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FUNCTIONING OF MEDICAL TERMS IN CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE FIRST-YEAR FRENCH-SPEAKING STUDENTS

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The problem of interaction between language and society is more and more relevant in the modern world. Changes of the world have influenced the discourse in various spheres of communication. Moreover the progress of medicine has led to changes in the system of medical terms, and, consequently, to difficulties in understanding of terms in the ordinary consciousness. A person always wants to understand other people and to be understood by them. So it is the main goal of communication. The article deals with the issue of the functioning of medical terms in the minds of first-year French-speaking students. First-year students have the ordinary consciousness. Medical terms, which are studied by them (first-year students), function in the ordinary consciousness in incorrect form. It's because they are based on associations, feelings which the person has during the process of cognition, and, therefore, they must be interpreted. During the process of learning, there is a need to clarify the personal meanings that medical students have in regarding to special terms. In this article the author gives the results of the research concerning the French-speaking students' knowledge of medical terminology. The author gives examples of the perception and rethinking of medical terms based on common knowledge and examines the formation of scientific knowledge to develop the language of medicine in the consciousness of students and its competent use in the future.

Keywords: term, terminology, terminology system, medical terminology, scientific knowledge, consciousness, ordinary consciousness, perception, medical terms

ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ В СОЗНАНИИ СТУДЕНТОВ-ПЕРВОКУРСНИКОВ, ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ НА ФРАНЦУЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Проблема взаимодействия языка и общества в современном мире становится всё актуальнее. Современный меняющийся мир повлиял на дискурс в различных сферах общения. Прогресс медицины привёл к изменениям в системе медицинских терминов, а, следовательно, к трудностям их понимания в обыденном сознании. Человек всегда стремится быть понятым и понимать, что является главной целью

общения. В статье рассматривается вопрос функционирования медицинских терминов в сознании студентов-первокурсников, обучающихся на французском языке. Студенты, начинающие обучение, являются представителями обыденного сознания. Медицинские термины, которые они изучают на первом курсе, функционируют в обыденном сознании нередко в искажённом виде, так как они основаны на ассоциациях, чувствах, возникших в процессе познания, а, следовательно, требуют трактовки. В процессе обучения возникает необходимость уточнения личностных смыслов, которые вкладывают студенты-медики в специальные термины. В статье проведены результаты исследования о знании медицинской терминологии студентами-медиками – носителями французского языка. На примере обучения студентов-иностранцев в медицинском вузе рассматривается вопрос восприятия и переосмысления медицинских терминов, основанных на бытовых знаниях, и формирование научных знаний, с целью развития языка медицины в сознании студентов и грамотного её использования в будущем.

Ключевые слова: термин, терминология, терминосистема, медицинская терминология, научное знание, сознание, обыденное сознание, восприятие, медицинские термины

Nowadays the problems of interaction between language and society are more and more urgent. Changes in the social structure of society, the activation of migration processes, the reorientation of linguistic communities, a change in linguistic competence and globalization has influenced the processes of language functioning. All these processes influenced the discourse in various spheres of communication. Moreover the progress of medicine has led to changes in the system of medical terms, and, consequently, to difficulties in understanding of them by means of the ordinary consciousness. Each person wants to understand other people and to be understood by them. So it is the main goal of communication. Exchange of information is the transfer and perception of its meaning. The correct understanding of medical terms is still an important problem in modern society. More and more difficulties we have in the process of communication between the doctor and the patient, which affects the quality of the medical care. The problem of interpretation of medical terms arises both in the professional consciousness (its base is formed during the process of learning) and in the ordinary consciousness (because of the influence of modern media). That's why a lot of linguists are interested in the peculiarities of the functioning of medical terms in the ordinary consciousness.

There are many definitions of the term and the opinions of linguists in understanding of term differ. T.F. Efremova writes "a term is a word or phrase denoting a defined concept of any field of knowledge..." [3]. O.S. Akhmanova think that the term is "a word or phrase of a special (scientific, technical, etc.) language, created (adopted, borrowed, etc.) for the exact denoting of special concepts and designation of special objects" [1]. It's necessary to write the definition given by V.M. Leichik: "a term is a lexical unit of a certain language for special purposes, denoting a general – concrete or abstract – concept of the theory of a certain special area of knowledge or activity" [6, p. 31–32]. We have analyzed a lot of definitions and think that a term is an independent naming unit, a word or combination of words that has a concrete definition and denotes a special concept or object of a certain area of knowledge or human activity. A number of terms of a certain area form a terminological system. Only developed area of knowledge or activity which has its own theory and basic concepts can have terminological system.

Medicine is one of the most ancient areas of scientific knowledge. Medical terminology is constantly evolving and occupies a special place in the terminological systems because it is one of the most important and oldest branches of science and "it has to feel the needs of this complex and constantly evolving field of knowledge" [8, c. 138]. This grows of medical terminology is possible because it "stores and transforms professional knowledge that a medical specialist uses in the process of communication" [9, p. 27]. As all other systems medical terminology is a collection of medical terms, a macro-term system with a number of subsystems. This system includes anatomical, clinical, pharmaceutical terminology with the lexical units signifying the structure of the human body, diseases, operations, symptoms, syndromes, instruments, medical equipment, as well as the names of medicines.

Before the emergence of science, people acquired knowledge in their everyday practical life. It means they acquired ordinary knowledge (an ordinary information about the world). Like consciousness, common sense and ordinary cognition are the traditional forms of development and reflection of reality for a person. It is confirmed by the following statement: «By its nature the ordinary consciousness of a person (being a product of ordinary cognition) is common, but scientific consciousness, thinking is a small island in the sea of

ordinary consciousness» [5, p. 25–27]. It means that ordinary consciousness is the basis of the view of the world, where common sense is the beginning of scientific knowledge. One of the frequent issues in linguistic research is the connection between common sense and scientific knowledge.

Ordinary and scientific knowledge are deeply intertwined in medical terminology. The presence of ordinary knowledge we see in “words borrowed from the common lexis. With time these words underwent a process of terminologisation, enlarged the conceptual content of lexical units” [7, p. 118–119]. The results of scientific knowledge and terminologisation are represented by terminological units. «A medical student is studying the disease, various methods of treatment and different researches. So, this student receives information, and, therefore, knowledge» [10, p. 78]. The terminology that describes the human body, the processes occurring in it, its condition, is medical knowledge. The development of medicine, the introduction of innovative technologies, methods of diagnosis and treatment, new medical devices and instruments were reflected in the number of medical terms and also in medical terminology in general.

An ordinary factor always presents in the sphere of mastering any scientific knowledge by ordinary consciousness [2, p. 30]. The purpose of our research is to study the features of the functioning of medical terms in the medical students’ ordinary consciousness. We consider that the results of the research of the features of medical students’ ordinary consciousness may be interesting.

The object of analysis is medical terminology (the terms, which students know). We have made an experiment to identify the functioning of medical terms in ordinary consciousness. Thirty first-year students took part in it. They were asked to write medical terms which they know and give their meanings. The hypothesis of our research was that «the meaning of a word for an individual is the ability to form mental structures that integrate, combine the experience of association with a certain reality. ... The meaning of the word is a model that fixes the experience of associating cultural realities by society» [11, p. 60]. The study of medical terms in ordinary consciousness of first-year French-speaking students of the medical university will help to determine the level of mastering of special terms during the process of studying medical terminology. It will help to increase the efficiency of mastering the language of medicine, ensuring a high level of linguistic preparedness for the future doctor.

In our case, the main thing is to study the functioning of medical terms in the consciousness of students from Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco (French is the second language for them) and they study in French.

French (like all Romance languages) has its origins from the Latin language which is widespread in modern France. It should be noted that the medical terminology of any national language includes a large number of lexical units, word-formative and structural models which are common in linguistic origin. The reason of it is that Greek and Latin (the classical languages of the ancient world) have had steady historical influence on medical terminology during many centuries.

It is necessary to note that the representatives of Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria have Arabian culture. The national characteristics of thinking and behavior are fixed in the signs of the language and are reflected in it. So, language influences understanding of the world. The activity of perception of new scientific knowledge also depends on the ability of information to “stir up” hidden memories of ordinary knowledge in a person’s memory. Perception connects new information and its knowing. Students can easily recall terms such as: *an anthropologist, pediatrician, or dentist* [4, p. 349], because these terms are most often used in everyday life. In the learning process there is an interaction between the professor and the student. Each of the participants has own individual consciousness, which includes a personal linguistic component. In the semantics of the term, except scientific knowledge, there is a reflection of the thoughts, associations, feelings of the author of the term (that arose in the process of perception). They are also needed to be interpreted.

The research points that students know medical terms with these meanings:

- *names of diseases (diabetes, arthrosis, allergy, anemia, tuberculosis, eczema etc.);*
- *names of symptoms (insomnia, cough, fever etc.);*
- *names of treatment (chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, X-ray therapy etc.);*
- *names of conditions (fever, pain, ache etc.).*

First-year students also used the names of medicines. For example: *antibiotic, insulin, antidepressant*. 30% of words (some are used repeatedly) were terms of ordinary consciousness. For example: *cough, fever, pain, insomnia etc.* «So, what does the everyday use of medical terms show? An ordinary native speaker tried to form an ordinary concept.

But, s(he) based more on everyday knowledge and extra-language situations than on scientific knowledge» [13].

The students based on various personal associations and figurative versions during the process of explaining the meanings of certain terms. For example: They interpreted «acute respiratory disease» as «bacteria, viruses», «chickenpox» as «skin rash», «and gastritis» as «stomach disease». It shows a lack of knowledge of professional vocabulary, or total absence of this knowledge. With help of ordinary knowledge of the term *gout* (metabolic disease) it is possible to deduce the reasons of this disease.

Thus, scientific medical knowledge is a complex dynamic system in which new terms appear during its development. It is necessary to interpret the meanings of medical terms during the learning process despite the common historical roots of the Latin and French languages and the general functioning of medical terms in the minds of French-speaking students. This analysis makes possible to use the knowledge about personal meanings (that medical students put into the studied terms) during classes of «Latin language» and «medical terminology». It will help to develop language-skills and teach how to use them correctly.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ВЛИЯНИЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ СРЕДЫ НА ПРИМЕРЕ ВРАЧ – ПАЦИЕНТ

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Сегодня проблема межличностного общения является наиболее актуальной. Современные технологии диктуют нам новые правила коммуникации. Один из наиболее острых вопросов межличностного общения – это линия «врач – пациент». Ведь насколько будет успешным лечение, напрямую зависит от правильно выстроенного их позитивного общения. Однако важным является не только психологическое влияние врача на пациента, но и лингвистическая сторона вопроса. Правильно предложенная информация, корректная формулировка вопроса, все это необходимо для создания благоприятного исхода решения проблемы пациента.

Ключевые слова: психологическое воздействие, коммуникация, врач, пациент, общение, компетенция