

LINGUOCULTURAL AND SOCIOCULTURAL RELEVANCE OF THE CONCEPT OF "HEALTH" AND "DISEASE" IN THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *this article is devoted to the ideas of dialectics about the link between linguistic and extralinguistic events, as well as the methodologies developed in modern linguistics and ways of describing them. Linguocultural studies in relation to the concepts of "health" and "disease" in English and Russian show the differences in the two societies' cultural value hierarchy, "health" and "illness" are clearly expressed dual linguistic semiotic systems. The practical value can be used in the reading of theoretical linguistics courses, English and Russian lexicology, intercultural communication theory, cultural studies and sociolinguistics special courses, as well as classes in English and Russian as foreign languages.*

Keywords: *physiological, psychological, linguoconceptology, integrity, hierarchy, consciousness, violations, justify, referential-denotational.*

ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРНАЯ И СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНАЯ АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ КОНЦЕПТОВ «ЗДОРОВЬЕ» И «БОЛЕЗНЬ» В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Аннотация: *данная статья посвящена представлениям диалектики о связи языковых и экстралингвистических явлений, а также разработанным в современной лингвистике методологиям и способам их описания. Лингвокультурологические исследования в отношении понятий «здоровье» и «болезнь» в английском и русском языках показывают различия в культурно-ценностной иерархии двух обществ, «здоровье» и «болезнь» представляют собой ярко выраженные дуальные языковые семиотические системы, используются при чтении курсов теоретического языкознания, английской и русской лексикологии, теории межкультурной коммуникации, спецкурсов культурологии и социолингвистики, а также на занятиях по английскому и русскому языкам как иностранным.*

Ключевые слова: *физиологическое, психологическое, лингвоконцептология, целостность, иерархия, сознание, нарушения, обоснование, референциально-денотативное.*

The problems of a modern person's physiological and psychological state occupy a significant place in his life; the concepts of health and disease are actively reflected in our linguistic consciousness and communicative behavior, despite their linguocultural specificity remaining poorly understood, due to their increasing medical and sociocultural relevance; both general and specific features are inherent in English and Russian language worldviews; their systemic comparison description in relation to the notions of "health" and "disease" has not yet been carried out, as far as we are aware:

1) In English and Russian linguocultures, the notions of "health" and "illness" are complexly structured mental formations that include conceptual, figurative, and value indications that partially overlap and diverge;

2) Differences in the hierarchy of values in English and Russian societies account for the national and cultural peculiarity of the notions "health" and "illness" in the comparable languages.

3) In the national conceptual regions of the English and Russian languages, the words "health" and "illness" are clearly expressed dual linguistic semiotic system [1, p. 896].

In Russian and English awareness, the major material of the notions "health" and "illness" is simplified to the following essential features:

a) "The integrity of the organism" - "violation of the integrity of the organism," "the stability of the functioning of the human body" - "instability of the functioning of the human body," "human strength" - "human weakness";

b) permanent associations of health with natural phenomena (in particular, wood, stone, sun, light, fire, water, soil), with cultural objects, which are attributed by man to signals of integrity and beauty; The disease is associated with natural phenomena (natural disasters), the mythologeme "devil," black color, the enemy, and cultural items that carry marks of humiliation and disgrace on the figurative side of the concept of "disease";

c) Both notions' importance resides in the acknowledgment of a person's physiological and psychological state as the most significant part of his life, as well as the resultant system of priorities for his behavior (observance of

hygiene standards, a healthy lifestyle, etc.). While health is associated primarily with the well-being of relatives in the Russian linguistic culture, a bath as a way to prevent illness, and an appeal to God and otherworldly forces for help in maintaining health in the compared linguocultures;

d) Russians, in comparison to the British, show a greater inclination to less intensive work as a way to maintain health. The examination and comparison of definitions of illness in two languages - English and Russian - leads us to the conclusion that the meanings of the words disease, illness, disease, and illness are nearly identical. According to data from explanatory dictionaries, this is a violation of the body's normal functioning, i.e. any deviation from health or a specific destructive process with a defined source and symptoms. In the lexicographic data, there is a difference in the naming of different types of body damage in two linguocultures: the English definitions of disease and illness emphasize the absence of injury caused by an accident; mechanical, thermal, and similar, whereas there are no such clarifications in Russian interpretations of the disease.

People have tried to justify their difficult circumstances from the beginning of time. His initial attempts to understand the disease's causes were legendary in nature. As a result, both people's mythologies mirror the disease's mythologeme of "evil emanating from the otherworldly (lower) world": among the Slavs, this evil is personified by demons, particularly in female guises, while among the British, it is represented by tree-dwelling fairies. It's worth noting that such personification can be found in a variety of metaphorical folklore models and, more broadly, prior writings in both languages [2, p. 212]. The causes of human sickness are ethnoculturally marked: in Russian society, disease is seen as a result of (hard) physical labor, intoxication, and bad medical care, whereas in English society, hunger and nervous strain are recognized. The methods for preventing the sickness are also culturally specific: a bath, hardening, and a pleasant mood in Russian society, respectively. According to British and Russian perspectives, eating healthy food is a guarantee of good health. According to previous literature, cheese, bread, onions, and apples are emblems of healthy English eating, whereas Russians' gastronomic preferences include porridge, cabbage soup, cabbage, radish, kvass, onion, and garlic, in addition to bread.

The terms "health" and "illness" are examples of dual notions, in which the presence of one implies the presence of the other. Both concepts are nonparametric concepts with a significant value component: the value side of both concepts is the recognition of a person's physiological and psychological state as the most important aspect of his life, as well as the resulting system of priorities for his behavior (hygiene, healthy lifestyle, etc.).

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