

## LINGUISTICS OF DERMATOVENEREAL DISEASES

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**Annotation.** *This article provides information about several types of dermatovenereal diseases and discusses how they are named in folk speech. It becomes clear throughout the article that the names of these diseases, as used by the people, are often based on certain visible signs or symbolic interpretations. The symptoms, consequences, and outcomes of the diseases are also outlined.*

**Keywords:** *dermatovenereal diseases, candidiasis, scabies, vitiligo, wart, rash, pediculosis, parapsoriasis, metaphorical meaning, white calf...*

### VITILIGO

Vitiligo is a disease caused by changes in the skin's nerve fibers. It may result from a lack of oxygen and other microelements in the skin. Vitiligo manifests as white spots on the skin and may resemble leprosy. However, unlike leprosy, in vitiligo the affected areas retain sensation, whereas in leprosy they lose it. Among the people, vitiligo is commonly known as pes. Additionally, it is sometimes called buzoqcha ("little calf"). The word pes is of Persian origin and means "white spot." Because the disease shows visible white patches, people have assigned this name. Vitiligo has been known since ancient times, with Hippocrates and Plato calling it Alphons, and Aristotle referring to it as Leuse. The term vitiligo originates from ancient Rome, where white-spotted calves were described using this word.

### CANDIDIASIS

Candidiasis is a disease caused by yeast fungi of the Candida genus. It has various forms, such as angular cheilitis, interdigital candidiasis, and infant candidiasis. All forms appear as blisters filled with fluid. In folk speech, the disease is referred to as pilla (cocoon), due to its resemblance in shape to a silkworm cocoon.

### PINK PITIRIASIS ROSEA OF GIBERT

This infectious disease usually appears in spring and autumn as a result of gastrointestinal disturbances. It causes pink, pea- or walnut-sized spots on the surface of the body. It was first identified by the French scientist Gibert. Over time, the spots become wrinkled, resembling cigarette paper or even a rough iron-like surface. This led to its name in Uzbek: Gibert's pink iron-like rash (temiratki).

### PEDICULOSIS

Pediculosis is the infestation of a particular part of the body by lice. It is known in everyday language as bitlash (lousing). It can be categorized into head lice, body lice, and pubic lice.

### SCABIES

Scabies is a contagious skin disease causing blisters and intense itching. It affects both humans and animals. In Uzbek, it is called qo'tir. It is caused by the scabies mite. Abu Ali ibn

Sina described it in his work The Canon of Medicine. The term qo‘tir comes from the black dots and skin roughness that appear at the site of the mite’s bite.

### **WARTS**

Warts commonly occur in children and adolescents, usually on the hands and feet, as firm, round, or flat growths caused by a viral skin infection. Although the disease is contagious, it is not dangerous. Warts often develop from scratches, wounds, or skin-lipid imbalance. Locally, they are referred to as ag‘az.

### **PARAPSORIASIS**

Parapsoriasis can develop as a result of frequent colds, flu, or chronic infections in the body. Types include plaque-type, oviform, lichen-like, and others. These appear as rose-pink, yellowish, or pea-sized nodules on the skin that resemble flowers. Therefore, in folk usage, this disease is called gulafshon (“flower spread”).

The emergence of such metaphorical terms in our language reflects the richness and expressive capacity of Uzbek. As the renowned writer Abdulla Qodiriy once said: “The Uzbek language is not poor; those who call it poor are themselves impoverished.”

It should be noted that terms like gulafshon, oq buzoqcha, and others are based on metaphorical meaning. Each of them is a linguistic phenomenon in its own right. It’s important to remember that folk language tends toward simplicity, and every new word is formed based on a distinctive feature of the thing it describes.

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