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METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE (TERMINOLOGY) IN MEDICAL UNIVERSITIES USING MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Annotation

This article discusses the methodological approaches to teaching Russian language (terminology) in medical universities using modern pedagogical technologies. Regulation of medical terminology is one of the most pressing issues in modern linguistics. Study of medical terms, professional communication of specialists, increase of their lexical resources in the training of medical staff, publication of professional scientific literature, development of scientific relations with foreign experts in the field of health, information exchange and sectoral dictionaries important in creating. The purpose of regulating medical terminology is to systematize and define the lexical meaning of terms, to logically sequence the language of medicine, to analyze and select the optimal forms of terms.

Key words: medicine, terminology, vocabulary, system, medical terminology, methodology, pedagogical technology.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ПРЕПОДАВАНИЮ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА (ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯ) В МЕД.ВУЗАХ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются методические подходы к обучению русскому языку (терминологии) в медицинских вузах с использованием современных педагогических технологий. Регулирование медицинской терминологии является одной из наиболее актуальных проблем современного языкознания. Изучение медицинских терминов, профессиональное общение специалистов, увеличение их лексического ресурса при подготовке медицинских кадров, издание профессиональной научной литературы, развитие научных связей с зарубежными специалистами в области здравоохранения, обмен информацией и отраслевыми словарями. Целью регламентации медицинской терминологии является систематизация и определение лексического значения терминов, логическая последовательность языка медицины, анализ и выбор оптимальных форм терминов.

Ключевые слова: медицина, терминология, лексика, система, медицинская терминология, методика, педагогическая технология.

TIBBIYOT UNIVERSITETLARIDA RUS TILINI (TERMINOLOGIYA) ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANGAN HOLDA O'QITISHDA METODIK YONDOSHISHLAR

Аннотация

Ushbu maqolada tibbiyot universitetlarida rus tilini (terminologiya) zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalangan holda o'qitishda metodik yondoshishlar haqida so'z yuritilgan. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda tibbiyot terminologiyasini tartibga solish dolzarb muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Tibbiyot sohasidagi terminlarni o'rganish mutaxassislarini o'zaro kasbiy muloqoti, tibbiy xodimlarni tayyorlashda ularning leksik zaxirasini oshirish, kasbiy ilmiy adabiyotlarni nashr etish, sog'liqni saqlash sohasida xorijiy mutaxassislar bilan ilmiy aloqalarni rivojlantirish, ma'lumot olish va almashish hamda sohaviy lug'atlarni yaratishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tibbiyot terminologiyasini tartibga solishdan maqsad terminlarning lug'aviy ma'nosini tizimlashtirish va aniqlash, tibbiyot tilini mantiqiy izchillashtirish, terminlarning optimal shakllarini tahlil qilish hamda tanlashdan iborat.

Kalit so'zlar: tibbiyot, termin, terminologiya, leksika, tizim, tibbiyot terminologiyasi, metodika, pedagogik texnologiya.

Introduction. Language is a social phenomenon that develops and becomes rich in connection with the life of the people to whom it belongs. Therefore, any change in society is first and foremost reflected in language. One of the important tasks of linguistics is to regulate the changes in language, in general, to ensure the proper development of language. In recent years, in modern linguistics and terminology, a new approach to the study of the terminological system and its components has emerged[5].

The peculiarities of medical terminology are related to its history of formation and development. Medicine is one of the most ancient fields of human thought, and one of the interesting aspects is that many of the terms still retain a certain degree of character attributed to names in early times.

Literature review. Linguists dealing with terminology and special lexicons have been debating for

decades the status of medical terminology and special units in the existing scientific literature and their function and place in the lexicon in general. The researches of A.V.Osipov, E.N.Malygina, S.A.Agadjanyan, A.N.Kudryasheva, G.A.Abramova, E.V.Pikalova cover various aspects of medical vocabulary[17].

Medicine - a set of knowledge and practical measures in the field of protection and strengthening of human health, prolonging their life, prevention and treatment of diseases, medical terminology - the language of the specialty (doctors), reflecting the essence of the phenomenon and in medicine the term denoting the semantic meaning of an event is defined as a system.

Due to the rapid development of modern medicine as a science, as in other fields, medical terms are being actively formed. Medical lexicon belongs to functional methods and

serves one of the special branches of literary language, and it differs from other professional lexicons, first of all, in terms of content in terms of expression[3].

The existence of many "interconnected" fields of other disciplines that are now intertwined with medical science is constantly enriching medical terminology with hundreds of new concepts. It is also considered in modern medical terminology as one of the most comprehensive and complex systems of understanding and content of terms. Medical lexicon includes several hundred thousand words and phrases along with other field terms used in medical science. This is due to the emergence of many new terms through the constant growth of the volume of medical information in different languages[1].

Medical terminology is one of the most comprehensive systems of modern science. Data on the quantitative composition of medical terminology vary considerably. However, according to some sources, modern medical terminology includes about 170-200 thousand terms (80-100 thousand names of drug and pharmaceutical terms, 10 thousand anatomical names, 20 thousand signs of organ function, 60 thousand names of diseases, methods of examination and surgical procedure).

The founder of the Russian School of terminology by D.L.Lotte. Special requirements such as structure, brevity, independence, absolute and relativity were developed. Any microterminism is based on a classification of scientific concepts.

Research Methodology. Each term occupies a worthy place in the micro-terminology and at the level of the macro-system has a certain relationship with its other terms and the terms of other micro-systems. This reflects the two-way trend in the development of science: on the one hand, the modernization of medical and pharmaceutical education, the introduction of international educational standards in this field, comprehensive research on current issues of public health and on the other hand, strengthening integration[18].

In modern conditions, it is desirable to teach lessons on the basis of new innovative pedagogical technologies. The nature of new innovative pedagogical technologies is that the learning process is planned and implemented, which guarantees the achievement of the set goals. In fact, 80 percent of successful training depends on the proper design, organization and implementation of the learning process.

Modern methods or interactive methods, technological trainings that help to increase the effectiveness of teaching help students to form logical, creative, critical, independent thinking, develop their skills, become mature professionals and cultivate the professional qualities needed by the specialist[4].

Analysis and results. In order to organize this learning process, it is not necessary to conduct the technological trainings provided in the same order, each teacher should create their own lesson technologies in the general form of these trainings, complete the given trainings or some of them, one lines, can use the elements[8].

We will describe some of the techniques (technologies) that can be used in the training process below and provide methodological guidance on how to conduct some of them.

The "Networks" method is aimed at teaching students to think logically, to expand the scope of general thinking, to use literature independently.

The "3x4" method is aimed at helping students to think freely, to give a wide range of ideas, to analyze, draw conclusions and describe the educational process individually and in small groups[10].

The "Bliss game" method is aimed at teaching logical thinking to organize the sequence of actions correctly, to

choose the right from the many, different ideas and information on the basis of the subject being studied.

The "Interview" technique is aimed at teaching students to ask questions, to hear, to answer correctly, to formulate the question correctly.

The technique of "Hierarchy" is aimed at teaching them to think logically, critically, creatively, using the methods of transition from simple to complex, from complex to simple.

Boomerang technique allows students to work with a variety of literature and texts in the classroom, outside of class, to memorize the material studied, to tell, to express ideas freely and to teach all students in one lesson, aimed at assessing students[17].

"Student" training is aimed at teaching students to work individually, to eliminate barriers between teacher and student, to work together.

The "Teacher Personality" training is aimed at independent thinking and creative essay writing on the topic of "Teacher Personality Requirements", which reveals the teacher's innovative activities[11].

The technique of "Communication" is aimed at attracting the attention of the audience, teaching teachers to work together in the classroom, to organize it.

The "Management" technique is aimed at introducing and teaching teachers how to manage the audience and how to manage students in the work process.

Pedagogical technology is a systematic way of creating, applying and defining the whole process of teaching and learning, taking into account the technical and personal resources and their interdependence, which aims to increase the effectiveness of forms of education. One of the main requirements of today is the effective use of pedagogical technologies to improve access to modern knowledge in improving education. Reforming the system of continuing education in independent Uzbekistan is aimed at establishing it on the basis of new state educational standards. Currently, special attention is paid to the activities of the teacher, his pedagogical skills[2].

Recommendations for the application of pedagogical technology lesson processes that have begun in the pedagogical thinking of teachers working in the learning process are essential for teachers. This collaboration is specifically designed to increase student engagement: to help students listen to, understand, respect the opinions of others, consider the interests of others, teach them and influence them.

Using interactive teaching methods, a competitive environment was created between the students, which allowed them to move forward and as a result, the students began to learn together. Any interactive method teaches students to think independently when used correctly and purposefully. New pedagogical technology is the process of developing rational methods of the education system in which the teacher is the main responsible person[13].

Medical terminology constitutes a complex macrotermination. A certain layer of words and phrases that name specific concepts of medical science is particularly evident due to the presence of a microsystem. Modern medical terminology is a system of terms or macroterminisms[15].

While medical terminology constitutes a broad macrosystem, it is not considered a stable form, but is in constant motion. M.N.Chernyavsky according to every year, medical terminology is enriched with almost a thousand new terms. Macrosystems are elements of medical terminology that reflect in processes the processes that take place in specific branches of medical science. It has been observed that the number of microsystems is now increasing, which are intertwined with each other, leading to the emergence of new

terminological units. At the same time, medical terminology "reflects genius and brilliant assumptions."

Medical terminology constitutes a complex macrotermination. This is especially evident due to the presence of a microsystem of a specific layer of words and phrases that name specific concepts of medical science. Modern medical terminology is a system of systems or macroterminisms[7].

We look at the term as an accepted nominative word or phrase to name general concepts. Terminology is a set of terms used to describe concepts in any field of activity. Accordingly, medical terminology is a set of terms used in medicine.

Today, the study of the terminological basis of the lexicon of special medicine is one of the current scientific and methodological problems in every theoretical and practical branch of modern medicine. Medical terminology is very complex in terms of its structure, and its quantitative abundance is explained by a number of reasons, which are primarily related to the structural-algorithmic nature of the process of treatment practice[6].

Medical terminology, unlike the terminology of other branches of natural science, has its own characteristics:

1) the main layer of medical terminology, including terms in Russian, consists of terms borrowed from Greek, Latin and English;

2) medical terminology is mainly based on international terms derived from Latin;

3) medical terms have a high level of motivation (justification) and are semantically clear;

4) Enrichment of medical terminology occurs at the expense of eponymous terms (eponym - from the Greek eponymous name, giving something its name).

Conclusion. Medical vocabulary also works with specific and general scientific terms that move in the scientific and other subsystems of language. The main part of the medical dictionary is medical terminology. Medical terminology is a system of sectoral naturally formed terms; is a set of words and phrases used by professionals to define scientific concepts in medicine and health. J.Bagana, S.M.Velichkova points out that another important problem of medical terminology, which still does not have a definite solution, is the emotional interpretation of terms. Compared to synonymy and polysemy, emotional confusion of terms is a very rare condition[9].

Another important problem of medical terminology is the naming of events with multi-component terminological expressions. Among such expressions, the constant part represents the concept of category (higher in the hierarchy), and the variable parts represent the type and concept with the defining, limiting function.

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