

## SPEECH CULTURE OF THE YOUNG PHYSICIAN

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**Abstract:** *This article raises the problem of violation of the standard of literary language by medical personnel, one of the tasks of improving the speech culture of a future specialist is to improve the "speech culture of a young doctor". In this study, it was highlighted that the communication of doctors with patients is at the level of art and only then they can have close communication with the patient.*

**Key words:** *linguistic personality, pragmalinguistic parameters, speech culture, linguistically active profession, speech structure and style.*

Today, it is difficult to understand and justify an expert who is completely independent, who cannot express his opinion fluently, beautifully and concisely in his mother tongue, and above all, those who sit in the leadership chair. (I.KARIMOV) In fact, these are sentences that belong not only to leaders, but also to society. Akhmad Yugnakiy (XII-XIII) also urges to think about the speech when speaking, to compose it without haste, not to use unnecessary and naughty words, to speak meaningfully. He warns the speaker not to be embarrassed later because of a poorly structured speech:

*O'qub so'zla so'zni eva so'zlama,  
So'zung kizla kedin, boshing kizlama.*

**Meaning:** (Read the word and speak, don't speak in a hurry, don't talk unnecessarily, hide, don't hide your head because of your naughty words).

The rules and instructions of speech etiquette are simple and appropriate. speaking, speaking briefly and meaningfully, condemning gossip, gossiping, maintaining speech etiquette in front of elders and teachers, speaking correctly and boldly, condemning lying, flattery, and other similar topics.

The personality of the speaker and the image he presents play a very important role in the process of human interaction. Behavior, facial expressions and pantomime, appearance, standing - walking, clothes - everything that allows a person to express himself in one way or another, we get an idea about him, his image is formed in our mind and we conclude what it is.

When it comes to a person, from the point of view of his speech behavior, we understand the pragmalinguistic parameters of a linguistic person and consider communication as an activity with motives, goals, strategies and methods of implementation. The study of speech behavior includes taking into account both

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non-verbal means and various components of the rhetorical situation, for example, the addresser, the addressee, the relationship between them, the tone of communication, time, place, environment. Each of these components has a direct impact.

Forming speech behavior, creating an image of a person and presenting it - this approach is not only to see how a person speaks, what language tools he uses in the process of communication, but also to understand why and why he does it, to give it importance to an aspect of reality. allows to determine the reasons that motivate without paying attention to others. "Today, the state of the Uzbek language worries everyone" - many linguists, teachers, public figures and everyone who is not indifferent to the fate of the Uzbek language agree with this statement of one of the leading experts in the field of the Uzbek language. . In the years of reconstruction, the freedom of speech, called "freedom of self-expression" and "completely free" by some experts, led to the penetration of vernacular, slang and dialectisms into the official speech.

The Uzbek language is characterized by certain norms of its use, without knowing about which a person cannot consider himself educated, because today high speech culture is an indispensable quality of a socially active person. The importance of a specialist in the modern labor market largely depends on his competent oral and written speech, ability to communicate, ability to influence other people through words. Even V. Veresaev said: "A doctor can have a great talent for recognition, can capture the most delicate details of his appointments, but if he has the ability to conquer and subjugate the doctor's soul "if not, all this will be ineffective..." Violation of language norms, even the speech mistakes of a highly respected expert in his field, subjectively lowers the level of reliability of the information presented by him in the minds of listeners and readers. Psychologists of speech they warn that the deformation can lead to the deformation of the mind. The role of studying natural science and clinical sciences in the training of a doctor cannot be denied, but the doctor's ability to speak, listen and hear is also very important. The professional level of a medical specialist is largely determined by his depends on the level of knowledge of the language norms of spoken and written speech. That is why we can say that the profession of a doctor is a linguistically active profession. It's no secret that the employees of medical institutions often focus on the medical side of treating the patient and spend minimal time communicating with him, that is, they treat the disease, not the person. This leads to difficulties in establishing communication between the doctor and the patient, which can negatively affect the results of treatment.



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As a result of the economic and social changes taking place in our country, there is a significant impact on the relationship between doctors and patients: on the one hand, the attitude of doctors towards patients that meets deontological standards, on the other hand, primary medical care critical attitude of patients who want to choose a primary care doctor or a local doctor. Ongoing changes in their relationship, of course, greatly affect the behavior of the doctor, including his speech, because stylistically literate speech or, on the contrary, is full of weak, lexical, orthoepic, morphological, stylistic and spelling errors. always, overtly or implicitly, influence the positive or negative opinion about the doctor's competence. Analysis of the speech of students, residents, graduate students and doctors often shows the presence of various errors in it, which are not only violations of the norms of the Uzbek literary language, but also violations of its meaning. As a result of this, the very necessary communication between the doctor and the patient, their relatives and colleagues is broken. Therefore, in our opinion, it is very important to pass the speech culture course at a perfect level in all medical universities. Taking into account the above, the task of improving the speech culture of a future specialist (in our case, a doctor) should be one of the first.

The modern interpretation of speech culture as a part of communication culture and, in general, culture, understanding under speech culture "language norms (level of knowledge in the field of pronunciation, accent, use of words and grammar), various means of communication of the language use in the conditions and purposes and "the content of expressions of the selection and organization of language tools that can give the greatest effect in achieving the specified communicative tasks, in accordance with the modern language norms and communication ethics in certain communication conditions, create ample opportunities for creating educational programs "Uzbek language and speech culture" is important for the sciences of humanitarian, social and economic cycle and the changing part of the professional cycle "Culture of doctor's speech". The following is necessary for a future specialist: - to know the basic concepts of the department; tasks of normative aspect, norms of modern Uzbek literary language, their types, reasons for change, variants of norms (equality, inequality); structure of normative dictionaries; classification of speech errors and ways to eliminate errors in oral and written speech. As a result of mastering the section "Normative aspect of speech culture" as a part of the subject "Uzbek language and speech culture", students of the medical faculty: - know the main concepts of the section; tasks of the normative aspect of speech culture; norms of the modern Uzbek literary language, their types, reasons for change, variants of norms (equality, inequality); structure of normative dictionaries; classification of speech errors,

methods of eliminating errors in oral and written speech; organization of linguistic tools, in a certain situation and communication, in compliance with modern language norms and communication ethics, allows to ensure the greatest effectiveness in achieving the set communicative tasks, creation of educational programs in humanitarian, social and economic cycle sciences creates wide opportunities for "Uzbek language and culture, "Speech" and "Culture of doctor's speech" professional cycle changing: being able to work with the main concepts of the department; to be critical to one's own speech, to respond to oral and written statements, spotting and correcting errors; the basic norms of the literary language (orphoepic, accentological; spelling, punctuation; lexical, phraseological, derivational, morphological, syntactic, stylistic); methods and methods of preventing and correcting speech errors; standard dictionary skills of working with names and reference books, etc. The above leads to the opinion that it is necessary to include a course in the speech culture of doctors in the educational process in order to increase the level of specialist training.

In the speech of doctors, of course, it should be correct, clear and understandable:

- activation of lexical content (replacing terms that are understandable to the patient with synonyms): angina pectoris - angina pectoris; radiation - distribution; localization - location, etc.

2) Public speaking at the clinic:

a) morning meeting of hospital doctors.

The structure and content of the data are different depending on the category of patients: newly admitted; continuation of treatment; completion of the course of treatment.

b) briefing of medical staff.

3) Participation in discussions at conferences and meetings. Here it is suggested to use commonly accepted clichés: interrogative sentences; constructions with two negatives; formulas and hakozyos expressing agreement, disagreement, confirmation of objection.

In conclusion, we emphasize that improving the speech culture of the future specialist is one of the tasks that must be solved by the educational subject "Speech culture of a young doctor". The greater the vocabulary of our pedagogues working in medicine, the higher their attention and influence, the stronger their impact on the listener's mind, not only when they go to medical aid, but perhaps unprecedentedly. The magic is the ability to put each one in its place and express it with a variety of words. The proposed variant of work in this direction, in our opinion, will increase the speech culture of future doctors.



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