



Discourse “Concept” Of Medical Personnel (Employee) In Medical Slang

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Annotation. This article discusses issues related to the definition of the concept of “slang” and how it is used in the professional speech of doctors. Medical Slang is an informal subsystem of medical discourse, which has its own stylistic limitations. The article presents many examples of medical slangisms. Doctors use these word-formation models and techniques every day. Whether they are understandable to patients or whether the use of these terms should be limited only to the staff of a medical institution is also mentioned in the article.

Key words: slang, medical slang, slangisms, colloquial term, professional speech

Experimental study of professional sublanguages makes it possible to determine the specifics of the axiological system, the bearers of which are representatives of a particular professional group. The official values of the group are realized in terminology, while the carnival values are realized in lower layers of language (jargon or slang). Groups with extensive slang of their own include medical professionals.

Unfortunately, domestic medical slang has not yet received a systematic lexicographical fixation. The article presents preliminary results of work on compiling a dictionary of Russian medical slang.

The formation of the dictionary is carried out through the following procedures:

1) using the method of continuous sampling from naive Internet sites linguistic dictionaries of medical slang obtained 124 lexical units;

verification of the received material through an online survey and the study of more competent scientific research, publications of professors and doctors of science allowed us to analyze responses to surveys of 90 medical workers and allowed us to identify an additional 242 lexical units;

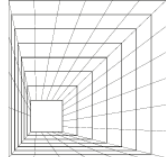
2) commonly used vocabulary and unverified units are excluded (14 lexical units);

3) a list of lexical and phraseological units (352 units) has been formed and

Thematic fields are built on their basis.

Analysis of these thematic fields allows us to determine the axiological core of the conceptual sphere of medical slang, i.e. a list of concepts with the highest nominative density. Medical communication is represented by two participants - a doctor and a patient, which is reflected in informal medical communication: 53.1% of words and expressions relate to the concept of “medical worker”, 44.3% - to the concept of “patient”. Let's take a closer look at the concept of “medical worker”. The following thematic fields belong to this concept:

-“procedure/manipulation” (58.3%), which includes words and expressions, characterizing the performance of diagnostic procedures (*coronary*– 'coronary angiography', *tighten up*– 'perform an ultrasound on someone', *remove the skull*– 'take an x-ray of the skull'); surgical interventions (*open, chop*– 'to operate on a patient', *Caesar*– 'perform a caesarean section'; administration of drugs (*bury*– 'put on an IV', *cordaronite*– 'drip cordarone', *spank*– 'carry out an intramuscular injection'); not directly related to treatment of sick actions (*code the patient*– 'write a code on the medical history diagnosis according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD)', *bury the patient*– 'write a post-mortem



epicrisis (in intensive care conditions), often about severe, chronic patients)', *final translation*– 'transportation of a deceased patient to the morgue', *stand on the gate*– 'to be on duty at the reception department'); conservative treatment (*chemicalize*– 'conduct chemotherapy treatment for a cancer patient', *inject*– 'conduct a session acupuncture'); pain relief (*chop off*– 'carry out local anesthesia, blockade', *epidura, back injection*– 'to give spinal or epidural anesthesia'); other manipulations (*sway*– 'perform indirect cardiac massage', *tie up*– 'secure the patient in soft bindings', *blow out*– 'clean the device with water/air', *breathe*– 'perform oxygen inhalation/artificial ventilation (ALV).

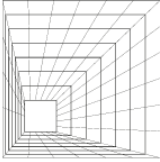
–“material and technical base”, which distinguishes the following groups of lexemes: medications (*tugboat, Ksyukha, Oksana*– 'sodium hydroxybutyrate', *magnolia*– 'magnesia sulfate', *Checkbox with Fenechka*– 'a combination of drugs haloperidol and phenazepam'), tools (*accordion*– 'syringe', *knife*– 'surgical scalpel', *Segals*– 'Segal retractor', *Fedor*– 'Fedorov clamp', *peripheral*– 'peripheral venous catheter'; *subclavicular, subclavicular*– 'subclavian catheter', *jugular*– 'plastic venous catheter in the internal jugular vein'; equipment (*helicopter*– 'gynecological armchair', *balalaika, mandula*– 'communicator-navigator for emergency medical service personnel', *harmonic*– 'manual ventilator', *pipe, trunk*– 'a plastic tube for intubation, used to connect mechanical ventilation devices'; equipment used in dentistry (*temporary*– 'temporary plastic crowns', *ceramics*– 'artificial metal-ceramic dentures in the oral cavity', *piece*– 'partial removable denture'; other equipment (*nun*– 'gauze pad used for hemostasis during surgery', *remanashka*– 'resuscitation machine', *turtle*– 'a surgical helmet-mask that covers the entire head and leaves only the eyes open “medical worker”, which includes the following lexemes: *homemade, mechanic*– 'traumatologist'; *platypus*– 'medical student undergoing nursing practice'; *tablet dispensers, therapoids*– 'disrespectful name for therapists (appeal); *chiroproids*– 'disrespectful name for surgeons (appeal)'; *jawbiter*– 'employee (surgeon) of the department of maxillofacial surgery'. It should be noted that this thematic group is dominated by a negative, disrespectful attitude towards representatives of other specialties.

–“structures/organizations”, which includes such lexemes as *dead wood*– 'chamber with bedridden patients', *childhood*– 'children's department of the hospital', *permanent residence*– 'polyclinic at the place of residence', *shock*– 'shock ward of the intensive care unit'.

The principle of modeling concepts by constructing thematic fields and synonymous rows will form the basis for the formation of the “Dictionary of Russian Medical Slang”.

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