



Tadqiqot.uz

XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYA

**SOHA LINGVISTIKASI: TILSHUNOSLIK
VA TIBBIYOT INTEGRATSIYASINING
MUAMMOLARI, YECHIMLARI HAMDA
ISTIQBOLLARI**

**10-NOYABR
2021**

BUXORO, UZBEKISTAN

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI
BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

SOHA LINGVISTIKASI:
TILSHUNOSLIK VA TIBBIYOT
INTEGRATSIYASINING
MUAMMOLARI, YECHIMLARI
HAMDA ISTIQBOLLARI
mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya
materiallari

Buxoro, 10-noyabr, 2021-yil

© Tadqiqot.uz

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL
EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY

**LINGUISTICS OF DIFFERENT
FIELDS:
PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS AND
PROSPECTS OF LINGUISTICS
AND MEDICAL INTEGRATION**

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL
CONFERENCE**

Bukhara, November 10, 2021

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО И СРЕДНЕГО
СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
УЗБЕКИСТАН**

БУХАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

**ОТРАСЛЕВАЯ ЛИНГВИСТИКА:
ЗАДАЧИ, РЕШЕНИЯ И
ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ
ЛИНГВИСТИКИ И
МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ**

**МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ
КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ**

Бухара, 10 ноября 2021 г.

© Tadqiqot.uz

“Soha lingvistikasi: tilshunoslik va tibbiyot integratsiyasining muammolari, yechimlari hamda istiqbollari” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari.–Buxoro: Tadqiqot.uz, 2021.

Buxoro davlat universiteti O`zbekiston Respublikasi oliy va o`rta maxsus ta`lim vazirligi, O`zbekiston Respublikasi innovatsion rivojlanish vazirligi, O`zbekiston Respublikasi sog`liqni saqlash vazirligi, O`zbekiston Respublikasi tadqiqot.uz. markazi, Buxoro davlat universitetining Pedagogika instituti bilan hamkorlikda “Soha lingvistikasi: tilshunoslik va tibbiyot integratsiyasining muammolari, yechimlari hamda istiqbollari” mavzusida xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya o`tkazdi.

O`zbek, rus, ingliz tillaridagi mazkur konferensiya materiallarida tilshunoslikda til, shaxs, jamiyat munosabatlari tadqiqi muammolari va innovatsion g`oyalar tizimini shakllantirish istiqbollari; o`zbek tili tibbiyot leksikografiyasi va terminologiyasini rivojlantirish ijtimoiy zaruriyat; tibbiyot ta`limida lingvokulturologiya va psixolingvistikaning ahamiyati hamda dolzarbligi; tibbiy birliklarning lingvopoetik tadqiqi; amaliy filologiyani rivojlantirish kabi mavzular doirasida mulohaza yuritilgan.

Mas`ul muharrir

**filologiya fanlari doktori,
professor Abuzalova M.Q.**

Taqrizchilar

**filologiya fanlari nomzodi,
dotsent Nazarova S.A.**

**filologiya fanlari nomzodi,
dotsent G`aybullayeva N.I.**

**tibbiyot fanlari doktori (PhD),
dotsent Ixtiyarova G.A.**

**To`plovchi va nashrga
tayyorlovchi**

**pedagogika fanlari nomzodi,
professor Yuldasheva D.N.**

Mazkur to`plamga kiritilgan maqolalar va tezislarning mazmuni, statistik ma`lumotlar hamda bildirilgan fikr hamda mulohazalarga mualliflarning o`zlari mas`uldirlar.

© Buxoro, Tadqiqot.uz, 2021

1. محبوب القلوب علي شير النوائي. Бухоро санъат музейи хазинасидаги 27780-рақамли кўлёзма. – 121 в.
2. Алишер Навоий Мукамал асарлар тўплами. 20 жилдлик, 14-жилд. – Тошкент: Фан, 1998. – Б. 304.
3. Алишер Навоий Мукамал асарлар тўплами. 20 жилдлик, 15-жилд. – Тошкент: Фан, 1999. – Б. 236.
4. Навоий асарлари луғати. – Тошкент: Ғ. Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1972. – Б. 784.
5. Ҳайитов Ш. Алишер Навоийнинг кўнгил гулшани. – Бухоро: Бухоро давлат университети нашриёти, 2000. – Б. 166.
6. Ҳусайн Воиз Кошифий Футувватномаи султоний ёхуд жавонмардлик тариқати. – Тошкент: Абдулла Қодирий номидаги халқ мероси нашриёти, 1994. – Б. 112.

THE IMPORTANCE OF METAPHORS USAGE IN MEDICAL DISCOURSE.

Haydarova Nodirabegim Ahtamjon qizi*
10.5281/zenodo.5685745

Annotation: This article discusses the general concept of medical discourse and the importance of using metaphors effectively in this process.

Keywords: *medical language, medical discourse, cognitive metaphor, anthropocentrism, pragma linguistics*

Medical discourse is the sphere of professional and communicative interaction between medical workers and a sick person. There is a growing interest in medical discourse in the modern world. The number of medical publications, websites and forums filled with medical terminology and concepts is increasing. Patients interested in their own health are more likely to turn to various sources for help, where they try to find answers to pressing questions. They do not always understand a specific medical text, while patients do not always trust the doctor, more often this happens due to a misunderstanding of each other.

Communication between a doctor and a patient requires a special approach and speech technological methods that deliberately affect a person for therapeutic purposes. Therefore, I would like to dwell on the features of medical discourse. Medical discourse, both written and verbal, has its own characteristics.

- First, a medical discourse is a medical text, more often a specialized medical publication that talks about a disease, its diagnosis, treatment, prevention, etc.

medical literature is subdivided into popular science (for those not versed in medicine, scientific (for specialists in the field of medicine). Popular science medicine is readily read by a wide range of readers, of various ages and professions.

* Lecturer of translation studies and language education department Bukhara state university

Scientific medical texts are characterized by a strict, monotonous, practically devoid of any expressiveness style of scientific presentation using terminology and abbreviations.

The purpose of medical discourse: exchange of experience in the medical world; disclosure of research data of certain specialists.

Participants of scientific medical discourse - specialists, medical practitioners, medical professionals, students of medical institutions,

The participants in the popular scientific medical discourse are doctors and patients.

➤ Secondly, in scientific and popular science medical discourse highlight

- speech genres:
- scientific article,
- monograph,
- overview,
- report,
- lecture.

All of them are aimed at providing professional medical care to the patient. Popular science medical discourse: medical booklets, articles, reviews, interviews with practitioners in popular scientific journals on medicine, designed for a wide readership, to inform the patient about the prevention, treatment of diseases and preservation of health. The presentation of medical issues is simple, accessible, understandable.

➤ Thirdly, medical discourse has a special style of presentation of special medical terminology, a special form of dialogue with the patient, where the doctor explains in an accessible language a particular problem related to the patient's health.

It should be noted from the outset that cognitive science, based on interdisciplinary research in the field of the theory of knowledge, cognitive psychology, neurophysiology, cognitive linguistics, non-verbal communication and the theory of artificial intelligence, is characterized by a tendency towards an anthropocentric orientation, where a person is in the center of attention and activity as the owner. consciousness, thinking and language, as well as a source of formation, processing and transmission of information. In this regard, it should be noted that the role of the researcher using cognitive analysis in the research process is increasing and becoming more and more significant, since the researcher plays an active role in the experimental process as an active observer and inventor.

As G. Fauconnier notes: "When language, mind and culture are the object of scientific study, the researcher is no longer just a spectator [Fauconnier, 2003, pp. XVIII]. He or she acts as one of the actors as part of the phenomenon being studied: the thinking and talking that needs to be demystified are also the thinking and talking used to bring about the demystification. An investigation that will uncover secrets behind the scenes is also part of the mainstream show, and we are clearly on intellectually dangerous ground.

The language, which should be the object of research, is both a means and an instrument of cognitive processes. During the study of medical discourse, one

should take into account the importance of the anthropocentric factor, which has a special effect on the implementation of the language of the specialty according to certain discourse indicators, as well as linguistic and extra linguistic factors. In this regard, it should always be borne in mind that medicine is a special area of human activity that is directly related to the preservation and improvement of human health and life. Therefore the main ontological concepts of this area at the cognitive level are the concepts of "treatment (cure)" and "prevention" , which represent the main areas of a more general concept of a universal nature, that is, medicine, which is a vast conceptual field containing a large number of components that exist at different levels of the hierarchy.

One of the most important points to emphasize in this regard is that discursive factors, and to a large extent extra linguistic ones, can play a significant role in terms of the dynamic nature of the linguistic representation of these conceptual structures, on the one hand, and how the professional language used on the other. This situation was reflected at different levels of linguistic representation, characterized by a specific choice of linguistic means, including specific methods and strategies of lexicographic fixation. Consideration of discourse as a dynamic phenomenon allows us to assert that discursive activity includes the constant processing of information emanating from the discourse itself, the internal cognitive reserves of communicants and the external situation of communication, including implied, implicit information presented by the same linguistic units, at the same time accompanied by some other, non-linguistic conditioned intentions of the speaker (or writer), "hidden" meanings, which also presupposes adequate interpretation and understanding of the listener (or reader). Thus, in this case, the connection between linguistic meanings and the speaker's intentions with the communicative goals of speech activity should be taken into account.

Speaking about the intentionality of discourse, it should be borne in mind that the pragmatics of discourse correlates with the concept of understanding as an adequate interpretation of the transmitted values, which is focused on the creation and reflection of the hierarchy of different types and formats of knowledge. The medical language is reflected in real speech implementations, as well as in a systematic way of design, lexicography, and dictionaries. As in any other vocational language registry, linguistic units in medical English belong to different semantic layers of the language, that is, words of a general vocabulary, words of a scientific vocabulary, medical terms and, of course, medical slang or jargon, which is a peculiar phenomenon in professional languages. The use of allegory (paraphrase), euphemisms and metaphorical expressions is extremely common in medicine, since medical discourse deals with both professional communication between specialists (staff) and communicative situations between a doctor and a patient. It is well known that in professional communication two main types of knowledge are realized - professional knowledge concerning the subject of a certain area of knowledge, and linguistic knowledge, which relate to a certain repertoire of linguistic means used to convey professional information.

From a communicative and cognitive-pragmatic point of view, a patient-oriented approach, which, first of all, is based on patient orientation and considers him as an active participant in preventive and therapeutic processes and as a

subject of medical care, became a new direction in the field of interaction between doctor and patient and was extrapolated to the areas of presentation of scientific, popular science and lexicographic materials [Новодранова, 2009]. In other words, in relation to medical dictionaries, one can find the user's approach, which, apparently, refers to the concept of anthropocentric orientation in the field of modern linguistic preferences and helps to satisfy the requirements of the addressee, that is, to take into account the level of his or her knowledge in a certain area of knowledge, the goal referring to the material of the dictionary, a way of using the information obtained to transform it into a pragmatically significant part of knowledge.

The dynamic nature of the language is reflected at the level of both terminological units and words (or phrases) of general linguistic functioning. Thus, a certain kind of homonymy in the establishment of some cognitive linguistic formations presented in medical discourse, conceptual status, turns out to be associated with intricate internal processes within units that find their realization as scientific concepts, on the one hand, and concepts proper, on the other.

The functional approach helps to define their extremely important characteristics within this framework. It should be noted that discursive factors play a decisive role in the research process.

As mentioned above, one of the most important features of medical discourse is the area of nomination, where almost all linguistic units that represent a medical phenomenon have analogs in Latin or Greek, and also some of them have synonyms used in ordinary speech or metaphorical linguistic representation [Вишнякова, Маргания, 2011].

The usage of cognitive metaphors in medical language has several functions. They operate in various fields of science for the purpose of creating and accumulating new knowledge and skills, as well as interpreting some complicated effects. They can also serve to develop new approaches in medical areas related to human life and health. In medical discourse, metaphors are used to describe a patient's condition in terms of certain disease syndromes that are difficult to explain in any other way, especially in emergency situations where urgent action is taken.

Cognitive metaphors can be used for communicative pragmatic purposes in medical discourse, including ethical issues of communication. At the same time, there are situations in which the use of metaphors does not have any positive effect on patients and can be detrimental in the process of establishing mutual understanding between the interlocutors. As already noted, a lot depends on the factors of discourse, which include elements such as linguistic features, characteristics of the communication situation, conceptual and linguistic relationships of the communicant's worldview.

Metaphors play an important role in some situations of decision making using specific linguistic means, which are especially important from the point of view of medical communication.

References:

1. Касымова О.П., Линник Л.А. Медицинский дискурс в современной лингвистике // Вестник Башкирск. ун-та. 2017. №3. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/meditsinskiy-diskurs-v-sovremennoy-lingvistike>
2. Вишнякова Е. А., Вишнякова О. Д., Киселева А. В. Медицинский профессиональный дискурс в контексте когнитивно-лингвистического анализа // Дискурс профессиональной коммуникации. – 2019. – Т. 1. – №. 1. – С. 55-69.
3. Fauconnier G. Mental Spaces. Cambridge University Press, 2003.
4. Новодранова В.Ф. Когнитивные основы распространения информации в научном тексте. Горизонты современной лингвистики: традиции и инновации: Сб. в честь Е.С. Кубряковой. Москва: Языки славянских культур, 2009. С. 194-198.
5. Khaydarova Nodirabegim Ahtamjonovna. (2021). Significance of Phraseological Units application in Medical Discourse of English and Uzbek Language. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 11. <https://doi.org/10.47494/mesb.2021.11.471>

O‘zbek xalq maqollarida tibbiy birliklarning qo‘llanilishi

Jumayeva Marjona*

10.5281/zenodo.5685775

Annotatsiya. Maqolada o‘zbek xalq maqollarida mavjud bo‘lgan kasallik nomlari va ularga aloqador turli semalar tahlilga tortilgan. Har bir maqol alohida keltirilib, ularning ma‘nosi izohlangan va unga bog‘liq tushunchalar bayon qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: *sema, tahlil, analiz, “og‘riq”, “dard”, “anqov”, “pes”, “moxov”, kasallik nomlari*

Bugungi kunda tibbiy birliklardan kundalik axborot almashinuvida tez-tez foydalanamiz. Insoniyat bor ekan, uning issiq-sovug‘i bo‘lgani kabi vujudini azoblaydigan, halovatini o‘g‘iraydigan kasalliklarning ham bo‘lishi tabiiy hol. O‘zbek xalq maqollarida ham qator tibbiy birliklarni uchratishimiz mumkin.

“Og‘riq” semasini birlashtiradigan o‘zbek xalq maqollari:

Og‘riqsiz bosh yer ostida kerak

Ushbu maqolda toki inson tirik ekan, unda ma‘lum bir og‘riqlar bo‘lishi, tanasini azoblashi tabiiy holligi haqida fikr aytilgan. Inson vafot etgandagina dard-u og‘riqlardan forig‘ bo‘lishi haqida bayon etilgan. Mazkur maqol orqali har dardga qarshi kurashib, sabr qilib, yashayotganligi uchun shukur qilib yashash kerakligi haqidagi fikrga ishora bor.

Og‘riq-og‘riq — ko‘z og‘rig‘i,

Har kimsaning o‘z og‘rig‘i.

Ushbu maqolda “og‘riq” leksemasi “ko‘z og‘rig‘iga” nisbatan ishlatilgan. ”Har kim jonidan o‘tganini o‘zi biladi” qabilidagi fikr bayon etilgan.

Og‘riq qayerda bo‘lsa, jon o‘sha yerda.

* BuxDU filologiya fakulteti Lingvistika 2-bosqich magistranti jumaveva7@mail.ru

МУНДАРИЖА

Rasmiy ochilish. Tabriklar		
<i>Hamidov O.H.</i>	<i>Rasmiy ochilish</i>	6
<i>Inoyatov A.Sh.</i>	<i>Tibbiyot va til mushtarakligi</i>	8
<i>Daminov M.I.</i>	<i>Til va madaniyat</i>	9
<i>Qahhorov O.S.</i>	<i>Davlat tili - millatning tirik nafasi</i>	10
<i>Xuseynova A.A.</i>	<i>Soha lingvistikasini rivojlantirish – davr talabi</i>	11
<i>Aslonova E.S.</i>	<i>Государственный язык – неотъемлемая часть духовной национальной культуры государства</i>	12
Yalpi majlis ma’ruzalari		
<i>Mengliyev B.R.</i>	<i>Tilshunoslik samara bersin.</i>	15
<i>Abuzalova M.Q.</i>	<i>Lingvistika va tibbiyot hamkorligi ijtimoiy zarurat sifatida</i>	17
<i>Чудакова В.П.</i>	<i>Психология пациента и этика врача</i>	22
<i>Ixtiyarova G.A.</i>	<i>Ginekologik kasallikni ifodalovchi tibbiy terminlar talqini</i>	25
<i>Мўратбек В.Қ.</i>	<i>Professor Q.Jўbanov уеҗбектериндеги сөзтапым негиздери (Q.Jўbanov сөзтапымындаг ‘ы лексикология мәсәлелери)</i>	27
<i>Adilova S.A.</i>	<i>Tilshunoslik va tibbiyot integratsiyasi (AQSHdagi ayrim universitetlar misolida)</i>	36
<i>Rajabov D.Z.</i>	<i>O‘zbek tilini tadqiq etishda yangicha yondashuvlar</i>	40
1-sho‘ba. Tilshunoslikda til, shaxs, jamiyat munosabatlari tadqiqi muammolari va innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish istiqbollari		
<i>Ahmedov B.Y.</i>	<i>Rus va o‘zbek tillarida so‘zlarning o‘zaro tobe bog‘lanishi: boshqaruv kategoriyasi</i>	42
<i>Akhmedov A.R. Po‘latova S.M.</i>	<i>O‘zbek shevalarini lingvo-geografik xaritalashtirish</i>	46
<i>Adizova N.I.</i>	<i>Leksik birliklarning milliy o‘zlik ruhini ifodalashdagi roli (Erkin Vohidov dostonlari asosida)</i>	50
<i>Elova D.Q.</i>	<i>O‘zbek tili milliy korpusi uchun so‘zlashuv uslubiga xos so‘zlarni teglash masalasig oid</i>	55
<i>Fayazova D.S.</i>	<i>Methodological approach in teaching process</i>	61
<i>Fayazova D.S. Shirinboyeva B.M.</i>	<i>Empowering languageskills through modern methods</i>	65
<i>Jo‘rayeva D.R. Qo‘shayeva N.E.</i>	<i>O‘quvchilar va aholi imloviy savodxonligini rivojlantirishning dolzarb masalalari</i>	68
<i>Kurbonov A.M.</i>	<i>Tasks of effective use of the uzbek language</i>	71
<i>Mengliyev B.R. Hamroyeva Sh.M. Elova D.Q.</i>	<i>Qirg‘iz va yoqut tili avtomatik morfoligik tahlil vositalari tajribasidan</i>	75
<i>Muxtorov E.M.</i>	<i>Vrach kasbiy mahorati tuzilmasida kommunikativ kompetentlikning o‘rni</i>	79
<i>Мўратбек Б.Қ. Саламат Э.С.</i>	<i>Этнолингвистика – этностық болмысты ұлттық тіл арқылы танып білу(Аймақтық лексика негізінде). Ethnolinguistics- knowledge of ethnic identity through the national language (based on regional vocabulary).</i>	84
<i>Orifjonova F. Orifjonova M.</i>	<i>Critically discussing student teachers' ideas</i>	88

<i>Ortiqova G. H.</i>	<i>Harakat tarzi shakllari va nutq</i>	93
<i>Saduaqas N.A.</i> <i>Ibragimov T.A.</i>	<i>Qazaq tilindegi dybyys saykestigi turaly</i>	97
<i>Sayfullayeva R.R.</i> <i>Abuzalova M.Q.</i>	<i>Til – millat ma’naviyati va madaniyati takomilining bosh masalasi</i>	102
<i>Tosheva D.A.</i>	<i>The use of examples of folklore in the description of the person</i>	104
<i>To’yeva Z.N.</i>	<i>Bayon –o’quvchining yozma nutqini tartibga solish vositasi</i>	111
<i>Salomova M.Z.</i>	<i>The role of teaching speaking through technology</i>	116
<i>Shoimqulova M.Sh.</i>	<i>The integration of technology into language teaching</i>	121
<i>Sharipova F. N.</i>	<i>Integrating technology in teaching listening skills</i>	125
2-sho’ba. O’zbek tili tibbiyot leksikografiyasi va terminologiyasini rivojlantirish ijtimoiy zaruriyat sifatida		
<i>Nazarova S. A.</i>	<i>So’z birikmasi – tibbiy atamalar “bunyodkori”</i>	131
<i>Nazarova D.G.</i>	<i>Lexicographic problems of the uzbek language</i>	136
<i>Rajabov D.Z.</i>	<i>Tibbiy birliklarning elektron lug’atlari xususida</i>	139
<i>Sobirova D.R.</i>	<i>Qisqalik – samarali tibbiy reklama yaratishning muhim omili</i>	141
<i>Toirov G.I.</i>	<i>Shifokor nutqining lingvistik xususiyatlari</i>	146
<i>To’rayeva Sh.</i>	<i>So’z birikmasi tibbiy terminlar tizimida</i>	150
<i>Xamidova G.Y.</i>	<i>Особенности преподавания медицинской терминологии на уроках русского языка как иностранного</i>	153
<i>Xojiyeva M. Y.</i>	<i>Shaxsni tavsiflovchi so’z birikmalarining tibbiyotda qo’llanilishi</i>	157
<i>Yokubova Sh. Y.</i>	<i>Tibbiy matnlarda obyektli birikmalarning voqelanishi</i>	161
<i>Yuldasheva D.N.</i> <i>Chullieva G.T.</i>	<i>Тонина и тон звука как медицинский эфемизм</i>	164
<i>Navro’zova M.G’.</i>	<i>Tibbiy birliklar tadqiqi</i>	172
3-sho’ba. Tibbiyot ta’limida lingvokulturologiya va psixolingvistikaning ahamiyati hamda dolzarbligi		
<i>Ahmadova U.Sh.</i> <i>Bozorova G.Z.</i> <i>Mirjonov N.N.</i>	<i>Tibbiyot sohasida perifrazarlar</i>	174
<i>Абдуллина А.Б.</i>	<i>Мұқағали Мақатаев әңгімелеріндегі психологизм</i> <i>Psychologism in the stories of mukagali Makatayev</i>	179
<i>Adizova Nigora</i> <i>Adizova Nodira</i>	<i>Alisher Navoiyning tibbiy qarashlari</i>	182
<i>Gafurova N.T.</i> <i>Hikmatov N.I.</i>	<i>Значение языка в развитии высшего образования</i>	185
<i>G’aybullayeva N.I.</i>	<i>Tibbiy lingvistik birliklar platformasining amaliy ahamiyati</i>	190
<i>Hayitov Sh.A.</i>	<i>Alisher Navoiy tib ilmi va tabiqlar haqida</i>	195
<i>Haydarova N.A.</i>	<i>The importance of metaphors usage in medical discourse</i>	200
<i>Jumayeva M.</i>	<i>O’zbek xalq maqollarida tibbiy birliklarning qo’llanilishi</i>	204
<i>Kobilova F.T.</i>	<i>The problems of research on methods of foreign filology teaching with innovative approach</i>	207
<i>Raximov M. M.</i>	<i>Linguotherapy as the method of treatment</i>	211
<i>Xalikova M.X.</i> <i>Teshayeva M.Sh.</i>	<i>Shoshiyning tibbiyot ilmiga bag’ishlangan “qonuni bositiy” asarida mavjud ayrim tibbiy atamalarning lingvistik tahlili</i>	214
<i>Niyozova M.F.</i>	<i>Davriy nashrlarda tibbiyotga oid tasviriy vositalarning</i>	218

	<i>qo'llanilishi</i>	
4-sho'ba. Tibbiy birliklarning lingvopoetik tadqiqi		
Yusupova D.Y.	<i>Tilshunoslikda evfemizm hodisasi talqini (H.Xudoyberdiyeva she'rlari asosida)</i>	222
Қалиев Е.М.	<i>«Ант» драмалық дастанының тарихи және фольклорлық негізі Historical and folklore basis of the dramatic saga "The Oath"</i>	228
Yuldasheva M.M.	<i>Tibbiy pedagogik yo'nalish talabalarida milliy an'analar asosida bag'rikenglikni rivojlantirish</i>	232
5-sho'ba. Amaliy filologiyani rivojlantirish - davr talabi		
Ashurbayeva R.Q.	<i>Yosh avlodda tibbiy madaniyatni rivojlantirishda ona tili fanining ahamiyati</i>	237
Istamova S. I.	<i>Taqlid so'zlarning tibbiyotda qo'llanilishi</i>	241
Qobilova A.B.	<i>O'zbek va ingliz tili tibbiy perifrazalarining kognitiv-morfologik xususiyatlari</i>	245
Toshtemirova S.	<i>Tibbiyot lingvistikasi: vujudga kelishi, dolzarbligi, maqsad va vazifalari</i>	248