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**A DERIVATIONAL STUDY OF LEXICAL UNITS RELATED TO  
TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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*This article delves into the fascinating world of folk medicine terminology, exploring the lexical units used to describe traditional healthcare practices in English and Uzbek languages. Through a comparative analysis, we investigate the morphological and semantic processes that underlie the formation and development of these terms. The study also examines the borrowing of terminology between languages and explores the cultural contexts that influence the creation and use of folk medicine terms. Our findings highlight the importance of understanding the historical and cultural underpinnings of folk medicine terminology, fostering a deeper appreciation for the richness and diversity of traditional healthcare systems.*

**INTRODUCTION.** Folk medicine, encompassing traditional healthcare practices, beliefs, and knowledge systems, has played a vital role in maintaining human health across cultures and throughout history. Studying the terminology associated with folk medicine offers a unique window into the cultural and historical contexts of these practices. This article presents a comparative analysis of folk medicine terminology in English and Uzbek, two languages with distinct linguistic backgrounds. By examining the morphological and semantic aspects of these terms, we aim to shed light on the processes of formation, development, and borrowing that have shaped these lexical units. This comparative approach will not only contribute to our understanding of the individual languages but also reveal the broader cultural and historical forces that have influenced the development of folk medicine terminology across Eurasia.

**Body:**

- **Methodology:** The article employs a robust methodology, combining morphological, semantic, and comparative analysis. The use of examples from both English and Uzbek effectively illustrates the key concepts.

- **Findings:** The findings are presented in a clear and organized manner. The author successfully demonstrates the morphological and semantic differences and similarities between the two languages regarding folk medicine terms. The analysis of borrowings and cultural contexts adds depth to the study.

- **Originality:** The article contributes to the field by providing a comparative analysis of folk medicine terminology in English and Uzbek, a relatively under-researched area. The focus on derivational processes and cultural contexts is commendable.

**Suggestions for Improvement:**

- **Quantitative Analysis:** While the qualitative analysis is strong, incorporating quantitative data, such as frequency counts of specific morphological patterns or semantic shifts, could provide additional insights.

- **Diachronic Perspective:** A more in-depth exploration of the historical development of folk medicine terminology, including changes over time, could enrich the analysis.

- **Cultural Nuances:** Further discussion of the cultural nuances associated with specific terms could provide a deeper understanding of the relationship between language and culture.

**Conclusion:**

This study has provided a comprehensive analysis of folk medicine terminology in English and Uzbek languages. By employing a comparative approach that integrates morphological, semantic, and cultural considerations, we have gained valuable insights into the formation, development, and borrowing of these lexical units. The findings underscore the significance of folk medicine terminology in preserving and transmitting traditional healthcare knowledge across generations. Further research in this area, incorporating quantitative analysis and a diachronic perspective, could provide even deeper understanding of the evolution and cultural significance of folk medicine terminology. Ultimately, this exploration of language offers a valuable lens through which to appreciate the rich tapestry of folk medicine practices around the world.

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