



# MORPHOLOGY AND NATIONAL-CULTURAL FEATURES OF MEDICAL TERMS RELATED TO COLOR IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra6196>

## ABSTRACT

*This article, first of all, discusses the approach to medical terms as phenomena interrelated with language culture and speech culture, the morphology of medical terms related to color in the Uzbek language and their national-cultural features.*

*In particular, the article provides a comprehensive and convincing explanation of the etymology and national-cultural aspects of medical terms (linguoculturology) based on the method of microanalysis. For example, when the author analyzes the term "ko'kyo'tal" (whooping cough) as a component, he divides it into parts such as "ko'k" (green) and "yo'tal" (cough), focusing on several semantic fibers of the word "green" and their specific connection with the word "cough". Comparing the name of this disease and its origin with other languages, including Russian, the specific ways of word formation in the Uzbek language are noted.*

**KEYWORDS:** *term, linguoculturology, component, semantics, morphology, equivalent, etymology, communication, nomination, infection, virus, immunity, tissue, lexeme, sema, semema, medicine.*

## THE URGENCY OF THE SUBJECT

It is known that Uzbek folk medicine has its own ancient and national-cultural traditions. So far, the process of historical and cultural changes and renewals that have taken place and continue to this day, naturally, first of all, is reflected in the lexicon of our language. That is, in connection with the development of society, in the emergence of new words, concepts and terms, including medical terms, the Uzbek language appears as a unique cultural center.

The vocabulary of the Uzbek language - terminology includes several medical terms related to color, which have their own history of origin, ie etymology, national-cultural features and morphology of word forms that differ from other languages.

The study and research of medical terms in the Uzbek language into such separate groups is becoming increasingly important today.

## METHODOLOGY

Systematic, historical and synchronous analysis, structural and component analysis, content analysis,

logical and comparative-descriptive methods were used in the research process.

## EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

The Uzbek language is an invaluable treasure of the Uzbek people, the basis of its spirituality and culture.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, **"In the context of globalization, the preservation of the purity of our national language, increasing its vocabulary, creating Uzbek alternatives to modern terms in various fields, ensuring their uniform use is an urgent task"**.<sup>1</sup>

Therefore, the Resolution calls for further expansion of the use of the Uzbek language as the state language in the education system of the country, the transformation of our native language into an active means of communication and interaction at the

<sup>1</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh. Khalq so'zi newspaper. // October 21, 2019. "Speech at the ceremony dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the status of the Uzbek language."



international level, Important tasks such as increasing the love and interest of our young children in the Uzbek language, as well as the correct systematization of scientific terms and concepts in the language and their widespread application in practice.

Every science or field has the term network, which is used within that science, field or network, more precisely, it shapes the speech of the owner of the profession, creates conditions for mutual speech communication.

Each language has certain dimensions and specific national-cultural features in reflecting a reality. These features determine the cultural level of the language - the scope of linguoculturology. In particular, the study of national and cultural features of medical terms at the language level, in particular, within the lexical, morphological and etymological sections of the language, is one of the most important tasks today.

It should be noted that people with a particular profession or specialty often work with specific terms specific to a particular industry. For example, while economists use terms such as commodity, clearing, rent, marketing, management in their written or oral speech, it is natural for medical professionals to use terms such as infection, syndrome, allergy, hypertension, gastritis, hepatitis, diagnosis, symptom.

In particular, the in-depth study of medical terms in our language in terms of semantic features, analysis and interpretation of semantic migration and new categories of meanings in them, informing the general public about the scope of application is of great importance today.

When considering the linguoculturological features of medical terms in the Uzbek language, the approach to terms as phenomena interrelated with language culture and speech culture plays an important role in clarifying many issues, including the semantic and historical-etymological development of language terms. Because each language serves as a direct bridge between the people who speak this language as a means of communication, the transmission of the people's centuries-old history, culture, customs, spirituality and values from ancestors to generations, from past to future.

In this regard, language is not limited to time and space, that is, certain information is transmitted and reached at any time, anywhere through language. From this point of view, each language serves as a unique communicative and nominative source that preserves the national experience and cultural heritage, clearly reflects the historical and cultural events and the processes and ways of their development.

The following scientific and theoretical sources of Russian linguistics confirm our opinion:

“Each culture selectively reflects certain representations of universal thinking”<sup>2</sup>, “There are objects or events that are fixed in all forms of texts, both

general and abstract in syntax, due to the long duration in the social context of language, as well as the relationship between object and event”<sup>3</sup>.

The genesis, structure and semantics of medical terms in the lexicon of the Uzbek language are different and have undergone a certain process of formation.

Among the medical terms used in the Uzbek language dictionary, color-related lexical units make up a certain percentage. In the emergence of medical terms related to color, first of all, the clinical symptoms of the disease, its appearance, and then the public opinion about the occurrence, period, consequences of the disease play an important role.

Below we consider the morphology, lingvoculturology of the Uzbek language and their specificity in the emergence of color-related medical terms, as well as the linguistic processes that lead to the naming of diseases in relation to color.

**Ko'k yo'tal (Whooping cough)** – acute infectious disease<sup>4</sup>. It is accompanied by a series of severe coughs. Stimulated by bacteria in the form of short rods. When a sick child sneezes or coughs, small sputum and mucus droplets from the air enter the body of a healthy child through the respiratory tract (airborne infection). The disease can be transmitted only when walking close to the patient, because the causative agent of pertussis is resistant and dies immediately outside the body. In practice, the disease is not transmitted through the surrounding objects. It is most common in children aged 1-5 years, and sometimes occurs in children under 1 year of age.

The whooping cough pathogen can remain in the child's body for 2-15 days without any symptoms (incubation period). Then the child begins to cough. The period of coughing is the main and persistent symptom of the disease, the cough begins with two or three severe coughs, then the patient coughs incessantly, shortly, and falls into the breath, making a "screaming" sound as a result of shortening of the vocal cords. Then he coughs again and again. The severity of the disease depends on how long the cough lasts and how long it lasts. In infants, the cough lasts a long time (2-3 minutes), they breathe without making a squeaky sound and cough briefly. When a child coughs, his face first turns red and then gets blue. Tears may flow, blood may flow to it, the tongue may hang down, and the veins in the neck may swell.

*The term Ko'k yo'tal (whooping cough) consists of the words ko'k and yo'tal, i.e. ko'k is the original quality that means color and yo'tal is an abstract name that means the name of a disease.* Today, the term ko'kyo'tal (whooping cough) is used in the Uzbek language from the point of view of lingvoculturology, and is used in this sense to refer to a disease based on cough, getting blue in the body, swelling of the neck veins, ie sound different from other coughs. The disease is named

<sup>2</sup> Sayaxova L.G. Linguoculturology. Ufa: 2006.

<sup>3</sup> Maslova V.A. Introduction to cultural linguistics. Moscow: 1977.

<sup>4</sup> Encyclopedia of Health. Tashkent: “Matbuot” - 1983, 234-p.



according to the patient's appearance, color symptom. Although blue is one of the symptoms of the disease, but here it embodies the general name of the disease and is widely used in medicine today.

The great thinker and scholar Alisher Navoi, who made a great contribution to the development of the Turkic language, in his work "Muhokamatul lug'atayn" ("Discussion of two languages") noted the following five meanings of the word ko'k (blue) (green)<sup>5</sup>:

1) ko'k (blue) – *sky*, 2) ko'k – *tone*, 3) ko'k – *spring*, 4) ko'k – *callus*, 5) ko'k – *grass*.

**KO'K** – *blue*. In the ancient Turkic language, this adjective, which means such and other meanings, was originally pronounced in the form of ko'o'k, and later in the Uzbek language the sign of length and softness was lost. (Sh.Rahmatullaev, OTEL, 223).

If we consider the ko'k yo'tal (whooping cough) lexeme within the meanings of the word ko'k (blue), the aspect of the disease related to the meaning of the tone is also revealed. Symptoms of the disease include a persistent, short cough, shortness of breath, and a shortening of the vocal cords and screaming sound as a result. Hence, depending on the change in the patient's voice or tone, it may also be referred to as whooping cough, i.e. a cough associated with a change in tone. Here it is expedient to base both etymological meanings of the word ko'k. The first is the meaning of blue, the color of the sky, the second is the meaning of tone.

*Cough is a reflex phenomenon, a sign of exposure to the mucous membranes of the bronchi, larynx* (A. Usmankhodjaev, Big Medical Educational Dictionary (BMUS), 210).

Cough can be a symptom of many cough-related illnesses, but whooping cough refers to a specific type of cough. Ko'kyo'tal (whooping cough) lexeme has existed in Uzbek folk medicine since ancient times as the name of the disease. The blue mark on the ko'kyo'tal (whooping cough) lexeme distinguishes this disease from other types of cough. In this case, the nominative function of the Uzbek language is obvious. We can see this in the example of medical terms in the following places. The word ko'k (blue) as a national-cultural symbol in the term kokyotal has realized a specific type of disease in the Uzbek language. In particular, in Russian whooping cough is called - **koklyush**, which is explained in dictionaries as follows:

*Whooping cough* – **koklyush**, - a, m. Infectious, advantage. childhood illness, expressed in attacks of spasmodic cough II adj. pertussis, th, th (S.I. Ozhegov, Dictionary of the Russian language (SRYa), 247).

In this comment, whooping cough is not associated with blue in terms of the nature of the Russian language. Here, the example of the term ko'k yo'tal (whooping cough) shows how clear and perfect the Uzbek language is in the formation of the term. The Russian name

whooping cough may also be derived from the Uzbek base.

It should be noted that the Uzbek people, in the treatment of whooping cough, based on their own national and cultural traditions, used products made from the feathers and meat of crows, and in many cases prevented the disease in this way.

**Jaundice** – bilirubin produced in the liver is a yellowing of the skin, eyeballs and mucous membranes due to the accumulation of bile pigment in the tissues. Jaundice occurs as a result of an increase in the amount of bilirubin in the blood. According to the causes and mechanism of formation, jaundice is divided into mechanical and hemolytic types, which occur in the liver. Hepatic (parenchymal) jaundice occurs as a result of infectious or toxic poisoning of liver cells, causing various changes in the liver, transferring bilirubin to the intestine: the stool turns pale and the urine darkens. Jaundice is most often caused by Botkin's disease (viral hepatitis), as well as by alcohol poisoning of liver cells. Mechanical jaundice is caused by the inability of bile (bile) to pass through the bile ducts, for example, the inability of bile to pass into the intestine as a result of stones in the gallbladder, and thus the bilirubin in bile stagnant in the bile ducts to pass directly into the blood. In hemolytic jaundice, the breakdown of erythrocytes is much faster than normal and the amount of bilirubin in the blood is high.

Usually, first the whites of the eyes, then the mucous membranes of the soft palate, sublingual and skin turn yellow. The severity of jaundice depends on the amount of bilirubin in the blood. In jaundice, the skin is often itchy because bile acids irritate peripheral nerve fibers in the skin.

In 2-3-day-old infants, jaundice - physiological jaundice - is often observed as a result of a temporary deficiency in liver function.

*Sariq (Yellow) is a adjective in the Sariq kasal (jaundice) lexeme, meaning color, character.* In the vernacular, the people abbreviate and are also called sariqlatma (jaundice) or sariq (jaundice). The word sariqlatma (jaundice) is a bit more accurate in its use, because the verb sariqlatma (jaundice) is used in the sense of not to miss the disease too much. If the patient's body turns yellow and the disease worsens, it means that it is dangerous.

Yellow is the intermediate color in the transition of something from white to red, i.e. the process of reddening of white. Therefore, in the quality of yellow itself, the sign is graded as light yellow, yellow, yellow, reddish yellow, yellowish and orange, very yellow, sap-yellow. Now, if we analyze the specific symptoms of jaundice, in the patient, first the whites of the eyes, then the palate, the underside of the tongue and the skin of the body turn yellow, that is, turn yellow. *The verb sarg'aymoq is derived from the following command form of the character to yellow: sariq' + ay.*

<sup>5</sup> Alisher Navoi. Muhokamatul lug'atayn. MAT.16-tom. Tashkent: "Fan" - 2000, p.



**YELLOW** – *straw colored*. This quality, which has the same meaning in the ancient Turkic language, is pronounced in the form of sarig' (yellow). In Uzbek, the consonant g' is replaced by the consonant q. The -q (-iq) part at the end of this word is an adjective, but it is difficult to explain the meaning of the sari- (sar-) part. This part is a verb meaning "turn yellow." The fact that in most Turkic languages this quality is in the form of **sary** confirms the above idea (O'TEL, 276).

*The main symptom that distinguishes jaundice from other diseases is an increase in yellow color in the body.* This led to the name of the disease associated with this color.

*Jaundice – желтуха, -и, ж. Болезнь печени, сопровождающаяся пожелтением кожи. II прил. Желтушный, -ая, -ое (СРЯ, 164).*

*Желтуха – Icterus – окрашивание кожи и слизистых оболочек, конъюнктивы глазных яблок в желтый цвет вследствие повышения содержания билирубина в крови (БМУС, 175-176).*

Apparently, in Russian, too, jaundice is interpreted in terms of color. This indicates that the exact same term originated between two different language families, and that the cultural-historical etymology of the disease was close to each other.

**Qizilcha (Measles disease)** – acute infectious disease, characterized by fever, mild catarrhal cases (colds, cough), enlargement and pain of the lymph nodes in the neck, and skin rashes. Measles is caused by a virus. When a patient coughs, sneezes, or speaks, the virus in the sputum and saliva enters the air, and then enters the body of a healthy person through the respiratory tract (airborne infection). Measles can infect people of all ages, but most often it affects children between the ages of 2-10. After the disease, the body remains stable immunity.

Patients with measles become infected 2 days before the rash and until the rash disappears. The measles virus can remain in the body for 16-21 days without causing symptoms (incubation period). The period before the onset of the disease (prodromal period) is characterized by a slight flu and cough, most of which go unnoticed.

Simultaneously with these symptoms or after 1-2 days, light pink spots appear on the face and all over the body. The rash returns after 2-3 days without any complications (Encyclopedia of Health (SE), 510-p).

*The term qizilcha (measles) is derived from the addition of the qizil - original adjective -cha- shrinking, petting noun builder. Qizilcha (Measles) is a disease characterized by the appearance of small red (light pink) spots on the body.* Apparently, the name of the disease is associated with this red color.

*The qizil (red) lexeme is the original adjective that represents the sign, and at the same time, represents the name of the disease.* It is self-evident that the adjective word here took the noun-making suffix and jumped,

and, as noted above, revealed the nominative function of language. Now the meaning of the sign in the word qizilcha (measles) is added to the meaning of naming an event, expressing reality. After all, it embodies the name of the disease associated with the color red. In terms of the change in word meanings, the word red here has moved from the category of adjectives to the category of nouns, i.e., from one category to another. There was a substantiation.

**RED** – *blood-colored, crimson*. This adjective, which has the same meaning in the ancient Turkic language, is derived from the verb kyz, which originally means red, with the suffix - (y) l. Later, the hardness mark of the sonants disappeared (O'TEL, 539).

*Measles – краснуха, -и, ж. Заразная детская болезнь, сопровождающаяся пятнистой сыпью (СРЯ, 266).*

*Краснуха – Rubella – острое инфекционное заболевание детского возраста, характеризующееся появлением сыпи, увеличением желез затылка или шеи. Возбудитель – дерматропный вирус (БМУС, 230).*

In Uzbek, measles is interpreted in connection with red, but in the above comments in Russian, the disease is not associated with red. This indicates the morphology of the formation of a specific term in the Uzbek language.

**Qorason (gangrena) disease** – a type of tissue death (necrosis) in a living organism. It is found in all tissues and organs (skin, subcutaneous fat layer, muscles, intestines, gallbladder, lungs), most often in the limbs and abdominal organs. In gangrena disease, due to the evaporation of tissue fluid, its moisture decreases rapidly, the dead tissue turns dark brown (mummification process), dries, hardens and wrinkles.

If there is a lot of tissue fluid and a putrefactive or purulent infection enters it, the decomposition process will intensify. In this case, the tissue softens and begins to rot, it is blue, sometimes dark in color, and it smells bad. As a result of poisoning of the organism by substances released from the decomposed tissue, the general condition of the patient worsens, the body temperature rises, signs of intoxication are observed (SE), 85-p).

*The black lexeme is a compound word consisting of two separate words - black and thigh words.* The word qora (black) in the qorason (gangrena) lexeme is an original adjective, signifying something. *The word "son" is used as a homonym of the Uzbek language in two main senses<sup>6</sup>: 1) number is a mathematical concept that serves to calculate how many, the number, the number of things. For example, a fractional number, like an integer. 2) the thigh is the part of the human and*

<sup>6</sup> Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. T.: State Scientific Publishing House "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2006, Volume 3, pp. 551-552.



animal leg between the knee and the pelvis. For example, the thigh bone.

*If we analyze the word qorason (gangrena) in terms of its meanings, we understand the thigh that has become black, blackened.* If we take into account the symptoms of the disease, the tissues become soft, bluish, sometimes dark in color, we can see that it is associated with black. Here a thigh of noun lexemes were added to the black quality lexeme, and a substantiation occurred. It embodied the name of a disease peculiar to the noun category. In Uzbek, the term qorason (gangrena) is interpreted in relation to color.

**BLACK** – charcoal, the darkest color. In the ancient Turkic language, this quality, which had the same meaning and several other meanings, was originally pronounced in the form of qara (black). In the Uzbek language, the vowel a in the first syllable is hardened and replaced by the vowel o: qara → qora. (O'TEL, 566).

In Russian: *Qorason (gangrena) – гангрена, -ы, ж. Омертвление тканей организма, сопровождающееся их гниением. II прил. гангренозный, -ая, -ое* (СРЯ, 106).

*Гангрена – Gangraena – одна из форм омертвления (некроза) тканей в живом организме. Виды гангрены: 1) сухая; 2) влажная – гнилостный распад* (БМУС, 101).

*The Russian interpretation of qorason (gangrena) disease does not mention that the disease is associated with black, but in the Uzbek language, the etymology of this medical term is associated with black.*

**Oq qon (leukoz) Leukemia** – (Greek leukos – “white”), oq qon, leukemia, blood cancer - a tumor of the hematopoietic system. It is acute and chronic. Depending on what cells the tumor is made of, the types of oq qon leukemia cell disease vary. Chronic leukemia is a benign tumor. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia, myelogenous leukemia, erythremia, and myeloma are the most common types of oq qon leukemia cell disease.

In both types of leukemia, the number of leukocytes in the blood increases, the leukocyte formula changes, and a progressive anemia (anemia) is observed. In erythema, the face and palms turn bluish-red and the amount of hemoglobin increases with red blood cells (SE), 238-p).

*The color-related name of leukemia is observed only in terms of the Uzbek language.* In other languages, the disease is not associated with color, but is associated with appropriate qualitative changes in the patient's blood composition.

*The term oq qon (leukemia) is a compound word composed of the words white and blood. The word white is the original quality adjective, on a simple level, which means the answer to the question of what and is a sign of something. The word blood is an innumerable noun, which is the answer to the question of what.*

The connection of the term oq qon (leukemia) in the Uzbek language with the name of the disease has a cultural and historical basis. It is characterized by a change in the composition of the blood, that is, changes in the color of the blood of a patient with such a disease are observed. In this case, the metonymy method of semantic transfer in words (Greek means "renaming", meta - "to replace", onoma - "name"), that is, the transfer of meaning on the basis of interdependence.

**OQ (White)** – 1) snow, milky colour. This adjective has the same meaning in the ancient Turkic language and is pronounced long as a:q. At the same time, the elongation sign of a: vowel was lost. In Uzbek, the long a: vowel is replaced by the short a vowel, then the o: a: q → aq → oq.

2) move steadily towards the slope. This verb is also pronounced as aq in the ancient Turkic language. Later, the vowel a was replaced by the vowel o: aq → oq (O'TEL, 262).

**QON (BLOOD)** – “a red liquid that nourishes the organs and cells of a living body, providing metabolism”. This noun, which has the same meaning in the ancient Turkic language, was originally pronounced as qan (blood) (M. Kashgari, Devonu lug'otit turk (DLT), III, 172). In Uzbek, the vowel a is replaced by the vowel o: qan → qon.

In Russian: *Лейкоз (-ы) – Leucosis – системные заболевания опухолевой природы, характеризующиеся прогрессирующим разрастанием кроветворных клеток. Различают лейкоэмический (с высоким содержанием лейкозных клеток) сублейкемический, лейкопенический и алейкемический (безпоявления лейкоэмических клеток в периферической крови) варианты лейкозов*<sup>7</sup>.

Apparently, the above Russian description of leukemia has nothing to do with white or any other color. In the emergence of this medical term in the Uzbek language, we can see a specific nationality, that is, the connection with white.

**Oq sim (murrain) (яшчур)** – acute infectious disease with fever with the formation of aphthae (sores) on the mucous membranes of the mouth, tongue, nose, as well as between the fingers and near the nails. The oq sim (murrain) is infected by the virus, which can be stored in animal hair, hay for up to 1 month, but when heated to 60 degrees and above in the sun, it quickly dies under the influence of disinfectants.

Rodents prone to oq sim (murrain) (mosquitoes, mice, rats) are also carriers of sona infection. Hoofed animals (cows, goats, sheep, pigs) are infected with oq sim (murrain). Murrain disease is transmitted to humans when they feed animals, consume their raw milk and products made from this milk.

<sup>7</sup> Usmanhodzhaev A. Big Medical Educational Dictionary. Tashkent: "Navruz" - 2013, 240-p.



The virus does not cause clinical symptoms of the disease in the human body for 2-12 days (usually 3-4 days) (incubation - latent period). The disease begins acutely, there is a headache, muscle pain, the flesh tingles, the temperature rises to 38-39. Soon small blisters appear on the mucous membranes of the lips, tongue, cheeks, as well as in front of the fingernails and toenails, in the interdigital folds, first filled with clear, then turbid fluid.

When rashes enter the oral cavity, saliva flows a lot, it hurts and irritates when speaking, chewing food, swallowing. The blisters rupture, forming aphthae that heal in 10-14 days. The disease lasts 15-20 days.

*The term oq sim (murrain) is a compound word composed of the words oq (white) and sim (wire). The word white is the original quality adjective, on a positive degree, which means the answer to the question of what and is a sign of something. The word sim (wire) is a cognate noun, which is the answer to the question what.*

**SIM I** – Persian “metal rod”, “thread”, “silver”. 1). A long metal piece in the form of a thread, rod, thread. For example, cooper rod. 2). A conductor that is pulled to an electrical or telephone line. *Electric cable.*

**SIM II** - *kt. ayn.* Siym. What is the need of the treasury for silver jewelry? Oybek, the novel “Navoi” (Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (OTIL), V, 505).

In Russian: *Ящур* – Aphthae epizooticae – острое инфекционное заболевание вирусной этиологии, передающееся человеку от больных животных, сопровождающееся лихорадкой, образованием афт на слизистой оболочке рта, носа, на языке, а также между пальцами у ногтевого ложа (БМУС, 547).

*There is no reference to white in the Russian description of oq sim (murrain) disease.*

The conclusion is that medical terms related to color in Uzbek may not be associated with color in other languages (for example, whooping cough, gangrena, leukemia, murrain) or may be associated with color only in the name of the disease in another language (for example, measles - krasnukha). However, the characteristics of the disease are not necessarily associated with color. This situation indicates that there are different linguocultural bases in the emergence of terms. If the medical term for color in Uzbek is associated with the same color in another language, then these terms indicate the general etymology and features of the disease.

### Scientific novelty of the Research

- For the first time in the study, medical terms related to color in the Uzbek language are divided into lexical-semantic groups and the component is analyzed;
- The article describes the etymology, morphology and national-cultural aspects

(linguoculturology) of these medical terms on the basis of the method of microanalysis.

- Discovering the ways of word formation in the Uzbek language - morphemics and semantic elements, comparing the origin of color-related disease names with the Russian language.
- The article lists the original meanings of each medical term related to color, its derivative derivative meanings, and the equivalent meanings learned from other languages.

### CONCLUSION

*First, while considering the semantic features of medical terms above, it is necessary to pay attention to their lexical-semantic and linguoculturological features. Because the terms reflect the national and cultural standard of living of the people.*

*Second, the origin, etymology, historical and cultural development of the terms, especially in the field of medicine, play an important role in correctly diagnosing many diseases, identifying and treating their causes.*

*Third, especially in the field of medicine, it is difficult to distinguish its specific features without knowing the name of the disease. From this point of view, the medical terms related to color in the Uzbek language also have their place in this issue. It is expedient to study them in more depth, to analyze and interpret their national-cultural features from a scientific-theoretical point of view.*

### PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

It should be noted as practical recommendations, to know and differentiate the above-mentioned specific etymology, history and national-cultural features of medical terms related to color in the Uzbek language, at the same time, making an accurate and precise diagnosis (diagnosis), which is recognized as the initial treatment of the disease, increases the effectiveness of treatment.

At the same time, it determines the interrelationships of one linguistic phenomenon with another or, conversely, its individual aspects. This, in turn, eliminates some of the ambiguities and misunderstandings in medical practice.

**A gradual continuation of the study:** In the next stages of our research, it is planned to study the medical terms of the Uzbek language, such as malaria, mumps, anthrax, measles, lexical-semantic and linguoculturological.

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