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ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY WITH SEGMENT PHONOSTYLISTICS OF THE NOUN IN RUSSIAN, UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Abstract: This scientific study was carried out in line with one of the current areas of linguistics – phonostylistics, a new scientific field that emerged at the intersection of phonetics and stylistics. From scientific point of view, comparative segment phonostylistics is of particular relevance. The stylistic properties of language units in Russian, Uzbek and English are manifested at all levels of the language hierarchy: phonetic, lexical, word-formation, morphological, syntactic. Language units at the phonetic level have a high stylistic potential, as in the process of language development certain changes in the pronunciation of words and phrases occur, which contribute to the emergence of variants of the pronunciation of language units or phono-variants.

Key words: medical terminology, noun, segment phono-stylistics, colloquial speech, stylistic coloring.

Language: English

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Introduction

In the modern world, medicine develops in the context of the cultural heritage of each person and it is influenced by the features of the country's historical development, traditions existing in society, even national character traits. The development of medical knowledge among the population of each country influences people's perceptions of themselves. In today's global developing society, it is of great interest to study the relationship between Russian, Uzbek, English languages and medicine, since additional knowledge can contribute to a better understanding of the development of both linguistics and medicine.

Literature review: Currently, the main factors contributing to the development of medical terms include: greater accessibility of medical knowledge through reading fiction, issuing numerous publications and the impact of the media; the emergence of great interest among the population to maintain a healthy lifestyle, ensuring the physical and mental health of a person; constant care for your appearance; advertising of pharmaceutical companies and private clinics when offering their services and

goods; achievements of science, both linguistics, and etymology.

Considering all of the above, in this article we will consider medical terms related to nouns of the Russian, Uzbek and English languages, having segment phonostylistic phono options that are actively used in the speech of medical personnel and in society among the population. Our analysis was carried out on the basis of dictionaries of Russian, Uzbek and English languages, fiction, as well as media materials. "Segmental phonostylistics studies the change in the phonemic composition of a word from the point of view of its stylistic significance. A change in the phonemic composition of a word is a change in the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of phonemes. Phonostylistics in Uzbekistan of the 21st century is one of the most active and promising areas of linguistics, but at the same time it should be recognized that it faces a number of unresolved problems. In particular, it is very important to study the phonostylistic possibilities of Uzbek speech, rich in various phonostylistic means, in the aspect of different societies and personalities in societies, as

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well as the study of the synchronous and diachronic aspects of phonostylistics. The phonostylistics of the Uzbek language is faced with the task of systematically studying the articulatory - acoustic and prosodic properties of phonetic variants of words; pronunciation styles related to orthoepy; types of pronunciation depending on situations and communication conditions. Among the urgent problems of phonostylistics is the study of segment phono-variants of the nouns of the Uzbek language, especially in comparison with multisystem languages - Russian and English. The study of phono-options is of particular importance in relation to the English language. According to D. Crystal, English is multinational: "The British version laid the foundation for the American version, and then the Australian and South African versions. And now, in the 21st century, we are dealing with the Nigerian, Indian and Singaporean variants" (Crystal, 2001, p. 6). Nevertheless, it should be recognized that the pronunciation of English and American national standards is of particular importance in both linguistic and extralinguistic aspects in the formation of transnational phono-options. In this case, for our article, examples of such segmented phonovariants of medical terms as hematoma – haematoma, oesrogen (Bre.) - estrogen, ophthalmicoptician – optician, veterinarian – vet and etc. As you know, the social significance of pronunciation is widely used as a characterization in fiction, including in the works of the detective genre, it's enough to recall B. Shaw's play "Pygmalion" or the work of K. Doyle about Sherlock Holmes. The noun valerian in modern Russian literary language is pronounced in two versions: valerian and valerian. In ESF: "Valerian, Valerian drops from the French. valeriane or lat. Valeriana from the local n Valeria in Pannonia, where this plant comes from; people averyan - the same; according to Savinov (RFV 21, 36), under the influence of property. Averyan. It is possible that when the pronouncing version of valerian appeared, there was also a folk pronunciation of Averyan." It is possible that when a pronouncing version of valerian appeared, there was also a folk pronunciation of Averyan.

Discussion: However, the process of contracting vowel combinations into one syllable is also observed in other phonetic variants of nouns. For example: brilliantant - brillantin, a veggio - a vegetarian, and in the ECS a vegetarian, paremia - paremi, petunia - puteunya ... Pronunciation of nouns such as the orangutan valerian in a truncated pronunciation version reflects the general tendency in the modern word usage - to save time and effort of the organs of the articulatory apparatus. This, in turn, suggests that modern pronunciation standards of the Russian literary language are developing in the direction of rapprochement with colloquial speech. "Fetus – foetus (germ, offspring in Latin Lang). Initially a variant of

fetus in latin. lang it mattered — providing further and offspring, also in the variant of the verb form * fuere– to produce and produce "(EDS, 1980, 184).

Pronunciation variants of nouns with disagreement in the Pushkin era could be used in a stylistically neutral text and now compare, for example: Masha had a beautiful voice and great musical abilities (A. Pushkin, Dubrovsky). ... All yes yes no; will not say yes, sir //Or no, sir. That was the common voice. (A. Pushkin, Eugene Onegin). The use of incomplete options is not excluded in the works of the twentieth century, if the high content of the work requires it: ... And thundered a formidable voice //In the year of battle our steel (A. Twardowski, beyond the distance). A special case of phonemic variation in the Russian language should be considered a pair of morphine - morphine; Cf.: Two whole weeks tormented. Screaming without a break. Morphine is injected, nothing helps (Veresaev, To life). "Doctor, give the morphine!" Oh my God, my God - And she swept on the bed (L. Tolstoy, Anna Karenina). Currently, in the field of pronunciation of vowel combinations in Uzbek nouns, there is a tendency to their combination in one syllable. Similar examples from Uzbek fiction and contemporary journalism: There are thousands now more than ever: she was overwhelmed with emotions (O. Mukhtor, Women's Country and Kingdom). In words borrowed from the Arabic language that do not have an initial and final laryngeal sound - [h] in the Uzbek language, their active participation is observed throughout the entire speech (prosthesis).

The word "dori", borrowed from the Persian, is used in two versions. The doru variant is characteristic of the Bukhara dialect, but is used as a high style in art and colloquial speech. Fono variants of "dori" (Persian - Tajik) - Doru (Persian, Tajik Old, Book.) are borrowed from the Persian and Tajik languages, but many authors use the second option more often to enhance the meaning of the word in a work of art. In the phono variants of "kaft" – "kapt", the "kaft" variant refers to the literary language, and the "kapt" variant refers to colloquial speech, since the sound [f] is not characteristic of colloquial speech. The sound [f] alternates with the explosive sound [p].

Tovonimga kirgan // Tikaning suyuk – // **Kaftdan** zirapchang ham // Olmay sevaman (M. YUsof, Izhori dil).

(Tojiboy) **kaftiga** ikki chimdim nos tashladi-da, og'zini osmonga qilib turib chekdi (P.Tursin, O'qituvchi).

In the Uzbek language, difficulties arise in oral speech when using explosive sound after slit sound, in oral speech this leads to the loss of the final explosive sound t: **Go'shti** - sizniki, suyagi – bizniki. // **Go'sht** - suyaksiz **bo'lmas**, sholi – kurmaksiz.

Eyman deydi **go'shini**, // Qayraydi kal tishini (poema «Ravshan»).

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In English, the first version of the phono-options of the two phono options vegetable - veggie (vegetable) is characteristic of the literary standard, and the second option is for colloquial speech. Example: It's easy to go crazy when confronted with the thousands of choices in trees, shrubs, flowers and **vegetables** (The Wall Street Journal, 10 Lessons, Learned the Hard Way, March 26, 2010). For dinner, "**veggies**, vegetable pies, **veggieburgers** - which are really nice - and pasta" (The New York Times, by Samuel Abt, May 28, 1998).

In English, the noun veterinarian has short, phonetic forms of vet. In the XXI century these two options are widely used by many English-speaking countries. Example: Once the initial panic passed, the owners brought Soli to a **veterinarian**- who advised them to let nature take its course (The Daily News, by Larry Mcshane, Saturday, March 13th 2010). A trip to the animal emergency room yielded a chest X-ray so cloudy, the **vet** couldn't see the dog's heart (The New York Times, By Lily Burana, March 31, 2012).

An analysis of phono-options of medical terms in artistic, journalistic and conversational live speech indicates that one of the necessary conditions for the effectiveness of verbal communication between medical personnel and people is the correct sound design of speech, pronunciation of language units in accordance with established orthoepic norms and rules. The speaker's speech culture largely depends on the knowledge and proper use of the laws of sound design of speech. A common problem of Russian, Uzbek and English linguistics is the comparative style, especially in the field of multisystem languages. It should be emphasized that a comparative study of

segment phonostylistics of the Russian, Uzbek and English languages was not undertaken.

Conclusion: In conclusion, it can be noted that our analysis of segment phonostylistic phono-variants of nouns of Russian, Uzbek and English languages can cause great interest among students of medical schools studying medicine, enriching their vocabulary. In our opinion, our study may be useful in preparing students of medical faculties, as it allows them to better understand the influence of cultural characteristics on the development of medicine and medical terms, adapt more quickly to changes in society and take into account the characteristics of different patients. Segment phono-variants of medical terms can be implemented within various grammatical classes of words, including nouns. As is well known, nouns are an obligatory part of speech in all languages of the world, the most frequent in use, with the greatest specificity, possible in a language, reflecting an extralinguistic reality. Consequently, it is nouns that undergo the maximum variation in speech and text, including in the phonetic aspect. In speech, depending on the situation and the sphere of communication, the pronunciation of nouns in Russian, Uzbek and English can be used in parallel, on an equal footing. However, often one of the variants of the pronunciation of nouns has a stylistic coloring. In this case, the variants of the pronunciation of nouns are used stylistically differentiated. This article analyzes segmented phonostylistic phono-variants of nouns in Russian, Uzbek, and English forming medical terms based on materials of linguistics, medicine, dictionaries, fiction and media.

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