2026-yil
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# FAN VA TA’LIM YANGILIKLARI

ILMIY - METODIK

# JURNALI

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FAN VA TA'LIM YANGILIKLARI
JURNALI

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**Bosh muharrir:**
Shoumarov G‘ayrat Bahromovich, psixologiya fanlari doktori, akademik

**Bosh muharrir o‘rinbosari:**
Qodirov Umarali Do‘stqobilovich, psixologiya fanlari doktori (DSc), professor

**Mas’ul kotib:**
Muqimov Alisher

**Texnik muharrir:**
Qarshiyev Jamshid Murotaliyevich, pedagogika fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b.

**TAHRIR HAY’ATI:**

**01.00.00 – FIZIKA-MATEMATIKA FANLARI**
*Ayupov Shavkat Abdullayevich, fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, akademik*
*A’zamov Abdulla, fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, akademik*
*Zohidov Erkin A’zamovich, fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, professor*

**02.00.00 – KIMYO FANLARI**
*Normaxamatov Nodirali Soxobataliyevich, kimyo fanlar doktori, professor*
*Tojibayev Komiljon Sharobitdinovich, kimyo fanlar doktori, akademik*

**03.00.00 – BIOLOGIYA FANLARI**
*Abdurahmonov Ibrohim Yo‘lchiyevich, biologiya fanlari doktori, akademik*
*Sulaymonov Botirjon Abdushukurovich, biologiya fanlari doktori, akademik*

**04.00.00 – GEOLOGIYA-MINERALOGIYA FANLARI**
*Fayziyev Abdulhaq Radjabovich, geologiya-mineralogiya fanlari doktori, professor*
*Husanov Sultonboy To‘xtayevich, geologiya-mineralogiya fanlari doktori, professor*

**05.00.00 – TEXNIKA FANLARI**
*Allayev Qahramon Rahimovich, texnika fanlari doktori,* akademik
*Majidov Inom Urishevich, texnika fanlari doktori, professor*
*Turobjonov Sadritdin Maxamatdinovich, texnika fanlari doktori,* akademik
*Shaumarov Said Sanatovich, texnika fanlari doktori, professor*

**06.00.00 – QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGI FANLARI**
*Namozov Shodmon Ergashovich, qishloq xo‘jaligi fanlari doktori, akademik*
*Shoumarov Hikmat Bahromovich, qishloq xo‘jaligi fanlari nomzodi, professor*

**07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI**
*Ziyo Azamat Hamid o‘g‘li, tarix fanlari doktori, akademik*
*Sagdullayev Anatoliy Sagdullayevich, tarix fanlari doktori, akademik*
*Yusupova Diloram Yunusovna, tarix fanlari doktori, akademik*

**08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI**
*Abdurahmonov Qalandar Xodjayevich, iqtisod fanlari doktori, akademik*
*Musayev Behzod Anvarovich, iqtisod fanlari nomzodi*
*To‘xliyev Nurislom, iqtisod fanlari doktori, akademik*
*G‘ulomov Saidahror Saidahmedovich, iqtisod fanlari doktori, akademik*

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**09.00.00 – FALSAFA FANLARI**
*Nazarov Qiyom Normirzayevich, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor*
*Saifnazarov Ismoil Saifnazarovich, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor*

**10.00.00 – FILOLOGIYA FANLARI**
*Mengliyev Baxtiyor Rajabovich, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor*
*Sirojiddinov Shuhrat Samariddinovich, filologiya fanlari doktori, akademik*
*Xidirov Rajab Gulmatovich, filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent (Tojikiston)*

**11.00.00 – GEOGRAFIYA FANLARI**
*Nigmatov Asqar Nigmatullayevich, geografiya fanlari doktori, professor*
*Tojiyeva Zulxumor Nazarovna, geografiya fanlari doktori, professor*

**12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR**
*Rustamboyev Mirzayusuf Hakimovich, yuridik fanlar doktori, professor*
*Saidov Akmal Xolmatovich, yuridik fanlar doktori, akademik*
*Xolmo'minov Jumanazar Toshtemirovich, yuridik fanlar doktori, professor*
*Qodirov Bobiromon Bekmurodovich, yuridik fanlar doktori, professor*

**13.00.00 – PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI**
*Djurayev Risboy Haydarovich, pedagogika fanlari doktori, akademik*
*Ibraimov Xolboy, pedagogika fanlari doktori, akademik*
*Musurmonova Oynisa, pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor*
*Umarov Bahrom Norboyevich, pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori, dotsent*

**14.00.00 – TIBBIYOT FANLARI**
*Akilov Xabibulla Ataullayevich, tibbiyot fanlari doktori, professor*
*Nazirov Feruz Gafurovich, tibbiyot fanlari doktori, akademik*

**15.00.00 – FARMATSEVTIKA FANLARI**
*Abdullabekova Viloyat Nurillabekovna, farmatsevtika fanlari doktori, professor*
*Tulaganov Abduqodir Abdurahmonovich, farmatsevtika fanlari doktori, professor*

**16.00.00 – VETERINARIYA FANLARI**
*Daminov Asadullo Suvonovich, veterinariya fanlari doktori, professor*
*Jabborov Shuhrat Abdumajidovich, veterinariya fanlari doktori, professor*
*G'afurov Aktam G'afurovich, veterinariya fanlari doktori, professor*

**17.00.00 – SAN'ATSHUNOSLIK FANLARI**
*Ahmedova Nigora Rahimovna, sanatshunoslik fanlari doktori, professor*
*Hakimov Akbar Abdullayevich, san'atshunoslik fanlari doktori, akademik*

**18.00.00 – ARXITEKTURA**
*Nozilov Dodo Avazovich, arxitektura fanlari doktori, professor*
*Uralov Axtam Sindarovich, arxitektura fanlari doktori, professor*

**19.00.00 – PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI**
*Abdusamatov Hasanboy Usmonjon o'g'li, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor*
*Barotov Sharif Ramazonovich, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor*
*Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor*
*Halimova Mashraboy Vohidovna, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor*
*Lazar Drajeta, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Belgrad, Serbiya*
*Karpinskiy Konstantin Viktorovich, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Grodno, Belarussiya*
*Suletbayeva Ella Serikbayevna, psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent*

**22.00.00 – SOTSIOLOGIYA FANLARI**
*Bekmurodov Mansur Bobomurodovich, sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor*
*Toshmuhamedova Dilorom Gafurdjanovna, sotsiologiya fanlari doktori*

**23.00.00 – SIYOSIY FANLAR**
*Fayzullayev Alisher Omonullayevich, siyosiy fanlar doktori, professor*
*Hasanov Otabek Abdurashidovich, siyosiy fanlar doktori*
*Paxrutdinov Shukritdin Ilyasovich, siyosiy fanlar doktori, professor*
*Omonov Baxtiyor Axtamovich, siyosiy fanlar doktori, professor*
*Quronboyev Qahramon Qo'chqorovich, siyosiy fanlar doktori, professor*
*Avazov Komil Xolliyevich, siyosiy fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori*

**24.00.00 – ISLOMSHUNOSLIK FANLARI**
*Ibrohimov Ne'matulla, filologiya fanlari doktori, akademik*
*Islomov Zohidjon Mahmudovich, filologiya fanlari doktori, professor*

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**Tusmatov Shoxrux Rasuljon o‘g‘li,**
Central Asian Medical University,
tibbiyotda xorijiy til o‘qituvchisi

# THE IMPORTANCE OF USING MEDICAL TERMS AND DETAILS IN LITERARY ARTISTRY

**Abstract.** This article examines the use of medical terms and medical details in prose fiction, their artistic and aesthetic functions, and their role in revealing the characters' personalities. The study highlights the significance of medical vocabulary in enriching the content of literary works, creating realistic descriptions, and expressing the author's ideas. Furthermore, the artistic functions of medical details in world and Uzbek literature are analyzed from a comparative perspective.

**Keywords:** medical terminology, medical details, prose fiction, literary artistry, character development, aesthetic function, artistic description.

# ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ И ДЕТАЛЕЙ В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОМ МАСТЕРСТВЕ

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматриваются особенности использования медицинских терминов и медицинских деталей в художественной прозе, их художественно-эстетические функции, а также роль в раскрытии характера персонажей. Освещается значение медицинской лексики в обогащении содержания литературных произведений, создании реалистичного изображения действительности и выражении авторской идеи. Кроме того, проводится сравнительный анализ художественных функций медицинских деталей в мировой и узбекской литературе.

**Ключевые слова:** медицинская терминология, медицинские детали, художественная проза, художественное мастерство, раскрытие характера, эстетическая функция, художественное изображение.

# TIBBIY TERMIN VA DETALLARNI QO‘LLASHNING BADIIY MAHORATDAGI AHAMIYATI

**Annotatsiya.** Mazkur maqolada badiiy nasr asarlarida tibbiy terminlar va tibbiy detallarning qo‘llanilish xususiyatlari, ularning badiiy-estetik vazifalari hamda qahramon xarakterini ochishdagi o‘rni tahlil qilinadi. Tibbiyotga oid leksik birliklarning asar mazmunini boyitish, voqelikni ishonarli tasvirlash va muallif g‘oyasini ifodalashdagi ahamiyati yoritiladi. Shuningdek, jahon va o‘zbek adabiyoti

namunalarida uchraydigan tibbiy detallarning badiiy funksiyalari qiyosiy jihatdan o‘rganiladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** tibbiy termin, tibbiy detal, badiiy nasr, badiiy mahorat, qahramon xarakteri, estetik funksiya, adabiy tasvir.

**Introduction.** Literature is a significant form of artistic expression that reflects different aspects of human life, including physical health, illness, psychological experiences, social relationships, and professional activities. Since medicine and healthcare are closely connected with human existence, medical themes, terminology, and descriptions of illness frequently appear in literary works. Writers use medical terms and details not only to provide factual information but also to create realistic settings, develop characters, intensify emotional effects, and communicate broader philosophical and social ideas.

The representation of illness and medical practice in literature has a particularly important artistic function. Physical symptoms such as fever, weakness, pain, trembling, changes in facial expression, or difficulty breathing can reveal a character’s psychological state. Similarly, descriptions of hospitals, medical examinations, medicines, surgical procedures, and interactions between doctors and patients can contribute to the development of the plot and establish a particular emotional atmosphere.

Medical terminology refers to specialized vocabulary associated with the human body, diseases, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, medical procedures, and healthcare professionals. In literary texts, such terminology can increase the precision and credibility of descriptions. At the same time, writers may deliberately select medical terms according to the artistic purpose of the work. A medical term may therefore function simultaneously as a factual element and as an artistic device.

The relevance of this topic is determined by the need to examine how specialized medical language functions within literary discourse. While medical terminology is primarily associated with scientific and professional communication, its use in fiction demonstrates that specialized vocabulary can acquire additional semantic, emotional, symbolic, and aesthetic meanings.

The purpose of this article is to examine the importance and artistic functions of medical terms and details in literary works and to identify their role in realism, characterization, emotional expression, plot development, and the communication of the author's ideas.

The main objectives of the study are:

1. to examine the role of medical terminology in literary discourse;
2. to identify the artistic functions of medical details;
3. to analyze the role of medical descriptions in character development;
4. to explore the emotional and symbolic significance of illness and treatment;
5. to consider the representation of medical themes in world and Uzbek literature.

**Literature Review.** The relationship between medicine and literature has attracted the attention of scholars working in literary studies, medical humanities, linguistics, and cultural studies. Medical humanities, in particular, emphasizes the importance of literature in understanding human experiences of illness, suffering, care, and death. Literary representations of disease can provide insights not only into physical conditions but also into the social and psychological dimensions of illness.

Anton Chekhov occupies a particularly important position in this context because his professional experience as a physician influenced his literary representation of patients, illness, and medical practice. His works demonstrate how medical observation can become an important component of literary characterization. Clinical details in his stories often reveal social inequality, human vulnerability, and ethical problems rather than functioning merely as factual descriptions.

Mikhail Bulgakov's *A Young Doctor's Notebook* provides another significant example of the interaction between medicine and literature. The work contains detailed descriptions of medical procedures, diagnoses, patients, and professional difficulties. However, these descriptions also contribute to the psychological development of the narrator and explore themes of responsibility, fear, professional competence, and human compassion.

Medical themes can also be found in the works of many other world writers. Descriptions of disease, psychological disorders, physical suffering, and medical institutions frequently become mechanisms through which authors examine broader questions concerning mortality, identity, social responsibility, and human dignity.

In Uzbek literature, medical and illness-related details also perform important artistic functions. Writers such as Abdulla Qahhor, O‘tkir Hoshimov, and Said Ahmad employ descriptions of physical and psychological states to strengthen characterization and express social and moral ideas. Illness in Uzbek prose is often connected with family relationships, social hardship, human suffering, compassion, and spiritual experiences.

The existing literary scholarship demonstrates that medical terminology should not be viewed exclusively as specialized vocabulary. In artistic discourse, medical terms can acquire contextual meanings and become part of the author's stylistic and aesthetic system. However, the artistic functions of medical terminology and medical details in Uzbek and world literature still require further comparative examination.

**Research Methodology.** The study employs a qualitative literary analysis approach. Selected literary works containing medical terminology, descriptions of illness, treatment procedures, medical institutions, and interactions between doctors and patients were examined.

The research applies several complementary methods. The descriptive method was used to identify and classify medical terms and details occurring in literary texts. The contextual analysis method was applied to determine how individual medical

expressions acquire meaning within specific literary situations. The comparative method was used to examine similarities and differences in the use of medical descriptions in world and Uzbek literature.

The study also applies elements of stylistic and semantic analysis. Particular attention was paid to the relationship between medical terminology and characterization, emotional expression, plot development, symbolism, and the author's message.

For analytical purposes, medical elements in literary works can be divided into several groups:

anatomical terms related to the human body;
names of diseases and pathological conditions;
symptoms and physical manifestations of illness;
diagnostic and therapeutic terminology;
names of medicines and medical equipment;
descriptions of medical institutions and professional activities;
psychological and emotional reactions to illness.

This classification makes it possible to examine medical language not only as a lexical phenomenon but also as an artistic mechanism.

**Analysis and Results**

Medical Terminology and Realism. One of the most important functions of medical terminology in literature is the creation of realism. Specific medical terms can make a narrative more convincing by providing precise information about a character's physical condition.

Terms such as *hypertension, infection, diagnosis, fever, cardiac disease,* and *symptom* may provide readers with a clearer understanding of a character's condition than general expressions such as “he was ill” or “she felt bad.” The use of specialized vocabulary therefore contributes to the factual and logical consistency of a narrative.

However, the artistic value of medical terminology does not depend simply on the number of specialized terms used. Excessive or inappropriate terminology may make a literary text unnecessarily technical. Effective writers generally select medical vocabulary according to the needs of the narrative and the intended artistic effect.

Medical Details and Characterization. Medical details can reveal significant aspects of literary characters. A character's physical reaction to illness may communicate emotions that are not directly stated by the narrator.

For instance, a pale face may indicate fear or weakness, trembling hands may suggest anxiety, while rapid breathing or an accelerated heartbeat may reflect emotional tension. Such details allow readers to understand a character's internal state through observable physical manifestations.

Medical descriptions can therefore function as indirect characterization. Instead of explicitly stating that a character is frightened, an author may describe physical

symptoms associated with fear. This technique makes characterization more subtle and psychologically convincing.

Medical Details and Emotional Impact. Medical descriptions can also intensify the emotional effect of literary works. Pain, injury, disease, hospitalization, and medical procedures naturally create situations of vulnerability. When these experiences are described through carefully selected details, readers can develop a stronger emotional connection with the characters.

Hospital environments, the sound of medical equipment, the smell of medicines, the silence of a patient's room, or the anxious behavior of relatives can establish a particular atmosphere. Such details may create feelings of fear, uncertainty, hope, compassion, or tension.

Consequently, medical details contribute not only to the informational dimension of a literary text but also to its emotional and aesthetic structure.

Medical Themes and Symbolism. Illness in literature frequently has symbolic significance. A physical disease may represent a broader social, moral, or spiritual problem. Similarly, recovery can symbolize hope, renewal, or transformation.

Medical conditions may therefore operate at two levels. At the literal level, they describe a character's physical condition. At the symbolic level, they may represent human suffering, social injustice, emotional isolation, moral conflict, or existential uncertainty.

This dual function makes medical details particularly valuable in literary analysis. The meaning of a disease or medical condition cannot always be understood exclusively through its clinical definition; its literary meaning depends on the context in which it appears.

Medical Practice and Professional Ethics. Representations of doctors and medical institutions provide authors with opportunities to explore professional responsibility and ethical questions. A doctor's relationship with a patient may reveal qualities such as compassion, responsibility, honesty, courage, or professional dedication.

Medical narratives can also raise questions about the limits of professional knowledge, the responsibility of healthcare workers, and the tension between scientific knowledge and human emotion. In this respect, medical terminology and details become tools for exploring broader ethical issues.

Chekhov's works provide particularly strong examples of this function. His medical background allowed him to portray professional environments with observational precision while simultaneously addressing questions of human dignity and social responsibility.

Medical Descriptions in Uzbek Literature. Medical details occupy a meaningful place in Uzbek prose as well. Writers such as Abdulla Qahhor, O‘tkir Hoshimov, and Said Ahmad use descriptions of illness, physical suffering, psychological states, and human vulnerability to deepen characterization and express social and moral concerns.

In Uzbek literary discourse, illness is often connected with family relationships, social difficulties, ageing, loss, compassion, and spiritual experience. A character's illness may become a turning point in the plot, revealing the attitudes of other characters and exposing hidden relationships.

Thus, medical details can perform a broader social function. They may reveal how individuals respond to suffering and how communities demonstrate compassion, indifference, responsibility, or solidarity.

**Discussion.** The analysis demonstrates that medical terminology and medical details have a multidimensional function in literary artistry. Their significance extends beyond the simple description of diseases or medical procedures. They contribute simultaneously to realism, characterization, emotional expression, symbolism, plot development, and the representation of ethical values.

One important finding is that medical terminology becomes particularly effective when it is integrated naturally into the artistic context. A specialized term can provide precision, but its literary value increases when it contributes to the development of a character or situation.

Another important observation is that physical symptoms can serve as a bridge between the external and internal worlds of characters. A description of pain, weakness, trembling, or changes in appearance may communicate psychological experiences without direct explanation. In this sense, the body becomes a medium through which the author represents emotions and inner conflicts.

The analysis also indicates that illness frequently functions as a narrative catalyst. A medical condition can change relationships, influence decisions, create conflicts, or force characters to reconsider their values. Consequently, medical details may influence not only the description of a character but also the overall structure of a literary work.

At the same time, the use of medical terminology requires artistic balance. Excessive technical vocabulary can interfere with readability and weaken the aesthetic character of a text. Therefore, the successful use of medical terminology depends on its relevance to the narrative context and its ability to perform an artistic function.

**Conclusion.** Medical terms and details constitute an important component of literary artistry. Although medical terminology originates from scientific and professional discourse, its incorporation into literary texts allows it to acquire additional aesthetic, emotional, psychological, and symbolic meanings.

The study demonstrates that medical terminology contributes to the realism and credibility of literary narratives, while medical details help reveal characters' physical and psychological conditions. Descriptions of illness and treatment can intensify emotional effects, develop plot events, reveal professional and ethical conflicts, and communicate the author's broader social and philosophical ideas.

The works of Anton Chekhov and Mikhail Bulgakov demonstrate the particularly strong relationship between medical knowledge and literary creativity

in world literature. Uzbek writers, including Abdulla Qahhor, O‘tkir Hoshimov, and Said Ahmad, also employ illness and medical details as effective means of characterization and social representation.

Therefore, medical terms in literature should not be considered merely informational or technical elements. When appropriately integrated into the artistic structure of a work, they become powerful literary devices that connect physical experience with psychological states, individual suffering with social reality, and medical knowledge with broader questions of humanity, compassion, responsibility, and human dignity.

**References:**

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**Muassis - "FAN VA INNOVATSIYA YANGILIKLARI" MCHJ**
**Jurnal hamkori - «PROFI UNIVERSITY»**

**Jurnal O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Administratsiyasi huzuridagi axborot va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar agentligi tomonidan 2024-yil 24-may kuni № 454068-sonli guvohnoma bilan ro'yxatga olingan.**

Jurnal 2024-yilda tashkil etilgan, 1 oyda bir marta o'zbek, tojik, qozoq, qirg'iz, qoraqalpoq, rus va ingliz tillarida nashr etiladi.

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**Maqolada keltirilgan fakt va ma'lumotlarning to'g'riligi uchun mualliflar mas'uldirlar.**

"Fan va ta'lim yangiliklari" ilmiy-amaliy jurnali Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi Rayosatining qarori (25.08.2025 y., №374/5) bilan pedagogika va psixologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) va fan doktori (DSc) ilmiy darajasiga talabgorlarning dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan milliy ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan.

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