TO THE PROBLEM OF THE FORMATION OF ALIEN DISCURSIVE COMPETENCE IN FUTURE DOCTORS

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Key words: discursive, medical discourse, competence, communicative standards, language and medicine, linguistic active profession.

Objective - the objective of this direction in the system of teaching the students foreign languages for special goals is the development of foreign language communication, which may be proved useful to future specialists in their successful communication with foreign colleagues on such topic as analysis, examination of a patient, ability to present a patient, description of a practical case, participation in discussion, substantiation of the diagnostics choice and treatment, doctor's round of patients, use of intercultural communication in the chosen medical profession.

Material and methods. The studying of the medical discourse promotes the formation of the language image of up-to-date physician, development of his (her) communicative influence on the patient in any situation. This aspect efficacy of the medical activity depends upon speech culture of the representatives of the given linguistic communicative profession, since this principle plays not the last role for the successful diagnostics and treatment of patients, prevention of diseases.

Doctor's ability to be skillful in using words comes into the rank of his (her) professional competence; therefore, during the process of teaching foreign languages the teachers realize medical discourse for professional purposes, which verbally determines the concept "Doctor - patient - relatives".

Results. Verbal communication of doctors, medical personnel are inseparable from their professional activity, where they use different kinds of intercourse such as exchange of opinion concerning various aspects of organizing, medicinal, preventive daily work, public intercourse (meetings, conferences), which form integral picture of the discursive doctor's activity as curator, interlocutor, consultant, psychologist.

Conclusions. In the limits of elaboration of a modern pattern of discursive competence, the representatives of medical profession must direct the whole course of training future medical men to the teaching of the medical discourse for proper use of many-sided elements of the given linguistic phenomenon.

To the problem of the formation of alien discursive competence in future doctors

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Ключевые слова: медицинский дискурс, дискурсивная компетенция, коммуникативные нормы, язык и медицина.

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ДО ПРОБЛЕМІ ФОРМУВАННЯ У МАЙБУТНИХ ЛІКАРІВ ІНШОМОВНОЇ ДИСКУРСИВНОЇ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТІ

Г.М. Лапа, А.М. Семисюк

Мета - розвиток англомовної комунікації, яка може знадобитися майбутнім фахівцям успішно спілкуватися зі своїми зарубіжними колегами на такі теми: аналіз, обстеження хворого, вміння представляти хворого, описати випадок з практики, взяти участь у дискусіях, обґрунтувати вибір діагностики та лікування, представити процес обходу хворих, використовувати міжкультурну комунікацію в медицині та обраній професії.

Матеріал та методи. Вивчення медичного дискурсу сприяє формуванню мовного портрету сучасного лікаря, розвитку його комунікативного впливу на пацієнта, використанню спілкування як основного засади успешного діагностування та терапії хворих. Вміння лікаря володіти словом входить до рангу його професійної компетентності, тому в процесі викладання іноземних мов викладач реалізує медичний дискурс для досягнення професійної мети, який вербально визначає концепт "лікар - пацієнт - родичи".

Результати. Вербальна комунікація лікарів, медичного персоналу є невід'ємною частиною їхньої професійної діяльності, в якій вони використовують різні види спілкування у різноманітних аспектах повсякденної роботи: організаційної, лікувальної, профілактичної, публічних виступах (наради, конференції). Вони формують цілісну картину дискурсивної діяльності лікаря, як щодо інформування, обґрунтування діагнозу, розповідання про хворобу, консультаційної, психологічної.

Висновки. В рамках розробки сучасної моделі дискурсивної компетенції медичних фахівців необхідно спрямовувати весь курс підготовки майбутніх лікарів на навчання медичного дискурсу для коректного використання багатогранних елементів даного лінгвістичного феномена.

The problems of higher education
The objective of this direction in the system of teaching the students foreign languages for special goals is the development of foreign language communication, which may be proved useful to future specialists in their successful communication with foreign colleagues on such topic as analysis, examination of a patient, ability to present a patient, description of a practical case, participation in discussion, substantiation of the diagnostics choice and treatment, doctor's round of patients, use of intercultural communication in the chosen medical profession, for example: speech situation - participants of intercourse - topic - result. The circle of intercourse and choice of the topic must be proper, taking into account the national specific characteristics of the mentality of communicants.

Verbal communication of doctors, medical personnel are inseparable from their professional activity, where they use different kinds of intercourse such as exchange of opinion concerning various aspects of organizing, medical, preventive daily work, public intercourse (meetings, conferences), which form integral picture of the discursive doctor's activity as curator, interlocutor, consultant, psychologist.

Conclusions
Proceeding from this it is possible to make a conclusion that medical discourse, as a complicated language phenomenon contains, pragmatic, social-intercultural and psychic-logical peculiarities, which may have both oral and written expression.

In the limits of elaboration of a modern pattern of discursive competence the representatives of medical profession must direct the whole course of training future medical men to the teaching of the medical discourse for proper use of many-sided elements of the given linguistic phenomenon.

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