

The Rarity of the Use of Medical Phraseological Units in the Works of Writers and Poets of Different Eras

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Here lies a sick student,
His fate is inexorable.
Take the medication away
The disease of love is incurable!

A.S. Pushkin

This aphorism was used by A.S. Pushkin in a youthful poem.



This article discusses stable combinations of words on medical topics in the works of famous writers of classical literature, the features of their use in oral speech, as well as their relevance in everyday life. How they decorate our speech and convey the customs and culture of different peoples. They cannot be translated into another language because they may sound strange. In each period, different writers used phraseological units.

Key words: medical phraseological units, semantics, poets, writers, set phrases.

Often writers and poets use phraseological units in their work, but on medical topics it is quite rare.

So every century is diverse in its themes of works, the relevance of topics. Undoubtedly, writers and poets use catchphrases to attract the attention of readers. But rarely does anyone use phraseological units on medical topics. From the XVI century to the XX century they were used by Russian and foreign writers in their work.

For example, the famous writer of English literature of the XVI century, William Shakespeare, could not pass by without using phraseological turns in his works, such as Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet. The characters of these two masterpieces used medical phraseological units.

For example:

If it's crazy then it's got a system

"Hamlet"

This phrase has the following meaning: about human behavior that resembles an insane person, but, in fact, has a hidden purpose.

A plague on both your houses!

"Romeo and Juliet"

The semantics of these words is as follows: to express irritation and irony about a dispute or conflict between two sides.

In the XVII century (1673), the French writer J. B. Moliere wrote the comedy "Imaginary Sick". The name of this comedy is considered a popular expression in medicine and means jokingly and ironically about a healthy person who pretends to be sick due to some of his circumstances.

The great Russian fabulist Ivan Andreevich Krylov wrote a fable in the 19th century called "The Monkey and Glasses" (1815). In this fable, Krylov used the following expression:

Monkey old age became weak eyes

And she heard people

That this evil is not yet so big of a hand:

You just need to get glasses.

Phraseologism is used no more than a playful comment about one's own myopia, the need to wear glasses, and also one's age.

In the same century, in 1833, the founder of the modern Russian language, Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin, wrote the poem "God forbid I go crazy." The name itself is regarded as a request from the Almighty not to deprive one of one's mind and not to damage one's mind.

The famous story by A.P. Chekhov called "Boots" (1885) has the following phraseological unit: I am a painful, rheumatic person. The word rheumatism means a disease of the connective tissues, joint pain with damage to the cardiovascular system, affects the brain and nervous system, usually accompanied by sharp pains.

Gogol's comedy The Inspector General also contains various phraseological phrases that are of a medical nature: A simple man: if he dies, he will die, if he recovers, then he will recover. From this we can conclude that there is indifference to the health of the poor person.

The XX century poet Lev Oshanin wrote the poem "People in White Coats". Here the name itself speaks of people (medical staff) whose lives are directly related to medicine.

When creating phraseological units that characterize a person and his actions, abilities, words are often used that denote individual parts of a person (Barely a soul in the body. About a sick or thin person; Skin and bones. About a thin person; Cook dumplings with your tongue. Have a speech impediment; Do not knit with your tongue. or anything; Eyes (balls) in flight. Be absent-minded; Untie eyes and ears. Give complete freedom to your desires and feelings; Prick up ears. Get ready to do something; Callous eyes. Annoy someone with your presence).

For example, the Soviet linguist A.A. Reformatzky insisted on a broad approach to phraseology, defining phraseological units as «words and phrases specific to the speech of different groups of the population, on a class or professional basis, for a literary movement or an individual author» [Reformatzky 2000: 32]. So, for the petty-bourgeois strata of pre-revolutionary Russia, an abundance of diminutive folk etymologies, introductory words, and doctors' speeches are characterized by such turns as go under the knife, survive psychosis, etc. Phraseologisms are not created in the process of speech, like phrases, but are used as they are fixed in the language.

Output:

Phraseological turns have always attracted and attract the attention of readers, give color to speech. If you look for them in the works of writers and poets, you can find quite a lot of them, but on medical topics they are quite few. Therefore, they need to be used more in order to give expressiveness not only to the artistic text, but also to speech. Also, medical phraseology, not being the main subject of study in the classroom in Russian as a foreign language, is an effective means of forming professional communicative competence among foreign students, helps to use interactive forms and teaching methods.

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