



## Linguistic Peculiarities of the Name of Diseases in the Vocabulary and Text Interpretation

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### ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of the linguistic features of the names of diseases in dictionary and textual interpretation, as well as the consideration of these points in the materials of the Russian and English languages.

### Keywords:

Linguistics, name of diseases, dictionary and text interpretation, lexical-thematic group, semantics, nomination, paraphrase, denotation.

### Introduction

The study and consideration of the names of diseases is one of the important tasks not only for physicians, but also for linguists. The interpretation of the name of diseases in dictionary and textual form has its own linguistic features, which also affects the clinical thinking of a physician.

To date, the written records of different languages in the medical field are little studied material, therefore they are increasingly attracting the attention of researchers, being a source for studying the vocabulary of the studied language. Therefore, dictionary and textual interpretation in the study of the name of diseases is important. The concept of text is conceived primarily as a static object, the result of linguistic activity. Written sources in the development of each particular language reflect a rich culture, spiritual and religious life, the flourishing of trade, and as a result also influence medical textual and dictionary sources.

In this article, the objects of study are the linguistic features of the names of diseases. The

subject of the study is the linguistic description of the lexical-thematic group "Names of Diseases": identifying etymological features, ways of nominating lexical units, considering ways of word formation and systemic relations (synonymy and variability).

The aim of the work is to determine and analyze the linguistic features of the lexical-thematic group "Names of diseases" in dictionary and textual interpretation.

### Literature review

National medicine has existed since ancient times among many people. Medical prescriptions, names of diseases and other concepts were passed down from generation to generation, sometimes supplemented by borrowings. With the advent of writing, the first manuscripts began to appear, called medical books and herbalists. In such manuscripts, the recipes for the most part consisted of plants growing in the territory where people lived, as well as products that were publicly available at the time this or that manuscript was compiled. The first medical books and herbalists are

unique in that they reflected the culture of the peoples, which was influenced by the living conditions of people and national art.

No less important is the fact that European science did not exert any influence on them. Over time, foreign medical writings began to appear. The first foreign knowledge in the field of medicine was brought to Russia and Central Asia from Greece, and the monks were the first to spread it. Consequently, medical sources and materials were distributed in Latin and Greek. Each of the herbalists that existed at that time can become the subject of study of both medicine and linguistics. Herbalists and healers have a similar definition - these are handwritten collections that consist of articles describing plants and their properties. The texts of folk herbalists and healers differ in many ways from their "scientific" counterparts. Differences are noticeable in such parameters as the language of presentation, the structure of manuscripts, the description of the recipe and functions of plants, diseases, design and content. V.M. Florinsky believes that even before the 16th century, medical notes must have existed, and treatment could not be transmitted only orally. To date, the number of such handwritten monuments is insignificant. V.M. Florinsky argues that herbalists and healers can be of interest not only in the field of science or medicine, but also in history.

Thus, there are a large number of achievements in the study of "folk" herbalists and healers: reviews of medical manuscripts have been compiled, the significance of such manuscripts for the history of medical and biological knowledge has been noted by scientists, certain linguistic features of these sources have been considered, and the number of scientific publications is gradually growing. The practical significance of healers and herbalists is quite high. They contain recipes that are still used in traditional medicine and have recently been increasingly practiced by specialists.

Semantics - all the content, information transmitted by the language or any of its units (word, grammatical form of the word, phrase, sentence). Also, the concept of semantics is understood as a section of linguistics that

studies this content, information. The object of semantics constitutes the unity of the three elements of a linguistic sign: the signifier, the denotation and the signified. The triple link (signifier - denotation - signified) constitutes the category of meaning, the basic unit of semantics. These three-aspect units enter into regular, systemic relations with each other, becoming like one another in one of the three elements: in terms of the signified (synonyms), in terms of the signifier (homonyms), in terms of denotation and referent (a special kind of synonymy is transformation, paraphrase). The basis of consistency in semantics is formed by synonymy, homonymy and paraphrasing. Systematicity is most clearly manifested within small groups of words, united in one respect and opposed in another. Such groupings constitute structural oppositions that are specific to all languages.

The semantic component necessarily includes a dictionary in which each word is assigned its meaning in a given language and the rules for combining the meanings of words, according to which the meaning of more complex structures (for example, sentences) is formed from them. There are lexical groupings that can be called both a semantic field and a thematic group or lexico-semantic group. Thus, we can conclude that semantics deals with the solution of a wide range of problems. One of the most important problems is the study of the semantics of the word as the main unit of the language system. Within the framework of this issue, the lexical meaning of the word, the lexical-semantic variation of the word, the semantic relations between lexical units, polysemy, homonymy and other aspects are considered.

A branch of linguistics that studies the units of a language from the point of view of their implementation of a nominative function, and in particular a section of linguistics that studies all human nominative activity and its role in language - the theory of nomination or onomasiology. The subject of onomasiology is the study and description of the patterns of occurrence of nominative units, the study of the mechanisms of nomination, etc.

Nomination is the basic concept of onomasiology. The study of issues and problems related to the concept of nomination was carried out by representatives of the Russian linguistic school (V.N. Teliya, E.S. Kubryakova, N.D. Arutyunova, L.V. Shcherba, D.N. Ushakov, V.V. Vinogradov and others), as well as representatives of foreign linguistic schools (U. Weinreich, S. Ulmann). Representatives of different linguistic schools have different points of view on issues related to classification or the basic concepts of the theory of nomination.

Based on the most significant signs of nomination and methods of nomination in the lexical-thematic group "Names of diseases", all lexical units were divided into 8 groups:

1. Parts of the body/organs affected by disease.
2. Most prominent seizures.
3. Transliteration.
4. Time of onset of the disease.
5. Names of spirits/gods that produce diseases.
6. Description of the main symptoms of the disease.
7. Onomatopoeia.
8. Relationship with any objects/abstract phenomena.

### Materials and methods:

For a clearer study and analysis of the linguistic features of the lexical-thematic group "Names of diseases", the following tasks were set as: 1) The study of specialized literature relating to the lexical-thematic group "Names of diseases" in the history of linguistics of the Russian and English languages; 2) The study of the etymology of diseases and its explanation. Description of the origin and methods of nomination of the lexical-thematic group "Names of diseases"; 3) Description of word formation methods for a given lexico-thematic group; 4) Description of the phenomena of lexical and word-forming synonymy, as well as the phenomenon of variability within this lexical-thematic group. To solve the tasks set, the following research methods were used: Descriptive; Comparative-historical; Continuum sampling method; Method of analysis and interpretation of scientific literature; Methods of generalization and classification.

### Results and discussions:

As a result of the study, examples of lexical units divided into 8 groups are given. So:

1) Parts of the body/organs affected by disease. This subgroup includes 46% of the lexical units of the studied lexical-thematic group. Some of the nominations contain a component indicating the name of the parts of the body affected by the disease: femoral affections, primary pain, pain in tarsus, pain in neck, sighing and hoarse repulsion, fever primary, face and feet. Most of the units of this subgroup are diseases whose names indicate the departments of the internal organ systems: stomach pains, diseases in the composition, stomach diseases, spleen diseases, stomach diseases, pain in the spine, rumbling intestines, sore throat, etc.

2) The most prominent seizures

The next subgroup of disease names is not numerous. It included only 4 lexical units from the lexical-thematic group. Invisible disorders occurring in the depths of the body are sometimes reflected in the totality of visible seizures, which, being in close relationship with each other, represent the entire volume of the disease. This was the reason for the name.

This subgroup includes diseases: trembling fever, shaking, jaundice, aches.

Thus, the main attack of this disease occurs due to chills, and the disease takes its name from the action verbs; to shake, to tremble etc.

3) Transliteration.

Transliteration is a way of borrowing vocabulary, in which the spelling of a foreign word is borrowed, while the letters of the native language replace the letters of the foreign language. Medicine originates from ancient Greece, so some of the names of diseases have retained their original form.

For example: gout - *poús ágrā* (Greek); okorm - *kerma* (Greek); melancholia disease - *melancholia* (lat.); fistula sore - *fistula* (lat.).

4) Time of onset of the disease

This subgroup is the smallest of the eight presented and includes only 2 lexical manifestations: fever (*zimnitsa* in Russian) and lunar suffering. *Zimnitsa* is a transition between a fever, an opportunity to get sick, which it receives in the winter season. Lunar suffering -

somnambulism or abbreviated name - sleepwalking. The term "sleepwalking", associated with the ideas of ancient peoples about the influence of lunar cycles on the human psyche

5) Names of spirits/gods that produce diseases. The emergence of a number of diseases was also associated with the activities of various spirits or gods. This subgroup is also small and includes 3 nominations: pestilence, wind, wind in the guts.

These diseases received their names from one god, Stribog. Stribog (Vetryla) - one of the supreme gods in ancient Slavic culture, the god of wind, air space.

6) Description of the main symptoms of the disease.

Another way to nominate diseases is to describe them through the symptoms characteristic of a particular disease. For example: biting the navel, fainting, inflammation, deafness, dryness, frown, hardened stools, bloody discharge, tingling, boiling bile, purulent discharge, etc.

7) Onomatopoeia.

Onomatopoeia is a regular non-arbitrary phonetically motivated connection between the phonemes of a word and the sound (acoustic) sign of the denotation underlying the nomination.

In this lexical-thematic group, 4 lexical units are distinguished, the nominations of which are formed with the help of onomatopoeia: runny nose, cough, sneezing, hoarseness of the throat.

8) Relationship with any objects/abstract phenomena.

This subgroup includes the names of diseases that are in one way or another associated with any objects or phenomena.

Valasatik( from Russian) is a disease that, according to popular belief, was caused by hairy worms.

Utin (from Russian) is another disease that is included in this subgroup. Utin - duck (waddling) gait.

Red blindness - night blindness (hemeralopia). This disorder is characterized by difficulty in seeing at dusk.

## Conclusions

Linguistic and cultural analysis of the research materials made it possible to see the anthropocentric picture of the past reflected in the word: ideas about the world, life, belief in the miraculous power of herbs, charms and medicinal potions.

The first medical books and herbalists reflected the culture of the peoples, which was largely influenced by the way of life of people and their creativity. The first knowledge in the field of medicine appeared in Russia and Central Asia from Greece. This knowledge spread throughout the country thanks to the clergy. In the course of the study, 126 units were identified, which are part of the lexical-semantic group "Names of Diseases", which is more than 650 uses in the herbalist and medical practitioner.

The names of diseases were given according to some leading signs. Thus, we have identified 8 ways of nomination: parts of the body/organs affected by the disease, the most prominent seizures, transliteration, time of onset of the disease, description of the main symptoms of the disease, names of spirits/gods that produce diseases, onomatopoeia, kinship with any objects/abstract phenomena. Most of the names of diseases belong to the first group, since the names in this group are easy to understand and remember. They do not contain special medical terminology and are very easy to use in everyday life.

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