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TYPOLOGY OF TEXTS IN MEDICAL DISCOURSE AND COGNITIVE-COMMUNICATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF TERMS

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Abstract: This article examines the formation and functioning of terms within medical discourse based on a cognitive-discursive approach. Drawing on the anthropocentric paradigm of modern linguistics, the study explores terminology in relation to human speech and cognitive activity. The article analyzes the mechanisms of terminologization of linguistic signs, as well as the processes of conceptualization and verbalization of notions. In particular, the unique dialogic nature of medical texts and the tools providing implicit communication between the author and the reader are discussed. The research highlights not only the nominative (naming) function of terms but also their cognitive-methodological function and their role in professional linguistic consciousness, specifically at the levels of "textemes" and "textual fragments." Furthermore, the article substantiates that medical discourse, unlike other scientific fields, possesses high modal saturation (with a statistical indicator of up to 13%). This indicates that terms serve as the primary framework in logical-argumentative connection and the verbalization of scientific conclusions.

Keywords: Medical terminology, discourse, cognitive linguistics, terminologization, metaphor, term, medical text.

Introduction. The anthropocentric approach in modern linguistics necessitates studying linguistic phenomena in close connection with the human factor, their speech strategies, and cognitive activity. Within this paradigm, medical discourse manifests not merely as a system of rigid terms, but as a unique space for implicit dialogic communication between the author and the reader. In the field of medicine, centuries-old traditional knowledge is integrated with the most modern innovative research methods; this process ensures not only the constant renewal of the field's terminology but also increases its functional load in text construction.

Describing the process of terminologization in medical discourse is one of the pressing issues of today, as terms in this field are not merely nominative units but form the basis of logical-argumentative connection. Research shows that medical texts are distinguished by their high modal saturation compared to other scientific fields (such as physics, mathematics, chemistry). In particular, an average of 13 percent of sentences within a medical text are linked with introductory-modal tools, which is several times higher than in economics or exact sciences.

Such a high indicator is explained by the need to constantly evaluate the degree of probability and reliability of knowledge in the medical field. From this perspective, the functioning of terms at the level of "textemes" and "textual fragments," and revealing their cognitive mechanisms in transmitting scientific information, determines the scientific significance of the article.

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Research Methods: In addition to general scientific methods such as systems analysis, modeling, and statistical analysis, specific linguistic methods were employed to reveal the text-generating potential of linguistic units. These include:

- **Componential and Definitional Analysis:** Used to determine the semantic structure and lexical meanings of terms.
- **Cognitive-Discursive Analysis:** Served to study the functional activity of medical terms within the text and their formation as "concept-images" in linguistic consciousness.
- **Context-Appositional Analysis:** Utilized to identify the mutual motivational connection of terms at the level of "textemes" and "textual fragments," as well as their role in forming the textual framework.
- **Comparative-Statistical Analysis:** Applied to compare medical texts with other types of scientific discourse (physics, economics, chemistry) regarding their differentiation in terms of modal-introductory tools.

Research Materials: The empirical base of the study comprised the following sources:

- **Medical Texts:** 3,000 metaphorical contexts selected from medical literature in the Uzbek language.
- **Chronological Sources:** Fundamental monographs and scientific articles published between 2001 and 2024, covering the formative period of immunology and general medicine.
- **Lexicographical Sources:** Over 50 various dictionaries (explanatory, encyclopedic, terminological, and translation) that served to trace the etymology and semantic evolution of terms.
- **Syntactic Units:** In addition to individual terms, inter-sentential linking tools and introductory-modal constructions, which ensure the logical-semantic integrity of the text, were included as analysis material.

Results and Discussion. The research findings indicate that the process of terminologization in medical discourse comprises a three-stage systemic model implemented not only through linguistic units but also via cognitive-discursive mechanisms:

1. Term Assimilation (Formation of the Mental Lexicon): In this stage, core concepts are embedded in the linguistic consciousness as "concept-images" and integrated into the specialist's knowledge system.
2. Term Creation (Text Generation Process): Terms enter a dynamic state within the text, forming "textemes" and "textual fragments." At this stage, terms do not merely convey information but also shape the logical framework of the text.
3. Term Fixation (Metalinguistic Activity): The consolidation of the terminological system in both linguistic and professional consciousness through rigorous rules.

The study identified the decisive role of metaphor in conceptualizing medical knowledge. Cognitive models such as "Disease is an enemy" proved to be the basis for the formation of new concepts. In this process, introductory-modal tools play a vital role in determining the reliability level of metaphorical conclusions (for example, *"perhaps this process is of a pathological nature"*).

In relation to the implicit dialogic nature of medical texts, the following results are of particular importance:

- Logical Consistency: The linking of terms in medical discourse is more saturated with tools of gradation and argumentation compared to other fields.
- Statistical Differentiation: The proportion of modal tools in inter-sentential linking within medical texts is 13%, which is 4–6 times higher than in the exact sciences. This proves

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that the category of "reliability of knowledge" occupies a central place in the linguistic consciousness of medical professionals.

As a result of associative experiments, it was revealed that patients and medical professionals have different perceptions of the same term. This demonstrates that professional knowledge transforms a person's linguistic consciousness not only at the lexical level but also at the syntactic-communicative level: a specialist does not merely use a term but connects it to a specific chain of logical-modal relationships (a system of textemes).

Conclusion and Recommendations.

Based on the analysis, the following final conclusions have been reached:

- Cognitive-Discursive Complexity of Terminologization: This process is not merely the systematization of vocabulary units, but a complex system that integrates language, text, and the human mental lexicon. Medical terms form "textemes" and "textual fragments" within the text, not only transmitting information but also shaping the logical-argumentative framework of the text.
- The Functional Role of Metaphor: Metaphor is a key mechanism ensuring constant renewal in medicine. Along with systematizing new concepts, it reveals the dialogic nature of medical discourse and serves to conceptualize complex pathological processes in the professional's mind.
- Modal-Logical Saturation: Medical discourse is distinguished from other scientific fields by its high modal saturation (13%). This confirms that the functioning of terms is always inextricably linked with subjective-objective evaluation, the determination of reliability levels, and tools of logical consistency (gradation, conclusion).

Recommendations:

- In the Educational System: In medical higher education institutions, a cognitive-discursive model and the analysis of inter-textual linking tools should be utilized in teaching terminology. This would not only increase students' vocabulary but also develop their clinical thinking and their ability to present scientific information logically and argumentatively.
- In the Field of Lexicography: In compiling modern medical dictionaries, it is recommended to reflect not only the static lexical meaning of terms but also their dynamic characteristics in text, contextual synonymy, and the logical chains (communicative potential) they form with other terms.
- In Scientific Communication: Attention should be paid to the correct use of introductory-modal tools to improve the speech culture of medical professionals. This ensures the accuracy of scientific conclusions and the effectiveness of "author-reader" communication in medical discourse

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