

**CRITICAL REVIEW OF “DERIVATION OF LEXICAL UNITS RELATED TO FOLK MEDICINE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES”**

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*This article, titled "Derivation of Lexical Units Related to Folk Medicine in English and Uzbek Languages" by R. Khujakulov, explores the connection between language and culture through the lens of folk medicine terminology. The author analyzes morphological processes, etymological origins, and cultural influences to demonstrate how English and Uzbek languages have developed distinct yet interconnected vocabularies for traditional healing practices. The article employs a comparative approach to identify similarities and differences in the formation and usage of folk medicine terms, aiming to illuminate the cultural and historical contexts that shape linguistic expression. The research contributes to a deeper understanding of the linguistic and cultural tapestry woven within folk medicine practices.*

**INTRODUCTION.** Language, a dynamic and ever-evolving system, serves as a mirror reflecting the cultural, historical, and social aspects of a society. Lexical units, the building blocks of language, are particularly susceptible to cultural and historical influences. This article delves into the derivation of lexical units related to folk medicine in English and Uzbek, two languages with distinct linguistic and cultural backgrounds. By examining the

intricate relationship between language and culture, the author sheds light on the fascinating world of folk medicine terminology.

### **Theoretical Framework**

The article establishes a foundation for understanding the derivation of lexical units by introducing three crucial theoretical frameworks:

1. **Morphology:** This branch of linguistics dissects the structure of words, encompassing the formation of words through affixation (prefixes, suffixes), compounding, and conversion (Khujakulov, 2023).

2. **Etymology:** This field delves into the origin and historical development of words, providing insights into the evolution of language (Khujakulov, 2023).

3. **Cultural Linguistics:** This interdisciplinary field explores the intricate relationship between language and culture, highlighting how cultural elements influence language use (Khujakulov, 2023).

### **Derivation of Folk Medicine Terms in English**

English, a Germanic language, boasts a rich history of word formation through various morphological processes. Many terms associated with folk medicine stem from Old English, Latin, and Greek roots. The author provides illustrative examples:

- **Herbalism:** Derived from the Latin word "herba" meaning "herb" (Khujakulov, 2023).

- **Homeopathy:** A compound word formed by combining "homeo-" (similar) and "pathos" (suffering) (Khujakulov, 2023).

The article further showcases how compounding and affixation contribute to the lexicon of folk medicine in English. Examples include:

- **Herbal remedy:** A compound term combining "herbal" and "remedy" (Khujakulov, 2023).

- **Homeopathic:** An adjective derived from "homeopathy" (Khujakulov, 2023).

- **Aromatherapy:** A compound word combining "aroma" and "therapy" (Khujakulov, 2023).

- **Natural remedy:** A compound term combining "natural" and "remedy" (Khujakulov, 2023).

### **Derivation of Folk Medicine Terms in Uzbek**

Uzbek, belonging to the Turkic language family, possesses its unique system of word formation. Many folk medicine terms in Uzbek are derived from Turkic roots, often through affixation and compounding, as exemplified by the following:

- **O't-o'lan:** A compound word meaning "herb-medicine," formed by combining two root words (Khujakulov, 2023).
- **Qizilmiya:** A compound word meaning "red herb," referring to a specific medicinal plant (Khujakulov, 2023).
- **Dorivor o'simlik:** A compound phrase meaning "medicinal plant," combining two nouns (Khujakulov, 2023).
- **O'simlik davosi:** A compound phrase meaning "plant medicine" (Khujakulov, 2023).

The article also highlights the role of affixation in Uzbek folk medicine terminology, although specific examples are not provided.

### Conclusion

This analysis of "Derivation of Lexical Units Related to Folk Medicine in English and Uzbek Languages" by R. Khujakulov underscores the intricate relationship between language, culture, and medical practices. By examining the morphological and etymological underpinnings of folk medicine terminology in these two distinct linguistic and cultural contexts, the study reveals how language reflects and shapes cultural beliefs, values, and experiences surrounding health and healing.

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