



Contrastive Analysis of Lexical Units on The Concept of Healing in English and Uzbek Language

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Annotatsiya. This article analysis of importance to provide information to the general public about the correct application and interpretation of medical lexicon, the scope of their application and the problems related to it. It is desirable to study it in the form of a whole system - system-structure, because it has all the characteristics of lexical units related to the field.

Kalit so'zlar: lexeme of medicine, linguoculturalology, lexeme of doctor, lexical unit.

As we know, medical units have a special place in the oral and written speech of the peoples of the world. Since time immemorial, mankind has been identifying types of diseases, their folk remedies, and classifying them according to their symptoms. Sometimes in the interpretation of units, special attention is paid to the people's worldview, psychology, religious concepts, mythopoetic thinking, observance of taboos and euphemisms in naming them. As a result, a specific system of medical units has been formed in each national language, and their ancient forms have been preserved in lexical units.

In general, it is no exaggeration to say that scientific research on the use of medical units related to folk medicine and their linguistic features has not been sufficiently studied in world linguistics.

Therefore, in our research, we focused on the study of the expression of the concept of healing in lexical units.



We know that language units and the linguistic symbols attached to them do not express a frozen or static nature, and are constantly undergoing a process of renewal and change under the influence of time and space. Consequently, lexicology, as a field of systematic and systematic study of the vocabulary of the language, shows the total units belonging to this content and linguistic phenomena related to them. The field that studies the vocabulary of a language is called lexicology. In fact, the word "lexis" (Greek: lexis - word, expression, lexikos - relating to a word) means a collection of words of a language or a vocabulary of a language. In this case, the word is taken as a lexical unit, but we can also include stable compounds in the lexical unit. Instead of lexicon, different layers of vocabulary are understood: medical lexicon, household lexicon, book lexicon, colloquial lexicon, poetic lexicon (as well as the lexicon of a certain creator). Uzbek linguist Sh.T. Makhmaraimova notes in her book "Current Uzbekist" that lexicology as a science faces the following issues that must be resolved:

1. Defining the word as the main structural-semantic unit of the language, which has its own semantic, phonetic, grammatical signs, serves to name objects and their properties, events, relationships in reality.
2. Checking the relationship between lexical units and units belonging to another level of the language.
3. Determining the limits of the concept of the word and determining the criteria of different and similar aspects from other related phenomena, studying the problem related to the variant characteristics of the word.
4. To study the problem of system, paradigmatic connection between lexical units and their classification according to different signs.
5. To study the semantic description, lexical meaning, semantic structure of the word.
6. Examination of the development of language vocabulary on a synchronous and diachronic scale. In general, lexical units in a broad sense mean the lexical layer of a certain language.



Bu haqida ingliz tadqiqotchisi M. Levis o'zining "Leksik yondashuvni amalga oshirish" nomli kitobida leksik birliklar haqida quyidagilarni izohlaydi: In [lexicography](#) a **lexical item** is a single word, a part of a word, or a chain of words that forms the basic elements of a language's [lexicon](#).

Common types of *lexical items/chunks* include:

1. [Words](#), e.g. *cat*, *tree*[so'zlar];
2. [Phrasal verbs](#), e.g. *put off* or *get out*[frazologik birliklar];
3. [Idioms](#), e.g. *break a leg*, *was one whale of a*, *a bitter pill to swallow*[idiomlar];
4. Sayings, e.g. *The early bird gets the worm*, *The devil is in the details*[matallar];
5. Sentence frames and heads, e.g. *That is not as...as you think*, *The problem was*[gaplar];
6. Text frames, e.g., *In this paper we explore...; First...; Second...; Lastly*[matn freymlari];
7. Proverbs, e.g. *Live in measure, and laugh at the mediciners*¹...[maqol]. So, in English linguistics, units ranging from words to sentences are called lexical units.

As we know, lexicon is a multi-unit concept and includes a wide object of research. We focus on the analysis of lexical units related to medicine.

In world linguistics, first of all, medical lexicons were systematically explained in the works of Abu Ali ibn Sina, ar-Razi, Aburayhan Beruni. The treatment methods used by Abu Ali ibn Sina and active in later periods have been preserved in the lives of peoples until the present time.

Although more than 450 works of Abu Ali ibn Sina have been recorded, 242 of them have reached us. 43 of these 242 are related to medical science. Ibn Sina's book "Medical Laws" analyzes the diseases of all organs in the human body, shows the occurrence, symptoms and treatment methods of diseases. Ibn Sina introduced many innovations in the field of diagnosis and treatment of nervous

¹Lewis, M. 1997. Implementing the Lexical Approach. Language Teaching Publications. Hove, England



and mental diseases. His work in the field of surgery is also very important. "Medical Laws" is the primary source of medical lexicon.

Today, it is important to provide information to the general public about the correct application and interpretation of the medical lexicon in our language, the scope of their application and related problems. It is desirable to study it in the form of a whole system - system-structure, because it has all the characteristics of lexical units related to the field.

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