



The emergence of the discursive position of respect and politeness in the socio-pragmatic analysis of medical communication

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ABSTRACT

Although the status position of doctor-patient communication reflects the relationship of persons with the norm of equality from a legal point of view, according to the international and national "bioethical" regulations and deontological norms of medicine, it is the responsibility of the doctor, following the requirements of the "paternalistic" model, to "treat patients like fathers" imposes the responsibility of 'caring'. The same responsibility applies to the subjective view [2] and situational positions [3] of doctor-patient communication. The "paternalistic" model, which is typical for medical communication, encourages the doctor to be the initiator of respect and politeness and demands the priority of humanitarian and humanistic ideas in the performance of his professional duties and tasks.

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Tibbiy muloqotning sotsiopragmatik tahlilida diskursiv pozitsiya hurmat va xushmuomalalikning vujudga kelishi

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

shifokor,
bemor,
diskurs,
psixiotsional,
instrumental,
tuzilma.

Mazkur maqolada shifokor va bemor muloqotining subyektiv nuqtai Nazari haqida fikrlar bayon etiladi. [2,3] Shuningdek, tibbiy muloqot uchun tipik bo'lgan "paternalistik" model shifokorni hurmat va xushmuomalalik munosabatining tashabbuskori bo'lishiga undashi bilan birga, uning kasb burchi va vazifasini ado etishida ham insonparvarlik, gumanizm g'oyalarning ustuvorligi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

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Возникновение дискурсивной позиции уважения и вежливости в социо-прагматическом анализе медицинской коммуникации

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

врач,
пациент,
дискурс,
психоэмоциональный,
инструментальный,
структура.

В данной статье рассматриваются мнения о субъективном восприятии взаимодействия между врачом и пациентом [2,3]. Автор также обращает внимание на «патерналистскую» модель медицинского общения, которая подразумевает, что врач должен быть инициатором уважения и вежливости, а также несет ответственность за информирование пациентов о приоритете гуманных и гуманистических подходов при выполнении своих профессиональных обязанностей и задач.

Shu jihatiga ko'ra tibbiy diskurs xizmat ko'rsatish bilan bog'liq (masalan, rahbar – fuqaro, sotuvchi-mijoz, ishlab chiqaruvchi-iste'molchi) boshqa sohalarga o'xshaydi. Binobarin, mazkur sohalarda ham xizmat ko'rsatuvchining o'z mijozlariga barcha pozitsiyalarda xushmuomalalik bilan munosabatda bo'lishi, hurmat ko'rsatib rag'batlantirishi muloqotning samarali yakun topishini kafolatlaydi.

Tibbiy diskurs qayd etilgan sohalar bilan muayyan o'xshashlikka ega bo'lsa-da, shifokor “instrumental va terapevtik” kabi ikki kommunikativ maqsadini ko'zlashi bilan ulardan farqlanadi. Bulardan birinchisida shifokor o'zning professional mahoratiga tayangan holda, muloqot vaziyati va shartlarini belgilashga erishishni nazarda tutsa, ikkinchisida bemorga psixoemotsional ta'sir o'tkazish asosida, uning ruhiy holatini barqarorlashtirish hamda do'stona muloqot muhiti uchun zamin hozirlash hamda salomatligiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishni nazarda tutadi [V.V. Jura. 2008: 12].

Tibbiy muloqot tub asosiga ko'ra institutsional (muayyan bir ijtimoiy institut muloqoti asosida shakllangan) diskurslar tizimiga mansub bo'lsa ham, uning bemorlar bilan muloqotga asoslanuvchi og'zaki janrlari o'zining universalligi, ko'pchilik vaziyatlari prototip (o'zaro o'xshash) xarakterli ekani bilan ajralib turadi. L.S. Beylinson tibbiy nutqni professional muloqotning o'ziga xos turi sifatida e'tirof etgani holda, uning har bir vaziyatini alohida diskursiv tuzilma sifatida ajratib o'rganishni tavsiya qilishining boisi ham shundandir [L.S. Beylinson. 2009: 16].

Demak, tibbiy muloqotning sotsiopragmatik tahlilida diskursiv pozitsiya hurmat va xushmuomalalikning vujudga kelishida muhim bo'lgan kommunikativ kompetensiyalar hamda shaxslararo munosabatlar paradigmalarini belgilash imkonini yaratsa, diskursiv vaziyatlar xushmuomalalik kategoriyasini shifokor-bemor muloqotining diskursiv vaziyatlarda qo'llanishi va ularning vaziyatlar bilan birga shakllanishiga e'tibor qaratish imkonini yaratadi.

Shularga ko'ra, shifokor – bemor muloqotini “hayot bilan bog'langan yoki hayotga sho'ng'igan” yaxlit diskurs sifatida emas [LES, 1990: 136-137], balki muloqotning sotsiomadaniy va lingvopragmatik faktorlarga asoslanuvchi diskursiv pozitsiya va vaziyatlardan tashkil topadigan yaxlitlik sifatida o'rganishga to'g'ri keladi. Tibbiy muloqotga xos bunday qism-butun munosabatlari esa tub mohiyatiga ko'ra, olam lisoniy manzarasining konsetosfera, freym, ssenariy (skript), geshtalt, konsept singari ichki tuzilmalar asosida tasavvurda gavdalantirilishiga muvofiq keladi.

L.S. Beylinson tavsiya qilingan tibbiy diskursning: “maqsad, ishtirokchilar, xronotop, terapiya, strategik turlar, janrlar bilan bog‘liq” vaziyatlari tibbiy muloqotga kengroq ko‘lamda yondashishga asoslangani bilan xarakterlanadi. Shu bois, shifokor va bemor muloqotining konsultativ maslahat diskursiga xos diskursiv vaziyatlarni “Kalgari-Kembridj modeli”ga qiyosan tahlil qilishni lozim topdik [Dj. Sil’verman, S. Kyors, Dj. Dreyper. 2018: 29-41].

“International Association for Communication in Healthcare / Soliqni saqlash xalqaro aloqa assosiatseyasi”ning [<http://www.each.eu>] tavsiyalari tarkibidan o‘rin olgan ushbu modelning birinchi qismi “Shifokor qabulining boshlanishi” deb nomlanadi. Uning dastlabki qismi, “Birlamchi munosabat o‘rnatish” bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, unda shifokorning bemor bilan salomlashishi, tanishishi, bemorga qisqacha intervyu bergan holda, o‘zi haqida ma‘lumot berishi, unga hurmat va xushmuomalalik bilan munosabat bo‘lishini ma‘lum qilishi nazarda tutiladi. Ushbu diskursiv vaziyatda xushmuomalalikning asosiy vositalari sifatida quyidagilarni qayd etish mumkin:

1) xushmuomalalikning “sizlash va senlash” formalari. Shifokor-bemor muloqoti aksariyat hollarda notanishlik vaziyatida sodir bo‘lgani bois, har ikkala tilda ushbu formalardan “sizlash” ko‘proq qo‘llaniladi. Xususan, ingliz tilida “sizlash”ning alohida formal ko‘rsatkichlari mavjud bo‘lmagani bois, ushbu shakl ikkinchi shaxs birlik va ko‘plik uchun qo‘llaniladigan “you” olmoshini hurmat belgisi sifatida qo‘llash asosida ifodalanadi: *Pass me that cannula would you, nurse? (Hamshira, menga ignani uzatib yubora olasizmi?) Hang on a minute, please. (Bir daqiqa, marhamat). Would you give me a hand, please? (Iltimos, menga yordam bera olasizmi?)*.

O‘zbek madaniyatida suhbatdoshga “sizlab” murojaat qilish hurmat ko‘rsatishning ommaviy turi bo‘lib, quyidagicha ifodalanadi: 1) *“Siz” olmoshi vositasida: Siz ertaga qabulimga keling;* 2) *egalikning 2-shaxs ko‘plik qo‘shimchasi vositasida: Bugun qabulingizga kelaymi?* 3) *shaxs-son formasining 2-shaxs ko‘plik qo‘shimchasi vositasida: Ha, soat 11 da keling;* 4) *hurmat ma‘nosidagi – lar qo‘shimchasi vositasida: Bu bosh shifokorimizning sumkalari.* Xushmuomalalikning ushbu shakllari: 1) tanish bo‘lmagan har qanday shaxs bilan muloqotida, 2) jinsidan qati nazar, kichik yoshdagilarning o‘zidan kattalarga murojaatida, 3) xotin-qizlarning tanish va notanish, kichik va katta yoshdagi yigitlar va erkaklarga murojaatida, 4) o‘rta va katta avlod, ziyolilarning o‘zaro muloqotida, 3) yoshi va mansabidan qati nazar rasmiy munosabatlarda qo‘llaniladi;

2) salomlashish vositalari. Ingliz lingvomadaniyati, o‘zbek tilidan farqli ravishda, salomlashishning turli sotsiomadaniy shakllarga egaligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Xususan, shaxslararo ijtimoiy tenglik vaziyatida: *“Hello, Nice to meet you, How are you”* shakllari, teng bo‘lmagan, ya‘ni alohida ehtirom ko‘rsatish zarur bo‘lgan vaziyatlarda esa: *“Good morning, Good evening, Good afternoon* kabi shakllari “salom-alik” ma‘nolarida qo‘llaniladi.

O‘zbek muloqot madaniyatida esa har qanday vaziyatda: *“Assalomu alaykum!”* (Sizga tinchlik-omonlik tilayman), *“Vaalaykum assalom!”* (sizga ham tinchlik-omonlik tilayman) iboralari xushmuomalalikning eng ommaviy vositalari sifatida qo‘llanadi. Yoshlar va tengdoshlar o‘rtasida, ba‘zan uning *“Salom, Assalom”* shakllarini qo‘llash hollari ham kuzatiladi. Shuningdek, keyingi yillarda salomlashish bilan birga *“Xayrli tong, erta, kun, kech, tun”, “Kuningiz / tuningiz xayrli o‘tsin”* singari istak iboralarini qo‘llash ham odat tusiga aylanib bormoqda. Har ikkala tilga xos salomlashish madaniyatini quyidagi suhbatda kuzatish mumkin:

D: Hello! Come in. What brings you here today?	Sh: Assalomu alaykum! Keling onaxon, marhamat!
P: Well, I've got a problem with my eye. It's been itchy and swollen since last night.	B: Vaalaykum salom, shifokor qizim! Baraka toping qizim, ko'zimni tekshirib qo'ying, kechadan beri ko'zim qichib va shishib ketdi!

Keltirilganlardan ko'rinadiki, ingliz tilida shifokor qisqa salomlashish va taklifdan so'ng, bemorning tashrif sababi bilan qiziqqan bo'lsa, uning o'zbekcha variantida kichik yoshdagi shifokorning salomiga, alik olish va hurmat yuzasidan salom bilan murojaat qilgani holda, unga hurmati uchun minnatdorchilik bildirish amallariga ham rioya qilingan. Bunday farq o'zbek lingvomadaniyatida salomlashish bilan birga amalga oshiriladigan so'rashish, ehtiromiga javoban aytiladigan olqashlar iboralarining qo'llash udumi tufayli yuz beradi;

3) so'rashish va olqishlash vaziyatlari. O'zbek madaniyatida salomlashish bilan birga "Sog'liqlaringiz yaxshimi", "Yaxshi yuribsizmi", "Bola-chaqalar / uy ichi / oiladagilar (ismlar) yaxshi yurishibdimi" singari ritorik so'roq iboralardan iborat so'rashish, kattalarning yoshlar ehtiromiga javoban: "umringizdan baraka toping, otangizga rahmat, kasbingizning barakasini bersin, bolalaringizni huzurini ko'ring, boringizga shukur" singari olqishlash udumi ham kuzatiladi. Shaxslararo hurmat munosabatini ta'minlaydigan ushbu vositalar ingliz tilida har qanday vaziyatda qo'llanishi mumkin bo'lgan: "How are you!, How do you do?" / "And how are you?, And you?" singari ritorik ifodalar orqali ko'zga tashlanadi;

4) murojaat birliklari. Ingliz tilida ushbu vositalar suhbatdoshlarning tanish va notanishligi jihatidan farqlanadi. Xususan, yoshi va ijtimoiy mavqeidan qat'iy nazar notanish bo'lgan erkaklarning ayollarga murojaatida "miss, misses", ayollarning erkaklarga murojaatida esa "sir, mister" ehtirom birliklari qo'llanadi. Tanish bo'lgan holatda esa "old chap, old man, my friend" singari umumiy vositalar hamda murojaat qilinayotgan kishining (Doctor, professor, assistant, surgeon, therapist, a nurse) ism-shariflari, mansabi, vazifa nomlari shunday vosita vazifasini o'taydi.

Ushbu vositalar ko'proq tibbiy muloqotning hamkasblar bilan bo'ladigan suhbatlarida kuzatiladi: Mr Lewis is a very handsome man / Mister L'yuis juda chiroyli erkak. Mrs Lane is cooking a Christmas dinner / Missis Leyn rojdestvoning kechki ovqati tayyor. Shifokor-bemor muloqotida esa ular suhbatdoshlarning tanish va notanishligiga qarab qo'llanadi. Shuningdek, ular har ikkala tilda ruxsat so'rash va berish kabi mazmunlarini ham ifodalashi mumkin:

P: Good morning, Mr. Smith! ?	B: Xayrli kun, mister Smit!?
D: Good morning! Come on please.	Sh: Xayrli kun! Keling marhamat

P: Good morning, Doctor! ?	B: Xayrli kun, shifokor!?
D: Yes, please come in.	Sh: Marhamat, keling.

O'zbek lingvomadaniyatida esa, suhbatdoshlarning yoshi va jinsiga ko'ra, bemorlarning duxtur / duxtir + jon, opa, xola, singilim, qizim, aka, tog'a, amaki singarilar vositasida murojaat qilishi, shifokorlarning esa, ushbu qarindoshlikni ifodalovchi so'zlar hamda do'stim, oshna, og'ayni, qadrdon singarilar vositasida bemorlarga murojaat qilishi kuzatiladi. Har ikkala tilda tibbiy murojaatning eng ommaviy va universal vositasi "Doctor / duxtur" so'zi bo'lsa, shifokorlarning bemorlarga murojaatida dastlab, "siz" olmoshi, tanishgandan keyin esa ism-sharifi bilan murojaat qilish hollari keng tarqalgan.

Shifokor qabulining ikkinchi diskursiv vaziyati “Tashrif sababini aniqlash” bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, unda shifokor bemorning shaxsini aniqlaydi va savollar berib, uning xastaligi sababi va oqibati haqidagi fikrlari tinglanadi, uning fikrini ma’qullash, hamdardligini bildirish va rag‘batlantirish, kasallik boshlangan va rivojlangan vaqtiga aniqlik kiritish kabilarga e’tibor beradi. Ushbu vaziyatda xushmuomalalikning qayd etilgan vositalari bilan birga: *“Thank you, Thank you very much, Thank you ever so much / Rahmat, Katta rahmat, Baraka toping; Arzimaydi, Hechqisi yo‘q, Marhamat”* kabi minnatdorchilik hamda vaziyatga qarab: *“Excuse me..., I am sorry..., Sorry..., Forgive me..., I apologize for..., I beg your pardon... / Kechirasiz..., Uzur..., Aybga buyurmaysiz..., Hijolatdaman...”* singari uzur ifodalarining qo‘llanishi kuzatiladi:

P: <i>Thank you. My name is Doug Anders.</i>	B: <i>Rahmat, men Soraxon Buvaxonovaman, Oqdaryodan keldim.</i>
D: <i>What have you come in for today Mr. Anders?</i>	Sh: <i>Xo‘sh onaxon, nima bezovta qilaypti sizni?</i>
P: <i>I’ve been having some pain in my legs, hands, joints, especially in my the knees.</i>	B: <i>Meni oyoq, qo‘llarim, bo‘g‘imlarim ayniqsa, tizzalarimdagi og‘riq azob beryapti.</i>
D: <i>How long have you been having the pain?</i>	Sh: <i>Qancha vaqtdan buyon og‘riyapti?</i>
P: <i>I’d say it started three or four months ago. It’s been getting worse recently.</i>	B: <i>Taxminan uch yoki to‘rt oylar bo‘ldi, keyingi kunlarda juda kuchaydi.</i>
D: <i>Are you having any other problems like weakness, fatigue or headaches?</i>	Sh: <i>Sizda yana boshqa shikoyatlar bormi, holsizlik, tez charchash yoki bosh og‘rig‘i?</i>
P: <i>Sometimes I have.</i>	B: <i>Ba’zi paytlarda bo‘lib turadi.</i>
D: <i>Right. How much physical activity do you get? Do you play any sports?</i>	D: <i>Xo‘sh, jismoniy harakatlarga qo‘l solishib turasizmi? bajarasizmi? Biror sport turi bilan shug‘ullanasizmi?</i>
P: <i>Some. I like to play tennis about once a week. I take my dog on a walk every morning.</i>	B: <i>Ba’zi biri bilan. Bir haftada bir marta tennis o‘ynab turaman. Har kuni ertalab kuchugimni sayrga olib chiqaman.</i>

Professor Z. Ibodullaev tashxis qo‘yish vaziyatida faqat bemorning shikoyatlariga suyanib ish ko‘rish xatoga yo‘l qo‘yishga olib kelishi mumkinligidan ogohlantirib: “Shifokor, men o‘rnimdan turganimda boshim aylanib ketadi, gandarablab o‘tirib qolaman, keyin quloqlarim shang‘illab boshlaydi, ko‘nglim behuzur bo‘ladi”, – degan shikoyatni eshitgan nevropatolog xayoliga “o‘tkir vertebro bazilyar sindrom”, terapevt xayoliga “surunkali anemiyaning bir alomati”, LOR xayoliga “men‘er sindromi” kabi tashxislar keladi. Shu bois, haqiqiy shifokor bemorning shikoyatlariga bog‘lanib qolmaydi, balki ularga tanqidiy ko‘z bilan qaraydi”, deb yozadi [Z. Ibodullaev <https://asab.uz/jenciklopediya/458-bemorning-shikoyatlarini-rganish.html>].

Shifokor-bemor konsultativ muloqotiga xos ushbu kompozitsion tuzilish uning ichki tarkibida ham kuzatiladi. Yuqorida qayd etilganidek, har bir diskursiv vaziyat ishtirokchilarning o‘ziga xos pragmatik maqsadiga xizmat qilishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Xususan, shifokor pozitsiyasida bemor bilan iliq munosabat o‘rnatgan holda, xastalikning kechish muddati va sabablari haqida aniq ma’lumot olish va ularni tibbiy vosita, usullar yordamida qiyosiy tahlil qilib, yuqori aniqlikda tashxis qo‘yish hamda samarali davolashga erishish asosiy pragmatik maqsad hisoblanadi.

Ayni pragmatik maqsadga erishish uchun esa shifokor bemor bilan dialogik muloqotga kirishadi va muloqot vaziyatlariga qarab o‘ziga xos diskursiv taktikalar

qo'llaydi. Xususan, birlamchi munosabat o'rnatish vaziyatida shifokor bemorning holatiga (ya'ni kasallikning og'ir va yengilligi) va vaqt talabiga qarab, salomlashish, murojaat, ruxsat iboralarini birlashtirish asosida munosabatga kirishi ana shunday taktik yondashuvlardan biridir.

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