

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Comparative Analysis of Translative Meaning Units in Medical Texts in English And Uzbek

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Abstract

This article provides a comparative analysis of the linguistic features of metaphors found in medical texts in English and Uzbek. The study examines metaphor, metonymy, and other types of semantic transfer used in medical terminology and scientific texts. The results show that metaphors play an important role in the simple and understandable expression of complex scientific concepts in medical discourse. Although the use of metaphors in English and Uzbek medical texts has some common features, there are also specific differences under the influence of national language and culture.

KEYWORDS

Medical discourse, metaphor, metonymy, transfer, terminology, comparative analysis.

INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistics, medical discourse is studied as one of the important areas of scientific communication. Medical texts have a special terminological system for expressing complex biological, physiological and clinical processes, in which figurative units play an important role. The figurative meaning plays an important role in the semantic system of the language. In particular, such types of metaphor and metonymy are widely used in the formation of scientific terms and in the understandable expression of complex scientific concepts. Metaphorical expressions in medical discourse are widely used to describe processes in the human body. For example: immune system fights infection, cancer cells invade tissue, heart pumps blood

Such units serve to explain medical processes through images based on everyday experience. Although the development of medical terminology in English and Uzbek is associated with different historical and cultural factors, there are common cognitive mechanisms in the formation of figurative units.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The issues of metaphor and metaphor have been studied by many linguists. For example, George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, in their famous work *Metaphors We Live By*, showed the conceptual role of metaphor in human thinking. Elena Semino also studied the role of metaphors in medical discourse, emphasizing their important function in explaining the processes of disease and treatment. In linguoculturological studies, Vera Maslova analyzed the relationship between language and culture, showing that semantic processes are associated with national culture. In Uzbek linguistics, the issues of metaphor and terminology have been studied by Shavkat Safarov and other scholars. However, studies devoted to the comparative analysis of metaphorical units in English and Uzbek medical discourse are relatively rare. Therefore, this article aims to fill this scientific gap.

METHODOLOGY

The following methods were used in the study: comparative-typological, analysis, semantic analysis, contextual analysis, linguocognitive method

The following materials were selected for the study: medical scientific articles, clinical manuals, terminological dictionaries, in English and Uzbek.

Figurative Units in Medical Texts, Metaphor in Medical Discourse, Metaphor is the most common type of semantic transfer in medical discourse.

For example, in English:

battle against cancer, viral attack, defense mechanism, These metaphors explain the disease process through a military model.

There are similar units in Uzbek: fight against disease, immune system protection, disease attack

These examples show that medical metaphors are formed on the basis of universal cognitive models.

Metonymy in Medical Terminology

Metonymy also plays an important role in medical terminology.

For example:

the heart stopped

the brain controls movement

Here the name of the organ means the entire physiological process.

In Uzbek, units such as:

the heart stopped working

the brain function was disrupted

have metonymic nature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the analysis show that in English and Uzbek medical discourse, metaphorical units perform the following main functions:

explaining complex scientific concepts

formulating terminology

simplifying scientific communication

In English, metaphorical models are based more on military and mechanical images.

For example:

body defense

attack of virus

fight disease

In Uzbek, metaphorical units are often expressed through images based on everyday and common experience.

These differences are explained by national linguistic and cultural characteristics.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study showed that figurative units are an important linguistic tool in English and Uzbek medical discourse.

Metaphor and metonymy play an important role in the formation of medical terminology and in explaining complex biological processes.

Comparative analysis showed that:

there are common cognitive models in the medical discourse of both languages

but national culture and language system create some semantic differences.

The results of this study are of significant scientific importance for medical terminology, discourse analysis and translation studies.

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