

MEDICAL LANGUAGE AND THE PLACE OF MEDICINAL PLANT NAMES IN THE LEXICAL LAYER

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Abstract

The article deals with the medical units used among members of society, especially in the communication between doctor and patient, and the names of medicinal plants used for treatment in medicine, from the point of view of modern linguistics, some ideas have been put forward to come to new scientific and theoretical conclusions, to reveal their lexical-semantic, methodological-functional, lingo-pragmatic, lingo-cultural, etymological features.

Keywords: medical terminology, "Laws of Medicine", sedana, "khanzal", "free healing doctor"

Due to the wide-ranging reforms implemented in our country, in the current situation, in which the rise of language and national culture is increasing, attention is being paid to solving the problems of Uzbek linguistics on the basis of the achievements in world linguistics. In 2020-2030, among the tasks defined in the concept of the development of the Uzbek language and the improvement of the language policy, the linguistic study of the names of medicines and medicinal plants, which form the basis of the medical language, has opened a wide way to bring them to a systematic state.

"In the conditions of globalization, it is an urgent task to preserve the purity of our national language, increase its vocabulary, create an Uzbek alternative to modern terms in various fields, and ensure their uniform use... Another important task is fundamental research, It is related to the full use of the state language in industry, banking and financial system, jurisprudence, diplomacy, medicine and other sectors" [1], today it is very important for the medical language to determine the spiritual, etymological and methodological aspects of the names of medicinal plants. is important.

Medicine is a system of scientific knowledge on the treatment of patients, prevention of diseases, and the preservation and strengthening of human health, practical activities that achieve longevity while maintaining health and working ability in human society. Along with doctors, the medical language is also important in the formation of this system. Today, medical terminology is enriched with many new terms as a result of the integration of medical science with many other disciplines.

Since medicine is one of the oldest fields of human activity, the medical language is a lexicon formed a long time ago. Today, the medical language is expanding and enriching its field with various terms. Due to the rapid development of medical-linguistic, medical-biological, medical-chemical, medical-technical knowledge, the formation of new fields and directions, the field of medical lexicon is also expanding. It is known that the lexical layer is the most variable part of the language. As a result of development, the lexical level of the language has changed and is enriched with new units. As a result, a number of new terms are introduced in the medical language as well as in all fields. Linguistic research of these units is one of the main tasks of medical linguistics.

It should be noted that the Latin language is dominant in medicine. For several centuries, the names of

medical news, diseases, and medicines were given in Latin-Greek. Latin is recognized as the "international language of medicine". [15]

When talking about the development of medicine and the history of its formation as a science, the "Laws of Medicine" cannot be ignored, of course. Completed in 1020, the "Laws of Medicine", considered a major work in medicine, is recognized as one of the most important works and became the main guide for the world's doctors. The "Laws of Medicine" were translated from Arabic into Latin in the 12th century and distributed throughout Europe in many Arabic and Latin copies. "Laws of Medicine" brought medicine and its terminology to a new stage of development. In this work, Ibn Sina put forward convincing opinions about many healing and medicinal plants, their healing properties and names (*sedana, kiyik o'ti, gulxayri, anor guli*).

We can say that the names of some diseases, names of medicinal plants, and names of medicines given in the book "Laws of Medicine" by Ibn Sina, the founder of the world-famous oriental medicine, became the basis for today's world medical terminology. Fikrimizning dalili sifatida X asrdayoq Ibn Sino tomonidan ta'rif berilgan kasalliklar-u, davo xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan shifobaxsh o'simlik nomlarini, dori-darmonlarni keltirishimiz mumkin: *tog'un kasalligi, vabo kasalligi, chechak kasalligi* (chechakni yuqumli kasalliklar sirasiga kirishini birinchilardan bo'lib aytgan), *teri kasalliklarini—teri berchligi (fillik)* deb umumlashtirgan. As proof of our opinion, we can cite the names of the diseases described by Ibn Sina as early as the 10th century, the names of medicinal plants and medicines with medicinal properties: *tog'un* (smallpox), *vabo* (cholera), *chechak* (He was one of the first to say that smallpox was included in the list of infectious diseases), he summarized skin diseases as skin rash (*fillik*). Ibn Sina states that there are different ways to give names to diseases and healing plants. For example, "khanzal" (this is the Latin name), which is considered a medicinal plant, is called *Abu Jahl tarvuzi* (popularly known as bitter watermelon), which means that its name is related to the name of the tribe and person who first cultivated it. Or mountain *tog' zaytuni, dengiz o'ti, cho'l yalpizi* (olive, sea grass, desert mint) - the names of these medicinal plants are related to the name of the region where they are grown. The etymology of the names of some diseases creates the appearance of the disease as a result of comparison with something: *sher kasalligi* (lion's disease-leprosy), *tulki kasalligi* (fox's disease-hair loss), *arslon kasalligi* (lion's disease-cancer).

In the linguistics of the new era, it has become the need of the hour for linguistics to become a support for all disciplines, to create field dictionaries for representatives of all fields. In solving the problems of modern linguistics, learning the language together with people is the main criterion. As a result of the integration of linguistics and medicine, medical linguistics was formed. Even today, when it comes to the language of medicine, the Latin language appears in everyone's mind. The reason for this is that many medical terms, medical units, drugs, and disease names are named in Latin. English and Latin are the main languages of medicine in world medicine. At this point, it should be said that there is an Uzbek alternative to the Latin medical terms, disease names, and drugs used in medicine. This goes back to Ibn Sina. The information given in his book "Laws of Medicine" about Uzbek names of many diseases, methods of treatment, medicinal plants, and simple and complex types of drugs is proof of our opinion.

Our people knew the beneficial properties of medicinal plants even in ancient times and used them to treat various diseases. Many medicinal plants have been studied scientifically and are widely used in medicine.

The wisdom that "God who gives pain also gives healing" has been formed among our people. In fact, there is a cure for all diseases except death. And the Great One made healing in plants, animals and other blessings of nature. One of such healing blessings is *sedana*, which is common in our country. |

Sedana is called "*sedana*" in Uzbek, "*shuniz*" in Arabic, "*siyohdona*" (black grain) in Persian, "*чернушка посевная*" in Russian, "*Nigella sativa*" in Latin. [2] All sciences are embodied in the Holy Qur'an, including medicine. In "Hadith" it is said that "Sedana is a cure for all diseases except death. Sedana rubs the breadcrumbs. Stops headache and diarrhea. Sedana is very useful in diseases such as squinting of the face,

sakta, difficult and depressed sleep, memory loss, dizziness and darkening of the front of the eyes." [11]

In medicine, the healing properties of sedana have been identified. [11] Its medicinal properties are also studied in pharmacology. [8] In this article, we will focus on the linguistic aspects of sedana:

The etymology of the *sedana* medicinal plant goes back to Beruni's "Kitab al-saydana", a dictionary of the properties of medicinal plants: in Latin, it is called *Nigella sativa*. In Europe, Egypt, India, they plant it in the field. In Iran, it has been growing wild since ancient times. In Central Asia, it is sprinkled on bread. [6] Its name is given according to its meaning. The noun belongs to the family of words and belongs to the group of phytonyms of the noun.

Etymologically, the origin of the name *sedana* comes from **siyoh tuxma** (black seed). It is called *kamuni* or *shuniz* in ancient herbal books. *Kamun* is cumin, and the reason why it is called like that is because it looks like cumin and has common characteristics of cumin.

In folk medicine, it is in vain that "Drugs have increased, diseases have not decreased." Because medicine is also a disease-causing substance. Except for honey and sedana."

In fact, sedana is a medicinal plant, it is a cure for 1001 ailments. Its beneficial properties have been proven religiously, scientifically, and medically. There are also special medical works about the benefits of sedana. *Sedana* is said to cure all ailments except death. There are also poetical works about *Sedana's* cure for many diseases. Below we will focus on the use of the medicinal plant *sedana* in fiction:

*Siyohdona quruq-issiq mijozi,
Tuyulsa-yu sovun bo`lsa hamrozi,
Yuzlarga surtilsa, chiroyli qilar,
Dog`larni yo`qotar davolar sozi.*

*Sedana tun-u kun hidlagan zamon,
Bahaqu barasga foydasi ayon,
Tumov bo`lsa, tumov ketadi undan,
Tish og`riq tugaydi, qildilar bayon.*

*Sedana ayollar sutin oshirar,
Xiltlarni badanda yana pishirar,
Sovuq zahar bo`lsa, kesadi uni,
Boshqa bir xislati-bola tushirar:*

*Sedana sirkaga qo`shilsa agar,
Har kim tongda undan yesa, sarbasar:
Qorinda qaysi xil qurti bo`lmasin,
Barisi o`ladi, umri tugar.*

*Quturgan it tishlab olsa mabodo,
Sen aql-u hushingdan bo`lmagin judo,
Qaynoq suvga solgin ikki diramin,
Uch kun ichsang, hosil bo`lar muddao.*

*Barcha kasallarni paydo qilgan zot,
Kasalga davoni tayin qildi bot,
Davoning yaxshisi qon oldirmog`u,
Sedana yemoqqa qilmoq iltifot. [6]*

It is clear from the above (Hadith, Laws of Medicine, 1001 Medical Wisdom) that sedana is a cure for all diseases except death. It is equally useful for people with cold and hot clients, while adding beauty to a person's body, it can also help to remove sorghum, diseases of the teeth, head, eyelids, flu, improve the urinary tract, increase women's milk, add beauty with redness on the face. along with such characteristics, its storage period is also very long: 7 years without spoiling its content is explained by the word, which is considered the main weapon of fiction. Here we can see the commonality of interdisciplinary integration – **medicine+ linguistics+literary studies.**

If we pay attention, in the naming of plants, they have a number of names, such as spice plants, fiber plants, useful plants, medicinal plants.

Nowadays, when science, culture and information technologies are developing in the society, great changes are noted in the reserve of every language. In particular, news in all fields are initially expressed through terms in the lexical system of the language. News of the period is first reflected in the lexicon. Today, among many fields, the field of medicine is developing rapidly, which in turn increases the need for medical terms.

In the linguistics of the new era, a number of branches of linguistics, including the field of medical linguistics, are forming and developing. To approach the medical units used among the members of the society, especially in the communication between the doctor and the patient, the names of medicinal plants used for treatment in medicine, from the point of view of modern linguistics, to come to new scientific and theoretical conclusions, their lexical-semantic, methodological-functional, linguo-pragmatic, it is important to reveal the linguistic, cultural and etymological features.

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