

**TIBBIY DISKURSNING LEKSIK, SINTAKTIK TARKIBI XUSUSIYATLARI**

**Asronova Moxigul Musaboyevna**

Andijon davlat universiteti dotsenti

**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada tibbiy ilmiy-ommabop matnlarning grammatik xususiyatlari va ot fe'lga nisbatan miqdoriy jihatdan ustunlik qilishi, shuningdek, tibbiy leksikaning sintaktik tarkibi yoritiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** tibbiy diskurs, tibbiy ilmiy-ommabop matn, hissiy bo'yoqdorlik, perizraz

Ilmiy tibbiy matnlarning leksik tarkibi so'zning o'z yoki terminologik ma'noda qo'llanilishi, kitobiy uslubdagi so'zlarning ustunligi va boshqa uslubdagi so'zlarning amalda qo'llanilmasligi kabi xususiyatlar bilan tavsiflanadi.

Tibbiy ilmiy-ommabop matnlarning grammatik xususiyatlari shundan iboratki, ot fe'lga nisbatan miqdoriy jihatdan ustunlik qiladi. Fe'lining passiv konstruksiyalari va shaxssiz shakllari keng qo'llaniladi, bu muallifga jarayon tavsifini yanada to'liqroq berish va materialni taqdim etishning obyektiv uslubini tanlash imkonini beradi. Present Simple, Past Simple va Present Perfect zamonlariga ustunlik beriladi. Simple guruhining zamonlari (we analyzed – tahlil qildik, we identified – aniqladik, we advise – maslahat beramiz va h.k.) matnning asosiy maqsadi – ma'lumotni qabul qiluvchiga yetkazishda juda qo'l keladi. Shu bilan birga erishilgan natijani bildiruvchi Present Perfect zamoni ham keng tarqalgan.

Bunday matnlarning yana bir grammatik xususiyati terminlar bilan bog'liq: nolisoniy sabablarga ko'ra, mavhum tushunchalarni bildiruvchi ba'zi atamalar ikkala son ko'rinishda (birlik va ko'plik) qo'llanadi, shu bilan birga ularning lug'aviy ma'nosi o'zgarmaydi.

Ingliz tilidagi ilmiy-ommabop matnlar keng o'quvchilar ommasi uchun mo'ljallanganligi sababli ifodalilik, ifodaning soddaligi va ishonchligi xususiyatlariga ega. Ilmiy-ommabop matnlarning quyidagi xususiyatlarini ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin:

- 1) ilmiy ma'lumotlar batafsil beriladi;
- 2) ko'p sonli atamalardan foydalaniladi;
- 3) aniq hisob-kitob, ko'p sonli ilmiy faktlardan tashkil topadi.

Gaplarning sintaktik qurilishi tibbiy ilmiy matnga nisbatan ancha sodd va tavsiflovchi xarakterga ega. Leksik vositalardan frazeologik birliklarning ham qo'llana olishi bilan ajradib turadi. Masalan: try to fit some regular exercise into your daily routine, to match one's abilities.

Ye.N.Sherbakova to'g'ri ta'kidlaganidek, tibbiy ilmiy-ommabop matnning uslubi hissiy bo'yoqdorlikka ega bo'lishi mumkin, u mutaxassis va bemor o'rtasidagi o'ziga xos dialog shaklida bo'ladi. Masalan:

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].

Tibbiy ilmiy-ommabop matnlarda quyidagi hissiy bo'yoqdor yoki perizrazlar uchraydi: «one's best bet for a long life», «grandma's favorite cure-all» (perifraz, tovuq sho'rva), «a lousy situation», «brain-robbing disease» (perifraz, Alsgeymer kasalligi).

Rohatlanish/norozilik, faxrlanish, hayrat, ikkilanish, qiziqish kabi hissiy holatlar ifodalanadi. Masalan:

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 formation of the downstream cyclopentenone prostaglandin.
6. Viscum Fraxini-2 in our study showed encouraging results and...[1]

Tibbiy ilmiy diskursning uslubi aniqliq va hissiy bo'yoqdorlikdan xoli ekanligi bilan izohlanadi. Ilmiy diskursda bog'langan va ergashgan qo'shma gaplar, majhul nisbat, ravishdosh va sifatdoshli qurilma, aniqlovchili birikmalarining qo'llanishi bilan xarakterli: 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.

Tibbiy diskurs leksikasi, umuman olganda, tarmoqlanuvchi terminlar tizimiga ega. Bu tizim umumiste'mol leksika va maxsus leksika (atama)ni qamrab oladi:

- bemorning shaxsi, yashash joyi va aloqa ma'lumotlarini aniqlovchi birliklar: name, patient ID, birth date, gender, status, race, contact by, address, home phone, office phone, email;
- tibbiy terminologiya: insomnia, allergy, depression, anxiety, mental disturbance, anemia, bleeding disorders, diabetes, blood pressure, pulse rate, temperature, flu vax;
- attributiv konstruktsiya: history of present illness, pulse rhythm, pulse rate, resp rate, eye exam, foot exam, problem list;
- katta hajmda qisqartmalar: EKG, CXR, LDL, HDL, TD booster, BP systolic, BP diastolic, LDH, ALK PHOS, HT, WT;
- sonli birikmalar: height – 64, weight – 140, pulse rate – 72, calcium – 9.6 mg/dl, sodium – 135 mmol/l[2].

Sintaktik xususiyatlar:

- imperativ xarakterli gaplar (qo'llash bo'yicha yo'riqnoma): «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»;
- uyushiq bo'lakli gaplar, sanaluvchi qismlar: 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].

**Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:**

1. Щербакова Е.Н. Особенности реализации медицинского дискурса в масс-медийных текстах, посвященных развитию и здоровью детей: выпускная квалификационная работа. – Екатеринбург, 2018. – 89 с. – С. 46..
2. Косицкая Ф.Л., Матюхина М.В. Английский медицинский дискурс в сфере профессиональной коммуникации / Вестник ТГПУ (TSPU Bulletin). 2017. 6 (183). – С. 44-48.