



## The Role of the Russian Language for the Professional Activities of Future Physicians

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Received 27<sup>th</sup> Jul 2021,  
Accepted 29<sup>th</sup> Aug 2021,  
Online 21<sup>th</sup> Sep 2021

**Abstract:** This article talks about the role of the Russian language for students of non-linguistic universities, in particular, medical universities. The article highlights the need for knowledge of Russian as a foreign language in order to acquire additional opportunities in the field of professional growth for future physicians.

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**Keywords:** the role of the Russian language, language learning, future specialists, medical worker, communicative competence, linguoactive profession.

At the present stage, one of the main tasks in the training of highly qualified personnel is the scientific determination of the content and quality of teaching the Russian language to students of national groups. As you know, the Russian language for students of national groups of non-linguistic faculties is a means of obtaining scientific information, a factor of active inclusion in the sphere of science, production and social life. In the training of high-profile specialists for the national economy, medicine, science and culture, the study of the Russian language is a priority direction, which has its own specific difficulties and problems. It is one of the most developed languages in the world. Its rich vocabulary and terms in all branches of science and technology, brevity, expressiveness and clarity of lexical and grammatical means, the development of a system of functional styles provide the ability to reflect the entire diversity of the surrounding world. The Russian language can be used in all spheres of social life, through it a wide variety of information is transmitted, the subtlest nuances of thought are expressed ..

The Russian language has been and continues to be one of the world's languages. In the context of today's globalization, knowledge of foreign languages is not an advantage, but a necessity for specialists in various industries, in particular for medical workers. Learning languages makes it possible to improve both worldview and professional skills. Medical students represent a specific group of future specialists who must have a special sense of responsibility for their future profession to society. The article highlights the need for knowledge of Russian as a foreign language in order to acquire additional opportunities in the field of professional growth for future physicians. Confident command of the native language, the ability to correctly and quickly understand the speech of others, to correctly respond to it, the ability to clearly and accurately express their thoughts in oral and written form are necessary for a specialist in any field, especially a medical specialist. The development of the commercial sector in healthcare and paid medical services determines the increased requirements of

patients for their service, requires a change in the style of relations between patients and medical workers. The development of legal relations in health care, bioethics, and an increase in the professional responsibility of a doctor requires an attentive attitude to the word. The level of trust in the professional qualities of a doctor who makes mistakes in oral or written speech is sharply reduced. An increase in migration processes, an increase in the proportion of patients speaking different languages and dialects, requires the doctor to be able to communicate, establish interpersonal and intercultural contacts. Social stratification of society, different levels of education, individual and personal characteristics should be taken into account by the doctor when communicating with patients in order to treat them more effectively and to avoid iatrogeny, a disease that occurs as a reaction to the words or behavior of the doctor. The ineffectiveness of communication leads to such undesirable phenomena as a violation of mutual understanding between the participants in the treatment and diagnostic process, the loss of important information, conflicts, complaints and litigation on the part of patients. As practice shows, dissatisfaction with a doctor is most often caused not by his mistakes in diagnosis and treatment, but by the inability to communicate with patients and their relatives, i.e. unformed communicative competence. Physician is a linguistic profession. The word doctor itself came from the word vrati, which meant to speak uplifted, to broadcast using the ancient suffix ach (compare: kalach from kolo = wheel, rook from grakat = croak). The first doctors in Russia were sorcerers, soothsayers who treated mainly with words, and even now the role of the word in the treatment of patients can hardly be overestimated. The talent of the doctor's healing word has been attributed great importance since ancient times. The great sages of Ancient Greece and Rome wrote about the need to improve the culture of communication of a doctor through purposeful training. The ability to conduct an intimate conversation with a patient was taught by the ancient Indian doctor Sushruta (Ayurveda), a medical scientist of the 2nd century BC. NS. Galen, the largest physician and philosopher of the X XI centuries. Abu Ali Ibn Sina, the eminent physician of the Renaissance Paracelsus, argued that healing was carried out with herbs, words and minerals.

The ancient Greek thinker and doctor Hippocrates wrote: "There are three components in medicine: illness, patient and doctor ... It is not easy for the patient to understand what is happening, why he is getting better or worse, it is the doctor who must explain everything to him." The father of domestic therapy, M. Ya. Mudrov, the founder of Russian surgery, N.I. Pirogov, attached great importance to the culture of communication and the general culture of the doctor. As VM Bekhterev said, "if the patient does not feel better after talking with the doctor, then this is not a doctor." However, until recently, at the stage of training doctors, no attention was paid to speech disciplines at the medical university. A doctor is a linguistic profession. For the linguistic profession, language is an important means of communication. The profession of a doctor involves interference in the private life of other people, therefore, knowledge of certain ethical norms, prohibitions and restrictions is highly desirable in order to establish contact with a patient, which further affects the effectiveness of treatment. This determines the communicative competence of the doctor, and is associated with the conscious speech impact of the word on patients. Communicative competence is the possession of complex communication skills and abilities, the formation of adequate skills in new social structures, knowledge of cultural norms and restrictions in communication, knowledge of customs, traditions, etiquette in the field of communication, respect for decency, good breeding, orientation in communicative means inherent in the national, class mentality and expressed within the framework of this profession. Much attention has been paid to the communicative competence of the doctor since the beginning of the 90s. We know a lot of articles, studies and dissertations on this topic. Among them is the work of Yu. N. Emelyanov "Theory of the formation and practice of improving communicative competence", Yakovleva N. V. "Psychological competence and its formation in the process of studying at a university" (1994), an article by L. N. Vasilyeva "Communicative competence and coping behavior of future doctors "(2009) and others. However, a certain methodological aspect of the

professional speech training of future doctors has not yet been developed, which would combine the aspects of their professional speech behavior. The communicative competence of a doctor is determined by the degree of involvement of a specialist in communicative activity, his level of proficiency in oral and written speech. The peculiarity lies not only in using the exact words to express thoughts, but also the most appropriate, communicatively justified in a given situation. Favorable psychological contact with the patient helps to get the most complete and broad picture of the patient. When a patient trusts a doctor, he does not doubt the correctness of the diagnosis and the adequacy of the therapy, and will carry out all prescribed appointments, undergo all the necessary procedures. This determines the productivity and efficiency of the doctor's activity as a specialist. The doctor should be attentive to the word, as well as pay attention to speech etiquette. Mistrust in a doctor who makes mistakes in speaking and writing increases dramatically. Practice shows that for the most part patients are dissatisfied with the doctor's inability to communicate with patients or their relatives. Language is the main carrier and the main way of transmitting information, therefore, mastery of oral and written speech is an essential sign of a doctor's business qualifications as a specialist, one of the conditions for his professional solvency. The so-called communicative competence is necessary for a doctor to build competent verbal communication with patients, to establish contacts and maintain an officially polite and trusting relationship. Knowledge of such speech behavior increases the effectiveness of treatment, as well as increases the authority of the doctor. In addition, a valuable skill is developed to quickly and accurately collect and organize information and deliver it to patients with high quality. All this is achieved with the help of knowledge of the culture of speech and awareness in medical discourse, as well as by identifying effective methods of speech impact on the patient. The most important thing here is the practical aspect. It is extremely important for a doctor to learn how to use this in practice, in direct communication with people. A doctor with a sufficiently developed communicative competence observes the rules of speech etiquette in communicating with the patient, shows politeness and respect for the patient as a person, regardless of gender, age, race and nationality, social and material status, political and religious beliefs and other factors, not related only to medicine. Skillful use of verbal communication skills and abilities increases the likelihood of mutual understanding.

Thus, the need for teaching Russian at a medical university is obvious. Since the ability to communicate with each other is one of the main conditions for any joint human activity, and direct communication in professional activity, this condition becomes the most significant. It is important and important for future doctors to remember that no doctor will be able to win the trust of patients and the respect of his colleagues if he does not know how to communicate competently and correctly express his thoughts.

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