

Abdusattorova Azizaxon Abdusamad Qizi

The Ministry of Higher Education, Science
And Innovations of The Republic of Uzbekistan
Uzbekistan State University of World Languages
Translation Faculty

The department of english language translation theory
5120200 – translation theory and practice
(english language) for granting bachelor degree

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada tibbiy matnlarni gid-tarjimonlar tomonidan talqin qilishda diskursiv yondashuvning ahamiyati o'rganiladi. Tadqiqot davomida tibbiy kommunikatsiya, tibbiy diskurs va tarjima jarayonlarining o'zaro bog'liqligi tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, o'zbek va xorijiy olimlarning tibbiy tarjima hamda diskurs nazariyasiga oid ilmiy qarashlari qiyosiy o'rganildi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, diskursiv kompetensiyani rivojlantirish gid-tarjimonlarning tibbiy matnlarni aniq, tushunarli va madaniy jihatdan mos tarzda talqin qilishiga yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: tibbiy diskurs, gid-tarjimon, tibbiy tarjima, kommunikatsiya, interpretatsiya.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье исследуется значение дискурсивного подхода к интерпретации медицинских текстов гидом-переводчиком. Анализируются взаимосвязи между медицинской коммуникацией, медицинским дискурсом и переводческой деятельностью. Особое внимание уделяется сравнительному анализу трудов узбекских и зарубежных ученых в области медицинского перевода и дискурсологии. Результаты показывают, что развитие дискурсивной компетенции способствует более точной, понятной и культурно адаптированной интерпретации медицинских текстов.

Ключевые слова: медицинский дискурс, гид-переводчик, медицинский перевод, коммуникация, интерпретация.

ABSTRACT

This article examines the importance of a discourse-based approach to interpreting medical texts by guide-interpreters. The study analyzes the interrelationship between medical communication, medical discourse, and translation practices. The works of Uzbek and foreign scholars on medical translation and

discourse theory are comparatively reviewed. The findings indicate that discourse competence enables guide-interpreters to provide accurate, comprehensible, and culturally appropriate interpretations of medical texts.

Keywords: medical discourse, guide-interpreter, medical translation, communication, interpretation.

Introduction

Globalization and the rapid development of international medical tourism have significantly increased the demand for professional guide-interpreters in healthcare settings. Communication between medical professionals and foreign patients often depends on the interpreter's ability not only to translate words but also to convey meanings embedded in specific medical discourse. Therefore, the interpretation of medical texts requires a discourse-based approach that considers linguistic, cultural, social, and contextual factors. Medical discourse is characterized by specialized terminology, institutional communication patterns, and culturally determined interaction strategies. Misinterpretation of medical information may lead to serious consequences, including diagnostic errors and ineffective treatment. Hence, guide-interpreters must possess advanced discourse competence in addition to linguistic knowledge. The purpose of this study is to investigate the role of discourse analysis in interpreting medical texts and to evaluate the contributions of Uzbek and foreign scholars to this field.

Literature Review

The theoretical foundations of discourse analysis were established by prominent scholars such as Teun A. van Dijk, Norman Fairclough, and Michael Halliday. Van Dijk emphasized the cognitive and social dimensions of discourse, while Fairclough highlighted the relationship between language and social practices. In medical communication studies, Cecil Helman examined the cultural aspects of doctor-patient interactions. Similarly, Angelelli Claudia explored interpreter-mediated communication in healthcare contexts and emphasized the interpreter's active role in meaning negotiation. Among Uzbek scholars, the works of linguists and translation researchers have focused on discourse theory, intercultural communication, and specialized translation. Research conducted in Uzbekistan demonstrates growing interest in professional translation training, particularly in fields requiring high communicative competence such as medicine and tourism. A comparative review of the literature reveals that foreign scholars tend to emphasize discourse strategies, pragmatics, and sociocultural adaptation, whereas Uzbek researchers focus more on linguistic equivalence and terminology transfer. Integrating these perspectives may contribute to a more comprehensive model of medical text interpretation.

Materials and Methods

The study employed qualitative research methods. Scientific articles, monographs, and conference proceedings related to medical discourse, discourse analysis, and translation studies were selected for examination.

The following methods were used:

1. Comparative analysis of Uzbek and foreign scholarly literature.
2. Discourse analysis of medical communication samples.
3. Content analysis of medical texts and interpreter-mediated interactions.
4. Descriptive and analytical methods for evaluating discourse strategies.

The corpus included medical consultation dialogues, patient information leaflets, and healthcare communication materials commonly encountered by guide-interpreters.

Results

The analysis identified several discourse-related factors influencing the interpretation of medical texts. **Terminological Accuracy:** Medical discourse contains numerous technical terms. Effective interpretation requires not only lexical knowledge but also understanding of the conceptual relationships between medical notions. **Contextual Interpretation:** Medical meanings often depend on situational context. For example, terms such as “positive,” “negative,” “acute,” or “chronic” may have specialized meanings that differ from everyday language usage. **Cultural Mediation:** Guide-interpreters frequently act as cultural mediators. Patients from different cultural backgrounds may interpret medical explanations differently. Therefore, interpreters need intercultural communicative competence. **Pragmatic Adaptation:** The study found that successful interpreters adapt messages according to communicative goals while preserving the original meaning. This process involves managing politeness strategies, clarification requests, and explanatory techniques. **Comparative Findings:** Foreign studies emphasize discourse competence as a key professional skill. Uzbek research increasingly acknowledges this perspective but still focuses primarily on terminology and linguistic equivalence. The findings suggest that discourse-oriented interpreter training can improve communication quality in healthcare environments.

Discussion

The results confirm the theoretical assumptions of discourse scholars who argue that communication cannot be reduced to isolated linguistic units. In medical settings, meaning emerges through interaction among participants, institutional norms, and sociocultural contexts. Guide-interpreters must therefore be trained not only in medical terminology but also in discourse analysis techniques. The integration of discourse

competence into interpreter education can reduce communication barriers and enhance patient safety. Furthermore, the comparative analysis demonstrates that combining international discourse-based methodologies with local linguistic traditions may strengthen interpreter training programs in Uzbekistan. The findings support the view that discourse analysis provides an effective framework for understanding complex medical communication and improving the quality of interpreter-mediated interactions.

Conclusion

This study examined the role of a discourse-based approach in interpreting medical texts by guide-interpreters. The findings indicate that discourse competence significantly contributes to accurate and culturally appropriate interpretation in healthcare settings. The comparative analysis of Uzbek and foreign scholarship revealed both similarities and differences in approaches to medical translation and discourse studies. While foreign researchers emphasize pragmatic and sociocultural dimensions, Uzbek scholars primarily focus on terminology and linguistic equivalence. Future research should explore empirical investigations of interpreter performance in real healthcare environments and develop discourse-oriented training models for guide-interpreters.

Reference:

1. Teun A. van Dijk. (2008). *Discourse and Context: A Sociocognitive Approach*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. – 267 p.
2. Norman Fairclough. (1992). *Discourse and Social Change*. Cambridge: Polity Press. – 259 p.
3. Michael Halliday & Matthiessen, C. M. I. M. (2014). *Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar* (4th ed.). London: Routledge. – 808 p.
4. Cecil Helman. (2007). *Culture, Health and Illness* (5th ed.). London: Hodder Arnold. – 512 p.
5. Claudia V. Angelelli. (2004). *Medical Interpreting and Cross-Cultural Communication*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing. – 236 p.
6. Basil Hatim & Ian Mason. (1997). *The Translator as Communicator*. London: Routledge. – 244 p.
7. Mona Baker. (2018). *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation* (3rd ed.). London: Routledge. – 424 p.
8. Basil Hatim & Ian Mason. (1990). *Discourse and the Translator*. London: Longman. – 258 p.
9. Komilov, N. (2009). *Tasavvuf*. Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi. – 448 b.

10. Mahmudov, N. (2017). *Til va nutq madaniyati*. Toshkent: O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi. – 320 b.
11. Safarov, Sh. (2008). *Pragmalingvistika*. Toshkent: Fan. – 286 b.