



## INCREASING LANGUAGE SKILLS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

Today, many healthcare workers learn medical English: some want to go on internships or work abroad, others dream of going to international conferences, others are the first to read publications about discoveries in medicine. Whatever the goal, steps must be taken to achieve it, and we want to help you with this. In the article, we will present you with a short dictionary of medical terms in English, phrases for communicating with the patient, as well as a list of 42 best resources for learning English for doctors. Of course, in this article we will not be able to put all the medical terms in English, but still decided to give you the basic concepts. In the meantime, let's get acquainted with the basic terminology

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problem-based training, a hospital, an infirmary, a clinic, a care home, a day centre, a halfway house, a consulting room, a day room, an otolaryngologist, a cardiologist, a dentist, a dermatologist, internal medicine, general practice, nephrology, obstetrics oncology, ophthalmology, orthodontics, orthopedics/orthopaedics

### INTRODUCTION

One of the technologies that provides student-centered learning is the project method as a way to develop creativity, cognitive activity, and independence. The project method forms at students of higher school communication skills, a communication culture, the ability to formulate thoughts briefly and easily, tolerate the opinions of communication partners, develop the ability to obtain information from different sources, process it using modern computer technologies, and create a language environment conducive to natural need for communication in a foreign language. The design form of work is one of the relevant technologies that allow students to apply the accumulated knowledge in the subject. Students expand their horizons, the boundaries of language proficiency, gaining experience from its practical use, learn to listen to foreign language speech and hear, understand each other when defending projects. Students work with

reference books, dictionaries, a computer, thereby creating the possibility of direct contact with an

authentic language, which learning a language does not give only with the help of a textbook in the classroom.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Work on the project is a creative process. A student, independently or under the guidance of a teacher, is engaged in the search for a solution to some problem, this requires not only knowledge of the language, but also possession of a large amount of subject knowledge, possession of creative, communicative and intellectual skills. Work on projects develops imagination, imagination, creative thinking, independence and other personal qualities.

The technology of cooperation also applies to modern technologies. The main idea is to create conditions for active joint activities of students in different

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educational situations. Students are combined in groups of 3-4 people, they are given one task, while the role of each is specified. Each student is responsible not only for the result of his work, but also for the result of the whole group. Therefore, weak students try to find out from the strong what is incomprehensible to them, and strong students want the weak to thoroughly understand the task. And the whole team benefits from this, because together the gaps are closed.

One of the effective ways of raising students' interest in the subject is the organization of their gaming activities. The oldest means of education and training is the game. Games complement traditional forms of learning, contribute to the activation of the learning process. In combination with other methods and techniques of the game, they increase the effectiveness of teaching, make the learning process more interesting, contribute to the successful assimilation of the material studied, and form teamwork skills. By the nature of the pedagogical process, the following groups of games are distinguished:

- educational, training, controlling and generalizing;
- cognitive, educational, developing;
- reproductive, productive, creative;
- communicative, diagnostic, career guidance.

The typology of pedagogical games is extensive by the nature of the gaming methodology. The most important types of games used: substantive, subject, role-playing, business, imitation.

Nowadays, problem-based training is very effective. Today, under problem teaching is understood such organization of training sessions, which involves the creation of problem situations under the guidance of a teacher and the active independent activity of students to resolve them, as a result of which there is a creative mastery of knowledge, skills and development of mental abilities. The teacher creates a problem situation, directs students to solve it, organizes a search for a solution. Thus, the student becomes the subject of his training and, as a result, he masters new knowledge, new ways of acting.

It can be argued that all modern innovative technologies have in mind, first of all, an increase in student activity: truth obtained through one's own exertion of effort has enormous cognitive value. The main thing is satisfaction with the activity, which favorably affects motives, ways of learning, and students' disposition to communicate with the teacher, with classmates, and the creation of favorable relations in their activities.

Now, we will give the names of the different types of hospitals, as well as the premises that may be located in them.

#### **a hospital**

*крупная больница, в которой есть стационар, то есть в ней лежат больные*  
*katta kasalxona, unda bemorlar yotib davolana olishadi*

#### **an infirmary**

*медпункт, например, в школе или университете*

*birinchi tibbiy yordam xonasi masalan, maktabda yoki universitetda*

#### **a clinic**

*небольшая клиника без стационара, часто так называют маленькие частные клиники*  
*Kasalxonasiz kichik klinika, ko'pincha bu xususiy klinikalar deb ataladi*

#### **a care home**

*дом престарелых — учреждение, в котором ухаживают за теми, кто не в состоянии о себе позаботиться*  
*qariyalar uyi - o'zlariga g'amxo'rlik qilishga qodir bo'lmaganlarga g'amxo'rlik qiladigan muassasa*

#### **a day centre**

*центр помощи престарелым и инвалидам, который оказывает помощь только в дневное время суток*  
*qariyalar va nogironlar uchun markaz, bu faqat kunduzi yordam ko'rsata oladi*

#### **an asylum, a psychiatric hospital**

*психиатрическая больница*  
*ruhiy kasalxona*

#### **a halfway house**

*реабилитационный центр для тех, кто долго был в психиатрической клинике или тюрьме и теперь адаптируется к обычной жизни*  
*Qatoqda uzoq vaqt bo'lgan va endi normal hayotga moslashgan kishilar uchun rehabilitatsiya markazi*

#### **a consulting room**

*кабинет врача, в котором он осматривает пациента*  
*betorni tekshiradigan shifokor xonasi*

#### **a day room**

*общая комната отдыха в госпитале, где пациенты могут читать, смотреть телевизор, общаться*  
*kasalxonada umumiy o'qish xonasi mavjud, unda bemorlar o'qish, televizor ko'rish, suhbatlashishi munkin.*

On the hospital staff the specialties of the doctors who work there will not be difficult to do, as English words are very similar to Russian and there is not so big difference between Uzbek.

an otolaryngologist – отоларинголог - otolaringolog

a cardiologist – кардиолог - kardiolog

a dentist – дантист - dantist

a dermatologist - дерматолог – dermatolog

We turn to the names of the fields of medicine; they also almost coincide with the Russian and Uzbek terms:

internal medicine, general practice – терапия-terapiya

nephrology /nɪ'frɒl.ə.dʒi/ -нефрология -nefrologiya

obstetrics /əb'stɛtrɪks/ -акушерство -akuserstvo

oncology –онкология -onkologiya

ophthalmology /,ɒf.θæl'mɒl.ə.dʒi/ -офтальмология - oftalmologiya

orthodontics /,ɔ:θə'dɒn.tɪks/ -ортодонтия - ortodontiya

orthopedics/orthopaedics –ортопедия -ortopediya  
A huge work in the hospital for us, in addition to doctors, is performed by other medical workers.

Abroad, they are called differently; let's look at the most commonly used terms:

<b>a charge nurse -</b>	<i>медсестра, которая работает в больнице и ухаживает за пациентами</i>	<i>kasalxonada ishlaydigan va bemorlarga g'amxo'rlik qiladigan hamshira</i>
<b>a district nurse -</b>	<i>патронажная медсестра (оказывает людям помощь у них дома)</i>	<i>patronaj hamshirasi (o'z uyidagi odamlarga yordam beradi)</i>

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Now that we have replenished your vocabulary, let's study the basic phrases that may be useful to you when

communicating with the patient. Here we again provide only a small set of general phrases, and textbooks and resources will help to study this topic more deeply, which we will tell you about later.

So, to interview the patient, you can use the following phrases:

Word and word combination	Translation in Russian	Translation in Uzbek
How are you feeling today?	Как Вы себя сегодня чувствуете?	Bugun o'zingizni qanday his qilyapsiz?
How long have you been feeling like this?	Как долго Вы себя так чувствуете?	Qachondan beri o'zingizni shunday his qilyapsiz?
Can you tell me what the problem is?	Скажите, пожалуйста, на что Вы жалуетесь?	Iltimos, ayting-chi, nimadan shikoyat qilyapsiz?
Have you got any other symptoms?	У Вас есть какие-нибудь другие симптомы?	Boshqa alomatlar bormi?
When did you notice the symptoms? When did the symptoms start?	Когда Вы заметили симптомы? Когда симптомы впервые появились?	Qachon alomatlarni sezdingiz? Alomatlar birinchi marta qachon paydo bo'lgan?
When do you have the symptoms?	Когда у Вас проявляются симптомы?	Qachon sizda alomatlar bo'ladi?
How long did the symptoms last? For how long have you been feeling ill?	Как долго продолжались симптомы? Как долго Вы болеете?	Alomatlar qancha vaqt davom etdi? Qachongacha kasal bo'lib qoldingiz?
Do you have any problems walking/breathing?	У Вас есть какие-то проблемы во время ходьбы / проблемы с дыханием?	Yurish / nafas olish bilan bog'liq muammolar bormi?

Increasing language skills in medical institutions

Do you have any pain when you breathe in?	Вы чувствуете боль, когда делаете вдох?	Nafas olayotganda og'riq his qilasizmi?
Is this the first time this has happened?	С Вами такое впервые?	Bu siz bilan birinchi marta bo'ladimi?
How long have you had the cough?	Как давно у Вас кашель?	Siz qancha vaqt yo'taladingiz?
What have you eaten/drunk?	Что Вы ели/пили?	Siz nima yedingiz va ichdingiz?
Have you taken your temperature?	Вы мерили температуру?	Siz haroratni o'lchadingizmi?
Did you take any medicine?	Вы принимали какие-нибудь лекарства?	Siz biron bir dori qabul qildingizmi?
Does anything make your pain worse/better?	Что-то ухудшает/облегчает боль?	Og'riqni kuchaytiradigan yoki tinchlantiradigan biror narsa bormi?
What is your hearing/appetite like?	Как у Вас со слухом/аппетитом?	Sizning eshitishingiz / ishtahangiz qanday?
Is your sight normal?	У Вас нормальное зрение?	Sizda normal ko'rish bormi?
Is your weight steady?	У Вас стабильный вес?	Sizda barqaror vazn bormi?
Do you smoke?	Вы курите?	Chekasizmi
What infectious diseases have you had?	Какими инфекционными заболеваниями Вы болели?	Sizda qanday yuqumli kasalliklar bo'lgan?

When examining a patient, the following phrases may come in handy:

Where does it hurt? / Where's the pain? Show me where it hurts.	Где у Вас болит? Покажите мне, где болит.	Qayeringiz og'riyapti?
Can you describe the pain?	Вы можете описать боль?	Qayeringiz og'ritayotganini ko'rsating.
When does it start?	Когда она началась?	Og'riqni ta'riflab bera olasizmi?
How long does it last?	Как долго она продолжается?	U qachon boshlagan?
Can I have a look?	Могу я взглянуть?	Bu qancha vaqt davom etadi?

Could you just lie on the couch?	Вы можете прилечь на кушетку?	Ko'rsam bo'ladimi?
Does it hurt when I press here?	Вам больно, когда я сюда нажимаю?	Siz divanda yotishingiz mumkinmi?
Could you roll up your sleeve?	Не могли бы Вы закатать рукав?	Bu erga bosganimda og'riyaptimi?
I'm going to take your blood pressure/temperature/pulse.	Я собираюсь померить Вам давление/температуру/пульс.	Yengingizni bog'lay olasizmi?
Your blood pressure is low / normal / rather high / very high.	Ваше давление низкое / нормальное / довольно высокое / очень высокое.	Men sizning bosimingizni / haroratingizni / pulsingizni o'lchash uchun boraman.
Your temperature is normal / a little high / very high.	Ваша температура нормальная / повышенная / очень высокая.	Sizing bosimingiz past / normal / ancha yuqori / juda yuqori.

## CONCLUSION

When choosing an independent language study, you must understand - it will take a lot of time.

If only because you:

“You don't know where to look.”

You can't separate the grain from the chaff on the Internet (due to lack of knowledge of the language you don't know what is right and what is not).

Lose time, creating the illusion of violent activity.

Thus, your foreign language learning algorithm should be as follows:

The initial stage is a Russian-language speaker

Intermediate level - Russian plus carrier

Advanced Level – Media

More often than not, a foreigner gives you a pronunciation and intonation. Intonation constructs in each language are different, and it's very difficult to relearn it. You only need to work on pronunciation and “put” a pronunciation if:

They don't understand you (that is, your message does not reach the interlocutor)

You are often asked again (message arrives, but distorted)

They misunderstand you

In all other cases, you just need to:

Calm down

Learn reading rules

Listen to new words (in languages such as English and French)

Listen to audio materials in the textbook and repeat after the announcer. We listened to the offer, stopped, repeated. And so on until blue in the face

Record your lessons with the teacher on audio, listen to them at home. And clean out your mistakes

To learn a foreign language, you will need:

Good motivation

Hours of priest training

The rest is a matter of technology.

At the end of all you need a great luck!

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