sore. "Mim" with a comma and double "dol" without a **Midda** means pus and serum.

Bayoz is the white of the man.

Intishar, that is, the opening of the anbiya-saqbiya in the place where the light of the eye is. If it is due to the abundance of brain water, it is a sign: hunger and profit from poetry.

Ziyq al-hadaqa, that is, the narrowing of the saqbiya anbiya. If it is from the victory of wetness, the sign is: watery nose, the veins of the eyes are not visible. Imagination is the appearance of objects such as flies and mosquitoes before the eyes. If it is from stomach steam, the sign is: increase in stomach during fullness, indigestion.

Asho, which means commitment. It appears more often in people with dark spots.

Juhr, that is, not seeing during the day. It appears more often in people with blue eyes.

Zaf al-basar, the failure of vision. If it is from the moisture of the phlegm, the sign is widely interpreted as the whiteness of the eyes along with various signs that occur when the phlegm wins.

IV. Conclusion

In short, the expression of the names of diseases in Navoi's medicine is characterized by a certain period. The extent of the development of medicine in that period is expressed through different sentences. Of course, these are important resources that ensure the national rise of the Uzbek language. Medicine is one of the most ancient branches of human thought. A lot of attention is being paid to the field of medicine, which is considered to be a set of knowledge about maintaining

and strengthening human health, prolonging life, preventing and treating diseases, in the current pandemic.

In modern linguistics, the study of medical language and language units in medical texts is one of the urgent problems. This problem involves in-depth study of the medical field, mutual professional communication of specialists, increasing their lexical reserve in the training of medical personnel, publication of professional scientific literature, development of scientific relations with foreign specialists in the field of health care, obtaining and exchanging information, and sectoral important in creating dictionaries.

Today, the field of modern medicine is developing rapidly, so the study of medical units is actively being formed.

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