

DERIVATION OF LEXICAL UNITS RELATED TO FOLK MEDICINE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract:

This paper delves into the intricate relationship between language and culture by examining the derivation of lexical units related to folk medicine in English and Uzbek languages. By analyzing morphological processes, etymological origins, and cultural influences, we explore how these two languages have developed distinct yet interconnected vocabularies to describe traditional healing practices. Through a comparative analysis, we identify similarities and differences in the formation and usage of folk medicine terms, shedding light on the cultural and historical contexts that shape linguistic expression. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the linguistic and cultural diversity embedded within folk medicine practices.

Key words: similarities and differences, formation and usage of folk medicine, building blocks.

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Introduction

Language, as a dynamic and ever-evolving system, reflects the cultural, historical, and social aspects of a society. Lexical units, the building blocks of language, are particularly sensitive to cultural and historical influences. This paper explores the derivation of lexical units related to folk medicine in English and Uzbek languages, two languages with distinct linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

Theoretical Framework: To understand the derivation of lexical units, it is essential to consider the following theoretical frameworks. (Paul Bogards, 2021)

1. **Morphology:** This branch of linguistics studies the structure of words, including the formation of words through affixation (prefixes, suffixes), compounding, and conversion.
2. **Etymology:** This field examines the origin and historical development of words.
3. **Cultural Linguistics:** This interdisciplinary field explores the relationship between language and culture.

Derivation of Folk Medicine Terms in English

English, as a Germanic language, has a rich history of word formation through various morphological processes. Many terms related to folk medicine are derived from Old English, Latin, and Greek roots. For instance:

- **Herbalism:** Derived from the Latin word "herba" meaning "herb."
- **Homeopathy:** A compound word combining "homeo-" (similar) and "pathos" (suffering).
- **Acupuncture:** A loanword from Chinese, reflecting the influence of Eastern medicine on Western practices.
- **Herbal remedy:** A compound term combining "herbal" and "remedy."
- **Homeopathic:** An adjective derived from "homeopathy."
- **Aromatherapy:** A compound word combining "aroma" and "therapy."
- **Folk medicine:** A compound term combining "folk" and "medicine."

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- Natural remedy: A compound term combining "natural" and "remedy."

Derivation of Folk Medicine Terms in Uzbek

Uzbek, a Turkic language, has its own unique system of word formation. Many terms related to folk medicine are derived from Turkic roots, often through affixation and compounding. For example:

- O't-o'lan: A compound word meaning "herb-medicine," combining two root words.
- Qizilmiya: A compound word meaning "red herb," referring to a specific medicinal plant.
- Dorivor o'simlik: A compound phrase meaning "medicinal plant," combining two nouns.
- O'simlik davosi: A compound phrase meaning "plant medicine."
- Tabiblik: A noun referring to the practice of traditional medicine.
- Hilm: A noun referring to a specific medicinal plant.
- Qizilmiya choyi: A compound phrase meaning "red herb tea."
- Asal davosi: A compound phrase meaning "honey therapy."

Comparative Analysis

A comparative analysis of English and Uzbek folk medicine terms reveals interesting similarities and differences:

- Borrowing: Both languages have borrowed terms from other languages, particularly from Latin and Arabic in the case of English, and Persian and Arabic in the case of Uzbek.
- Compounding: Both languages employ compounding to create new terms, often combining two or more root words.
- Affixation: Both languages use affixes, such as prefixes and suffixes, to derive new words from existing ones.
- Cultural Influences: The cultural and historical context of each language has shaped the development of folk medicine terminology. For example, the influence of traditional Islamic medicine is evident in both languages.

Conclusion

The derivation of lexical units related to folk medicine in English and Uzbek languages is a complex process influenced by various factors, including historical, cultural, and linguistic factors. By understanding these processes, we can gain valuable insights into the cultural and linguistic identities of these two nations. Further research in this area could explore the semantic and pragmatic aspects of folk medicine terminology, as well as the impact of globalization on the evolution of these terms.

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