



Linguistic-Semantic Investigation of the Disease "Deafness" in the Uzbek, Russian and English Languages

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Abstract. Mankind has emerged that people are interested in improving the health of themselves and their loved ones, prolonging their lives, and for this they have spared both material and spiritual resources. Because only a healthy person can feel the full pleasure of life. That is why medical vocabulary has been and continues to be actively used not only by representatives of the medical field, but also among ordinary people. These phenomena have not escaped the notice of linguists and have always attracted them. Work on many studies in medical terminology has not yet stopped.

In this article, we want to investigate the use of the term deafness in the figurative meaning and briefly describe the symptoms of the disease. Thus, we planned to determine lexical-semantic features of the term in the Uzbek, Russian, and English languages, whether there is a similarity to the disease condition when the term deafness is used in the figurative sense.

Key words: deafness, figurative meaning, derivative, karlik, глухота

In the article, we want to analyze cases of deafness being used in a figurative sense. Before determining the literal meaning of the term, we would like to consider the definitions of this disease in medical dictionaries.

In Uzbek medical dictionary: Ўзбек тилида: Карлик, гаранглик – мутлақо эшитмаслик ёки эшитишнинг сўзни англаб бўлмайдиган даражада пастлаб кетиши. Карлик туғма ва ҳаётда орттирилган бўлиши мумкин. Туғма карликка бола туғилаётганда эшитув нервнинг зазарланиши, ички қулоқ ёки эшитув нервнинг ирсий ёки она юқумли касалликлар (грипп ва ҳ.к.) билан оғриши натижасида ривожланмай қолиши, шунингдек ҳомиладорлик даврида, хусусан унинг биринчи ойларида онанинг турли дорилар ё спиртли ичимликлар ичиши сабаб бўлади. Ҳаётда орттирилган карлик ўрта ва ички қулоқ, эшитув нерви ёки бош миё эшитув марказининг яллиғланиши касаллилари, баъзи инфекция касалликлар асорати, шунингдек зарарли омиллар (масалан, шовқин) натижасида келиб чиқиши мумкин. [1] (Deafness - complete lack of hearing or a decrease in hearing to the extent that words cannot be understood. Deafness can be congenital or acquired. Congenital deafness is caused by damage to the auditory nerve at birth, underdevelopment of the inner ear or auditory nerve as a result of hereditary or maternal infectious diseases (flu, etc.), as well as the mother's consumption of various drugs or alcohol during pregnancy, especially in its



The Peerian Journal

Open Access | Peer Reviewed

Volume 12, November, 2022.

Website: www.peerianjournal.com

ISSN (E): 2788-0303

Email: editor@peerianjournal.com

first months. Acquired deafness in life can be caused by inflammatory diseases of the middle and inner ear, the auditory nerve or the auditory center of the brain, complications of some infectious diseases, as well as harmful factors (for example, noise.)

In Russian medical dictionary: *Глухота – частичная или полная потеря слуха одним или обоими ушами. Кондуктивная глухота развивается в результате дефекта проведения звука из наружного уха во внутреннее. Этот дефект может быть связан с перфорацией барабанной перепонки, наличием жидкости в среднем ухе или его инфекционным поражением, или повреждением слуховых косточек. Нейросенсорная или перцептивная глухота может развиваться в результате повреждения улитки внутреннего уха, слухового нерва или слуховых центров головного мозга. Она может быть врожденной. У взрослых этот вид глухоты нередко бывает связан с травмой, каким-либо заболеванием или длительным воздействием громких звуков; прогрессирующая нейросенсорная глухота пресбиакузис чаще всего развивается у людей с возрастом [2].* (Deafness is partial or complete loss of hearing in one or both ears. Conductive deafness results from a defect in the conduction of sound from the outer ear to the inner ear. This defect may be due to a perforated tympanic membrane, fluid or infection in the middle ear, or damage to the ossicles. Sensorineural or perceptual deafness can develop as a result of damage to the cochlea of the inner ear, the auditory nerve, or the auditory centers of the brain. It may be congenital. In adults, this type of deafness is often associated with trauma, some kind of disease, or prolonged exposure to loud sounds; progressive sensorineural deafness presbycusis most often develops in people with age)

In English medical dictionary: *Deafness: Partial or complete hearing loss. Levels of hearing impairment vary from a mild to a total loss of hearing. Elderly adults suffer most often from hearing loss. The most common cause of hearing loss in children is otitis media. A substantial number of hearing impairments are caused by environmental factors such as noise, drugs, and toxins. Deafness can also result from inherited disorders [3].*

In all three languages, we see that deafness is defined as complete or partial loss of hearing. After the analysis of medical explanations, we determine the figurative meanings of the terms deafness through the analysis of non-medical texts. We divided the term deafness into the following semantic components:

- 1) disease;
- 2) related to the ear;
- 3) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 4) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 5) misunderstanding.

After defining the semantic components, we are going to analyze the term deafness using Uzbek texts.

1- example. *Шаҳардан чиққан комсомоллар орадан икки соат ўтгандан сўнг жамоаларга тақсим қилинди. Саидий яна бир комсомол билан шу ерда ишлаб турган комиссиянинг ихтиёрида қолди. Шериги кечгача ишга киришиб кетди, Саидий эса умрида ўйин тушмаган, аммо кўпчиликнинг зўри билан ноилож ўртага чиққан кишидай нима қилишини билмас, қизарар эди. Бунинг устига, ерсиз деҳқонларнинг ислохотни ўтказишга ёрдамчи гуруҳидан кўп кишилар турли*



The Peerian Journal

Open Access | Peer Reviewed

Volume 12, November, 2022.

Website: www.peerianjournal.com

ISSN (E): 2788-0303

Email: editor@peerianjournal.com

саволлар бериб уни гаранг қилишар эди [4]. (Two hours later, the Komsomol left the city and were divided into teams. Saidi and another Komsomol remained at the disposal of the commission working here. His partner went to work until late, and Saidi was blushing like a person who has never danced in his life, but who has been reluctantly faced with the force of many people. On top of that, many people from the Landless Peasants' Reform Support Group were doing him deaf with various questions.)

Through the phrase "... many people were doing him deaf with various questions " in the text, we can understand the situation where the character was asked many questions and could not understand which one to hear and which one to answer. So, in this sentence, it is observed that the third meaning of the term "garang" (deafness) appears.

- 1) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 2) misunderstanding;
- 3) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 4) related to the ear;
- 5) disease.

2- example. – *Мана, қўйишга қўйгандан кейин, боласини ҳам боқиб олсин. Мен умримни бола боқиб хазон қилмайман. Керак бўлса ўзи боқсин. Итдан бўлган қурвонликка ярамас! – деди-да, болани менга тутқизиб, жаҳду жад билан кўчага чиқиб кетди. Мен болани кўтарганча ағрайиб қолдим. Нима қилиш керак? Агар: “Ҳой биродарлар, бу хотин менинг хотиним эмас. Мен ёлланиб уни қўйдим, боланинг ҳам ҳали қиз-ўғиллигини билмайман”, десам балога қоламан. Балки жиноий масъулиятга тортарлар. Гарангсиб қолдим [5]. (After putting, let her take care of the child. I will not waste my life raising children. Let her raise herself if necessary. Dog's child cannot be accepted as kurbonlik (sacrifice)! - she said, handing the baby to me, she hurriedly went out into the street. I felt pain as I picked up the child. What to do? If I say: "Hey brothers, this woman is not my wife. I hired her, and I don't know whether the child is a boy or a girl. Maybe I will be criminally responsible. I got deaf)*

Through the sentence "I got deaf" in this text, we can see that the main character of the play is dumbfounded, not knowing what to do. It can be concluded that in this example, the fourth and fifth meanings of the term "deafness" are being highlighted.

- 1) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 2) misunderstanding;
- 3) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 4) related to the ear;
- 5) disease.

3- example. *Саидий кўп катта кишилар билан танишди, суҳбатда бўлди, ҳатто ичди; бир вақтлар ўзгаларининг мумтозлик сирлари билан гаранг қилган кишилар билан энди улфатчилик қилади. Шундай бўлгандан кейин нега у Мунисхон*



The Peerian Journal

Open Access | Peer Reviewed

Volume 12, November, 2022.

Website: www.peerianjournal.com

ISSN (E): 2788-0303

Email: editor@peerianjournal.com

тўғрисида тек турсин?[6]. (Saidi got to know many important people, had a conversation, even drank; he is now snobbish with those who once did deaf others with the secrets of classicism. After that, why should not he talk about Munishkhan?)

In this example, we can see that the term deaf "... those who once did deaf others with the secrets of classicism..." is about the poetic, lofty thoughts of people who were once highly respected by the character, which ordinary people do not understand. So, in this text, the fifth meaning of the term "deafness" appears.

- 1) misunderstanding;
- 2) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 3) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 4) related to the ear;
- 5) disease.

4- example. *Қурвонбибининг аччиғи келди:*

– “Эчкига ўлим, қассобга ёғ!” Мен ўлолмай гарангман, сиз ҳадеб куласиз. Ҳа, эшонбувамга айтолмайманми?

– Ҳа, айт! Айт бориб! – деди сўфи яна кулиб туриб. – Аблахлигингни туримизга ҳам кўрсат, Фитна! [7] (Grandmother Kurvanbibi got angry:

- "Death to the goat, fat to the butcher!" I'm deaf almost dying, you are Laughing. Well, can't I tell my grandmother?

- Yes, say it! Say it! - said Sufi laughing again. - Show your stupidity to our old man, Fitna!)

With the phrase "... I'm deaf almost dying..." in this conversation we can see that the hero does not know what to do. So, we can assume that the concept of not being able to assess events correctly is being highlighted in this sentence.

- 1) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 2) misunderstanding;
- 3) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 4) related to the ear;
- 5) disease.

As a result of our analysis, we found the following:

- the term “garanglik” is used in the Uzbek language in a figurative meaning;
- figurative meaning mainly occurs through the emergence of meanings such as not being able to assess events correctly, misunderstanding and confusion;
- in Uzbek oral speech, the term "garang" is used to strengthen the objection to a reality and give a critical assessment, as well as the meaning of a person's confusion as a result of not hearing well.

At the next stage of our research, we would like to determine figurative meanings of the term “deafness” in Russian. For this purpose, we use the texts from the corpus of the Russian language.



The Peerian Journal

Open Access | Peer Reviewed

Volume 12, November, 2022.

Website: www.peerianjournal.com

ISSN (E): 2788-0303

Email: editor@peerianjournal.com

In Russian, deafness is called “глухота” (glukhota). We divided the term into following semantic components:

- 1) disease;
- 2) related to the ear;
- 3) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 4) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 5) misunderstanding;
- 6) silence.

1- example. *Самый был сейчас сон. Глухота и немота вокруг. Марвич блуждал во мраке, перебирал руками штакетник, за которым надрывались невидимые яростные псы [8].* (That was the same dream. Deafness and dumbness all around. Marwich wandered in the darkness, fingering the picket fence, behind which invisible furious dogs tore themselves)

Through the sentence "Deafness and dumbness all around " in this text, we can see that there is an emphasis on silence around, the absence of any noise. As we can see, the meaning of silence, which is not found in the term “garanglik” in Uzbek, is emerging in Russian.

- 1) silence;
- 2) misunderstanding;
- 3) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 4) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 5) related to the ear;
- 6) disease.

2- example. *Становится ходячей статуей. Наступает глухота, а следом сумасшествие. На полотнах Фрэнсиса Бэкона дождь – не редкость [8].* (Becomes a walking statue. Deafness sets in, followed by madness. On the canvases of Francis Bacon, rain is not uncommon)

Through this example, " Deafness sets in, followed by madness" in the sentence, we can see that the character of the novel becomes like a statue, and later reaches the level of madness. In fact, the determination of the semantic component is complicated in this sentence. We have come to the conclusion that through the sentence about first deafness and then madness, the meaning of loss of orientation due to hearing loss is emerging.

- 1) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 2) misunderstanding;
- 3) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 4) related to the ear;
- 5) silence.
- 6) disease.



The Peerian Journal

Open Access | Peer Reviewed

Volume 12, November, 2022.

Website: www.peerianjournal.com

ISSN (E): 2788-0303

Email: editor@peerianjournal.com

- 3- *example. Небо над ним зияло серой мглой в каких-то дымчатых перьях. Глухота его распространилась на весь мир. Ни шороха, ни дуновения ветра, ни крика птиц [8].* (The sky above him gaped with a gray haze in some kind of smoky feathers. His deafness spread throughout the world. Not a rustle, not a breath of wind, not a cry of birds.)

The phrase "His deafness spread throughout the world " in this example can be translated as the silence spread to the whole world. "Not a rustle, not a breath of wind, not a cry of birds" in the next sentence, about the absence of any sound, even the singing of birds. So, in this example, the meaning silence of the term.

- 1) silence;
- 2) misunderstanding;
- 3) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 4) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 5) related to the ear;
- 6) disease.

- 4- *example. Остро припомнив особенно острые пассажи семейных отношений в то время, например, как жена шарахалась по всяким литературным и художественным тусовкам, считая себя почему-то личностью творческой, или как она в течение года почти раз в неделю уходила жить к матери, Игорь пришел к выводу, что вся его нынешняя эмоциональная глухота, которая помогает ему переживать его теперешнюю работу, родом из того времени [8].* (Acutely remembering especially sharp passages of family relations at that time, for example, how his wife shied away from all sorts of literary and artistic parties, considering herself for some reason a creative person, or how she went to live with her mother almost once a week for a year, Igor came to the conclusion that all of his current emotional deafness, which helps him to experience his current work, comes from that time).

The statement "all of his current emotional deafness" in this example means the character's emotional deafness in relation to the negative realities that have happened and are happening in his life. So, we can conclude that in this example, the fourth of the 6 meanings of the term "глухота" is appearing.

- 1) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 2) misunderstanding;
- 3) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 4) related to the ear;
- 5) silence;
- 6) disease.

- 5- *Странная глухота и слепота глазастого детства к домашнему окружению: я не помню этого события, хоть мне и было тогда уже лет пять – изрядная дылда [8].* (The strange deafness and blindness of a big-eyed childhood to the home environment: I



The Peerian Journal

Open Access | Peer Reviewed

Volume 12, November, 2022.

Website: www.peerianjournal.com

ISSN (E): 2788-0303

Email: editor@peerianjournal.com

don't remember this event, even though I was already five years old at that time - a fair tall one.)

Through the phrase "... The strange deafness and blindness of a big-eyed childhood..." in this example, we can understand that we are talking about the condition of not being able to evaluate the events happening around in childhood. So, we can conclude that in this example, the fourth of the 6 semantic components of the term "глухота" is emerging.

- 1) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 2) misunderstanding;
- 3) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 4) silence.
- 5) related to the ear;
- 6) disease.

6- *Неотзывчивость времени терзала капельмейстера. Глухота питерских улиц убивала его...* [8] (The unresponsiveness of time tormented the Kapellmeister. The deafness of St. Petersburg streets was killing him...)

In this sentence, we can see that it is talking about the silence in the streets of Peter through the sentence "The deafness of St. Petersburg streets...". So, in this example, the meaning of silence is appearing.

- 1) silence;
- 2) misunderstanding;
- 3) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 4) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 5) related to the ear;
- 6) disease.

7- *Нет уж, всеобщая слепота и глухота нашему кругу знакомств никогда не грозила* [8]. (No, universal blindness and deafness have never threatened our circle of acquaintances.)

Through the statement "... universal blindness and deafness..." in this example, we can see that people in a certain society did not have negative concepts such as being inattentive to the surrounding realities and not being able to evaluate events. In this example, we can conclude that the fourth meaning of the term "глухота" is emerging.

- 1) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 2) misunderstanding;
- 3) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 4) silence.
- 5) related to the ear;
- 6) disease.



The Peerian Journal

Open Access | Peer Reviewed

Volume 12, November, 2022.

Website: www.peerianjournal.com

ISSN (E): 2788-0303

Email: editor@peerianjournal.com

Analyzing the term “глухота” with the help of Russian texts, we determined the following:

- the term “глухота”, i.e. deafness, is used in the Russian language in a figurative meaning;
- in Russian, there is a meaning “silence’, which is not found in Uzbek;
- the figurative meaning is mainly carried out by highlighting the semantic components of silence and not being able to assess events correctly.

At the next stage of our research, we would like to determine the state of expression of the term “deafness” in English. Based on the above medical explanations of deafness, we divided the term into the following semantic components:

- 1) disease;
- 2) related to the ear;
- 3) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 4) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 5) misunderstanding;
- 6) silence.

After identifying the meanings, we will analyze the cases of their use in English texts and oral speech and determine their figurative meanings.

- 1- *example. “None of us will get any thanks” murmured one of his aides, sotto voce. “The marshal least of all.” Most commanders would have been afflicted with convenient deafness at that moment, but Davout rounded on the speaker at once. “Any more talk like that,” he snarled, “and you’ll find yourself on a charge for disaffection.” [9]*

In this example, we can see that through the phrase “...convenient deafness...”, it is pointed out that certain commanders in the novel made themselves unable to hear, misunderstand. In this sentence, the fifth meaning of the term deafness is highlighted.

- 1) misunderstanding;
- 2) related to the ear;
- 3) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 4) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 5) silence;
- 5) disease.

- 2- *Ashi found herself rooted to the spot in disbelief as she watched the thrashing legs of her daughter. While in her head the urgent sounds of the traffic had become a strangely muted cacophony, shutting her into a world of sudden deafness [9].*

Through the phrase “...world of sudden deafness...” in this text, we can understand that the character of the work was under the influence of strong fear and excitement, and as a result, the whole world seemed to be silent. So, as we can see in this sentence, the meaning of silence is emerging.

- 1) silence;



The Peerian Journal

Open Access | Peer Reviewed

Volume 12, November, 2022.

Website: www.peerianjournal.com

ISSN (E): 2788-0303

Email: editor@peerianjournal.com

- 2) misunderstanding;
- 3) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 4) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 5) related to the ear;
- 6) disease.

3- *The streets themselves looked surprised, holding their breath in an anxious hush – a hush which is perhaps the strangest thing about the snow. As you look at the street, seeing movement and hearing none, you feel as if an unnatural deafness had come upon you [9].*

Through the sentence "unnatural deafness had come upon you" in this example, we can see the character's reference to the unusual silence in the streets. So, in this sentence, the concept of silence appear.

- 1) silence;
- 2) misunderstanding;
- 3) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 4) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 5) related to the ear;
- 6) disease.

4- *"Mr Hunter, you're early," she said again, in her best "No-nonsense voice". "As you can see, I'm not quite ready. If you could wait downstairs..." But the deafness must have been catching. "I know how women hate trying to dress when they don't know where they're going," he said, as though that explained it all. "So I thought I would come round a little early, in case you needed advice. That dress is great, by the way. Just right. Though it seems a shame to cover up what's underneath..." [9]*

Through the sentence "But the deafness must have been catching" in this example, we can feel the negative reaction to the fact that the hero of the play expressed his opinion as if he did not hear the speaker's words. We have come to the conclusion that the third theme of the term deafness is emerging in this text.

- 1) loss of orientation due to hearing loss;
- 2) related to the ear;
- 3) misunderstanding;
- 4) not being able to assess events correctly;
- 5) silence;
- 6) disease.

Analyzing the term Deafness using English texts, we found the following:

- the term deafness is used figuratively in English;
- in English, like in Russian, the term deafness has the meaning of silence, which is not found in Uzbek;
- the figurative meaning is mainly carried out by highlighting the semantic components such as silence, misunderstanding and loss of orientation due to hearing loss.



The Peerian Journal

Open Access | Peer Reviewed

Volume 12, November, 2022.

Website: www.peerianjournal.com

ISSN (E): 2788-0303

Email: editor@peerianjournal.com

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