

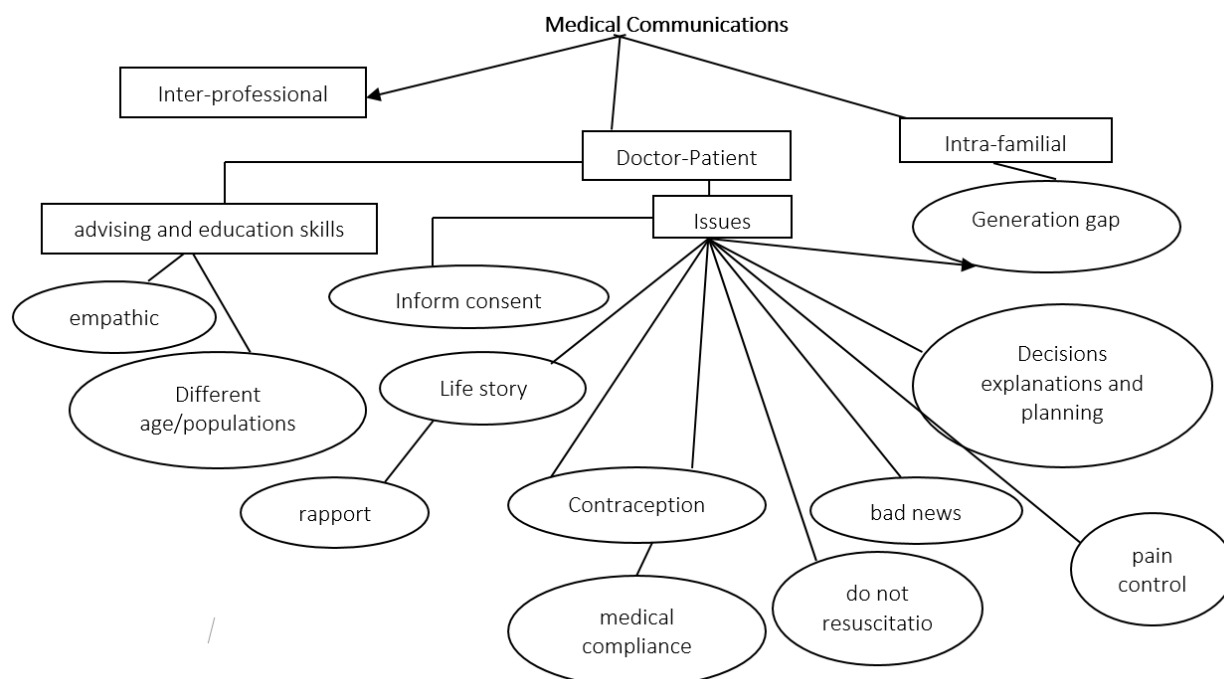
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THE WAYS OF TEACHING LANGUAGES AT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

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At present, it is important to mention that there are a lot of teaching processes and forms of training on learning languages. Methods of learning languages have been developing on the measure of upcoming community. A considerable amount of research has been carried on analysis of the linguistic changes that the medical field undergone throughout the centuries. In this article particular attention is paid to comprehensive understanding of the interaction between speech of doctor and patient. Furthermore, health communication research in linguistics, medical sociology, the effects of dialectal variation have previously been overlooked. However, the research has found that the inadequate or unsatisfactory physician-patient communication is the most common reason for low patient satisfaction and regularly leads to decreased patient compliance. For this reason, physicians may use better communication style of speech in order to diminish patients' diseases through the linguistic accommodations. For example, physicians are able to use more politeness of speech to cure severe or mental depression illnesses instead of biomedical jargons. Moreover, incorrect using of medical terminology can lead to the physician to perceive the patient as uneducated in their communication. There are some idioms that are able to improve the meaning of situation among part of medical speech. For example:

Be on mend – Поправляться; According to this idiom here identified that the patient is under good condition of being healthy. Sick person is recovering from disease with the help of medications procedures. Equivalent of this idiom is «*be back on your feet*», «*convalesce*» in English, in Russian «*поправлять, чинить самого себя*», both have the same meanings. *A new lease of life – второе дыхание, начало новой жизни, восстановление сил*. In this example is determined that the patient is given health for the second chance of life. It means organ transplantation is having done that he was saved of death and he enable to breath to restore his strength.



Example: Operation on kidneys has given him a new lease of life. There are four types of teaching methods.

Individual teaching
Individual-group teaching
Group teaching
Collective teaching

Linguistics, literature, philology

First way of teaching is individual teaching. The aim of it was learners were able to communicate to each other one by one and they performed all the tasks individual. Nowadays individual method of teaching is used for pulling-up lagging learners at the Institute or University or going to tutor. Following individual study appeared individual-group method of teaching. Teacher trained with the group of students, but teaching program carried on previous individual character. The teacher trained teaching program with every separately asking in turn student giving material, explaining new one, giving individual tasks. On that time other students were busy with their own work. By the way of teaching they purchased ordinary skills of reading and writing. Nevertheless, decreasing students mass remained not trained. Fast progress producing and increasing role of spiritual life in society entailed significant creations way of teaching, which would permitted main mass of learners.

At present forms of group training frequently are called system of teaching. It is important to mention that such name is not so clear. The reason of it understanding of systems training are much wider and involves all the elements of teaching process, on the relationship to each other. Thus, if it is suited strictly, the reference of system should be included, the level of preparation teachers and learners, method of teaching, material of providing and other elements of teaching. But in the forced of term "system" is broadly used in the pedagogical literatures. In order to achieve good result of foreign languages the best way is using different methods.

Nowadays, using of innovation games in the pedagogical process is performed, developing problem. Participations get in the concrete playing situations, everyone with its point of view. They may come from variety specialized subject area, may have different conceptual and world outlook representation. For the purpose of cooperative their action in the single collective activity, necessary determination methods action of participations, refer them reflex and analysis on cooperative organization and productive interaction. The function of all participations carries out organizer and specially divided group of organizations.

Aim of professional and social teaching enable to obtain if the learners take possession in the diverse ways decision problem such as professional sphere so in the area of social interaction. There are a number of following methods using in the pedagogical diagnostics:

Conversation – receiving information by pedagogics about peculiarity developments of students in the result discussing them with parents. Frequently, conversations initiators in the frame of research outstanding parents themselves or educators, appealing to teacher for consultative help.

Quiz in the form of interview – is one of the ancient diagnostic method. It progressed before science, primitive conversation and differ from previous interview of phase planning, need as for explanation diagnostic target in leading conversation. In the process of observation fixed behavior on the base of interest and evaluation.

Interview – systemic action with definite scientific aim, in the course of probationary have to push in message to verbal information with the help of raw objective questions or verbal stimuli.

Writing quiz – way of receiving reduction about objective dates or subjective position with the help of application. Application may be used in the group of teacher, if he wants to know about students in definite educational measure.

Experimental method of student study – much more "young" on the comparative to method observation. On duty usage probably multiple repetition procedures of investigation; carrying out statistic cultivation given data; it requires less spending time on training.

Experimental method – collection factors in special creating conditions providing active manifestation of learning phenomena. Experiment fulfill with the help of special selected experimental methods. Their choice and quality identify task, which necessary to solve researcher with mandatory account of demanding on organization and conduction of experimental study progress and also level its teaching and upbringing.

On the basis of receiving data diagnostic process learning becomes possible entering in teaching process significant correction, altering strategy, using other way, methods or technology which refers to the opinion on teacher that seems much more effective.

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