

**CHARACTERISTICS OF LEXICAL AND SYNTACTIC COMPOSITION OF MEDICAL DISCOURSE**

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**Аннотация:** В статье описываются грамматические особенности научно-популярных медицинских текстов и количественное превосходство имени существительного над глаголом, а также синтаксическая структура медицинской лексики.

**Ключевые слова:** медицинский дискурс, медицинский научно-популярный текст, эмоциональная окраска, парафраз.

**Abstract:** The article describes the grammatical features of popular medical scientific texts and the quantitative superiority of the noun over the verb, as well as the syntactic structure of the medical lexicon.

**Key words:** medical discourse, medical scientific-popular text, emotional coloring, paraphrase

The lexical composition of scientific medical texts is characterized by features such as the use of the word in its own or terminological sense, the predominance of words in the book style, and the fact that words in other styles are not used in practice.

The grammatical features of popular medical scientific texts are that the noun is quantitatively superior to the verb. Passive constructions and impersonal forms of the verb are widely used, which allows the author to give a more complete description of the process and choose an objective method of presenting the material. Present Simple, Past Simple and Present Perfect tenses are preferred. The tenses of the Simple group (we analyzed, we identified, we advise, etc.) are very useful in conveying information to the recipient, the main purpose of the text. At the same time, the Present Perfect tense, which expresses the achieved result, is also common.

Another grammatical feature of such texts is related to terms: for non-linguistic reasons, some terms denoting abstract concepts are used in both numbers (singular and plural), while their lexical meaning does not change.

Popular scientific texts in English have the characteristics of expressiveness, simplicity of expression and reliability, as they are intended for a wide readership. The following features of popular scientific texts can be distinguished:

- 1) scientific information is given in detail;
- 2) a large number of terms are used;
- 3) accurate calculation, consists of a large number of scientific facts.

The syntactic structure of the sentences is much simpler and descriptive in comparison to the medical scientific text. It is distinguished from lexical means by the fact that phraseological units can also be used. For example: try to fit some regular exercise into your daily routine, to match one's abilities.

As Ye.N.Sherbakova rightly noted, the style of a medical scientific-popular text can have an emotional coloring, it is in the form of a unique dialogue between a specialist and a patient. For example:

1. Just be cautious, warns Dr. Jackson. "They can be drying and make you more sun-sensitive." Start slowly and use a pea-sized amount, she suggests.
2. To protect your eyes from the sun: Wear a hat with a wide brim. Buy sunglasses that block 99 percent of UVA and UVB.
3. Guidelines and Supporting Key Recommendations of the 2015-2020 Dietary: Limit calories from added sugars and saturated fats and reduce sodium intake.

4. Key Recommendations: A variety of vegetables from all of the subgroups Grains, at least half of which are whole grains Fat-free or low-fat dairy, including milk, yogurt, cheese, and fortified soy beverages[1].

In popular medical scientific texts, the following emotional coloring or phrases are found: "one's best bet for a long life", "grandma's favorite cure-all" (periphrasis, chicken soup), "a lousy situation", "brain-robbing" disease" (paraphrase, Alzheimer's disease). Emotional states such as pleasure/dissatisfaction, pride, surprise, hesitation, interest are expressed. For example:

1. It is disappointing, but not entirely surprising, to record that in this study only 50% of abortions...

2. Unfortunately, the activity of a single agent is limited, with only a few drugs showing a response rate > 10%.

3. The HDL undoubtedly went up but,...

4. ... even more striking were the observations in 1995 by Dr. Lawrence Mass. It is gratifying to note...

5. This observation is of particular interest as the enzyme contributes not only to PGD2 production but also to the formation of the downstream cyclopentenone prostaglandin.

6. Viscum Frahini-2 in our study showed encouraging results and...[1]

The style of medical scientific discourse is explained by the fact that it is devoid of accuracy and emotional coloring. In scientific discourse, it is characterized by the use of connected and followed conjunctions, passive voice, adverbial and adjectival device, determining compounds: To evaluate trends in chronic kidney disease related to diabetes or to glomerulonephritis, we used two resources – one that tracks hospitalized persons and another that tracks the general population in China.

The lexicon of medical discourse, in general, has a branching system of terms. This system covers general lexicon and special lexicon (terms):

- units identifying the patient's identity, place of residence and contact information: name, patient ID, birth date, gender, status, race, contact by, address, home phone, office phone, email;

- medical terminology: insomnia, allergy, depression, anxiety, mental disturbance, anemia, bleeding disorders, diabetes, blood pressure, pulse rate, temperature, flu vaccine;

- attributive construction: history of present illness, pulse rhythm, pulse rate, resp rate, eye exam, foot exam, problem list;

- abbreviations in large size: ECG, CXR, LDL, HDL, TD booster, BP systolic, BP diastolic, LDH, ALK PHOS, HT, WT;

- numerical combinations: height - 64, weight - 140, pulse rate - 72, calcium - 9.6 mg/dl, sodium - 135 mmol/l [2].

Syntactic features:

-imperative sentences (instructions for use): "Mix to make powder, divide into thirty equal doses. Directions for use: one sachet to be taken at bedtime. For pain, one pill four times a day by mouth";

- compound sentences, countable parts: Eyes: conjunctiva and lids normal, PERRLA, EOMI, fundi WNL; Ears, Nose, Mouth, Throat: TM clear, nares clear, oral exam WNL; Skin: clear, good turgor, color WNL, no rashes, lesions, or ulcerations; Gastrointestinal: denies abdominal pain, dysphagia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation[2].

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