

**КУЛЬТУРА МОВЛЕННЯ – ДУХОВНИЙ ТА ІНТЕЛЕКТУАЛЬНИЙ
 ПОРТРЕТ СУЧАСНОГО ФАХІВЦЯ-МЕДИКА**

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**THE CULTURE OF SPEECH – INTELLECTUAL PORTRAIT
 OF MODERN PHYSICIAN**

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Алла Ткач, Святослава Юрнюк. Культура речи – духовный и интеллектуальный портрет современного специалиста-медика. Анализируется языковой аспект коммуникативной компетентности медицинского работника и особенности его формирования.

Выяснено, что высокую культуру общения определяет владение литературным языком, его нормами в процессе речевой деятельности. Каждый человек, планируя свою общественную жизнь, заботясь о профессиональном развитии, должен отлично владеть государственным языком, культурой ведения дискуссий, поскольку именно язык служит лучшим инструментом не только формирования собственных мыслей и чувств, но и орудием влияния на других людей.

Ключевые слова: профессиональная речь, культура речи, коммуникативно-речевые умения, термин, терминология, специалист-медик.

Introduction. The question of language culture was and remains an object of scientific attention of many scientists, including N. Babich, B. Antonenko-Davidovich, M. Pentylyuk, V. Knyazev, L. Matsko, V. Melnychayka, I. Plotnicka, S. Shumovytska. In their scientific quests noted that the culture of speech is of great national and social importance: it provides a high level of verbal communication, effective implementation of all functions of the literary language, improves relationships between people, upgrades common culture of the individual and society. Scientists accentuated attention to the culture of speech of any type specialists.

The high culture of speech, of course, is an important component of future professional doctor. From the art of verbal communication essentially depends result of treatment. Words of doctor is an evidence of his compassion, kindness, sensitivity, education and humanity. So, **the goal of the article** is to examine the culture of speech sources and its influence on the of medical student verbal communication.

Historiography. About relevance of formation of cultural professional communication of future medical specialists indicates continuous coverage of this issue by scientists, university professors, teachers and methodists (P. Beilin, L. Batrachenko, N. Litvinenko, N. Misnyk, V. Yukalo, A. Berestova, E. Svetlichnaya, A. Medved, T. Cisar, etc.). In the works of these authors referred that mastering the language specialty in educational medical (pharmaceutical) schools – is primarily mastering scientific style as a functional variety of national literary languages in professional clinical and professional scientific aspects, elaboration of

normative samples of scientific texts and forming skills in these types of actual professional activity, as the production and compression of scientific information in the form of a plan, theses, abstracts, reviews, reports, etc.

Main part. Unfortunately, the problem of professional speech of future specialists studied insufficiently. Low level of speech preparation of medical students creates difficulties not only in the study of special (clinical) disciplines but also in medical practice, which affects the effectiveness of treatment. People paying for their inability to communicate not only by bad mood and daily troubles, but also for their social status, health, relationships with others. In order for properly and informative talk people must constantly enrich their knowledge and experience to improve education, in other words, to fully develop their personality, to care about culture of speech. Therefore the aim of our study is to determine the main aspects of work on improving communicative and language skills of students, adequate level of which is prerequisite for the formation of professional culture of doctors.

The essence and scope of the concept of „communicative and speech skills” interpreted in various ways by researchers. According to S. Omelchuk, in base of the term laid communicative approach to language development, conceptual regulations on communication quality of speech, fast verbal activity¹ reviewed a number of psychological and educational literature, we found that the category of communication includes the ability to quick and correct oriented communication in the circumstances, choosing necessary words and phrases to know the ethical and psychological conditions and rules of communication of

¹ Omel'chuk S.A. Formuvannya movlennyevo-komunikativnih umin' uchniv osnovnoyi shkoli na zavershal'nomu etapi vivchennya syntaksy [Formation of speech and communication skills of primary school pupils in the final stage of the study of syntax], Avtoref. dis. ... kand. ped. nauk, Kiyiv, 2003, 20 p.

ukrainian speech etiquette; build his statement in view of characteristics of speech; ability to express their thoughts and feelings clearly.

Researcher P. Kurinna proposed the following criteria for determining levels of formation of communication skills as:

1) determining the style of speech (ability to choose the required communication style, focusing on communication and speech-task's); 2) the selection of lexical variants (according to the topic of conversation); 3) the grammatical construction of expression (checking capabilities helps construct text on the grammatical level in using lexical, morphological, syntactic rules of literary language); 4) logical and compositional structure of the text (allows you to implement a system of skills in the construction of business (professional) text on a logical and compositional levels, independently prepare public speech focusing on the situation and the recipient's of the speech); 5) correct pronunciation of sounds and sound combinations (indicates a determination of the level of skills and knowledge of normative pronunciation); 6) the creation intonational and facial images (indicates ability to build tonal performance scheme, it is appropriate to create a mimetic image, skillfully use the sign language); 7) possession basics of public speaking (confidence through mastering the laws and regulations of business communication culture, effective influence on audience (tune into his listeners, find educational interests, interest in the topic, etc.), keeping the controversy, questions and answers etc.)².

M. Pentylyuk to communication principles include: the ability to properly identify the topic of expression and strictly adhere to its limits; construct expressions according to its basic idea, recipient of speech; operate most significant facts and evidence for the theme; to build expressions logical and consistent, that is, to establish causal relationships, make the necessary generalizations and conclusions; to choose nature of speech depending on the purpose of communication situation; use a variety of language tools, including the style and genre of communication; improve your expression (correct oral and edit the writings)³.

Thus, a systematic analysis of different approaches to determining the communicative language skills of students - future specialists once again demonstrates that the formation of the necessary communicative competence in professional activities – is to master this profession terminology of modern Ukrainian literary language, professional phraseology, scientific and industrial genres and texts, this grinding of culture of communication, cultivating good speech taste ability to use professional speech stereotypes, know the rules of the various documents and so on. In other words priority is the applied character of professional broadcasting because language – it is not a set of rules and a system of knowledge and skills, it is culture of living together in society, a means of self-forming and self-showing of Homo sapiens. This view was confirmed by V. Andrushchenko: „Knowing the language its prestige. From this starting career personality; Language – is a significant indicator of general culture and its prospects”⁴.

Discipline „Ukrainian language (for professional purposes)” which students learn in all higher schools of

Ukraine, including medical, has theoretical and applied character: assimilation of theoretical information speeds up and improves the process of developing skills in handling verbal material in typical conditions of professional communication. During the study of course it is important to consider the material on professional medical language as a special variety of functional language. This work, in our opinion, should be determined in two phases: a preparatory (pre-communicative) and main (communicative). In the preparatory stage it is necessary to cover the following methodological aspects of teaching professional language as deepening knowledge of language and speech functions of language, stylistic possibilities of the Ukrainian language; improving of oral culture and written speech of future doctors; forming skills with a special (professional) literature; get acquainted with typical and atypical situations of professional communication and their solutions.

Culture of speech requires a good knowledge of the speaker and compliance literary language, use of language cases where there are typical deviations from accepted standards of speech. Such mistakes caused, unfortunately, by insufficient level of language competence of interlocutors, their inability to differentiate in the communication process non literary language and linguistic facts, such as dialects. Therefore, to correctly speak and write correctly, it is necessary to prevent errors: to know possible options for using words and professional expressions, their emphasis and writing, acquire professional language stereotypes.

During learning professional language basic attention is given to terminological vocabulary. As word is an important component of professional thinking and communication, each healthcare worker must correctly and appropriate use medical terminology in professional activities. Mistakes and disadvantages (deviation from the literary norm) in the use of terms and lexems can not only complicate understanding among colleagues physicians, pharmacists, medical personnel and patients or relatives of patients, but also negatively affect the course of disease, cause severe mental or physical pain, iatrogenic trigger symptoms like. That is why creation of conditions for effective learning of Ukrainian medical terminology by future doctors is a guarantee of successful educational and professional activities.

In our opinion, important in language courses is the question of medical terminology in the national language vocabulary and its impact on lexicography and terminography. Since lexicographical principle is generally accepted principle of normativity, the normalization of terminology conducted primarily through its thorough lexicographical study, resulting in the creation of well-targeted termin units register and then - terminological dictionary. Terminological dictionary should be considered as a legal document, which codified fixed terms in the context of „recomendation” and „nonrecomendations” widespread use in scientific style. Working by students various typical professional (scientific) publications covering issues related to specific medical terms to describe explanatory, encyclopedic dictionaries – a mandatory component of classroom work of professional language. The result of this work understands by students that using of terms in modern medicine should be done by harmonizing national and international components, avoid-

² Kurinna A.F. Formuvannya komunikativnih umin' i navichok uchniv humanitarnih litseyiv na urokah ritoriki [Umini of communicative skills of students in class colleges humanitarian rhetoric], Avtoref. dis. ... kand. ped. nauk, Kherson, 2005, 20 p.

³ Slovnyk-dovidnyk z ukrayins'koyi lingvodidaktyky [Dictionary Directory of Ukrainian linguistics], K.: Lenvit, 2003, 149 p.

⁴ Shutak L. B., Navchuk G. V., Tkach A. V. Ukrayins'ka mova profesijnogo spryamuvannya [Ukrainian language for professional purposes], Chernivtsi, 2008, P. 7.

ing synonyms, variance; eliminate violations of lexical, morphological and syntactic rules of Ukrainian language.

We believe that systematic and thorough research study of Ukrainian medical terminology forms skills of students work with scientific and lexicographic literature, enriching their professional vocabulary, increases erudition and professional speech culture.

In addition, physicians should practice correct terminology of official-business style, because the therapeutic activity is always accompanied by composing and reading documents, so the ability to clearly, concisely, and logically correct (according to the structure of the business paper) record information, know the rules of grammar and syntax, observe the basic requirements for paperwork - another component of doctors professional language competence.

Building a culture of future doctors professional language not will be complete without learning the basic etiquette of talking – a rules of kindness and politeness. This is the ethical and psychological foundations of communication, especially verbal behavior in various situations of professional communication during conferences, business meetings, office phone calls, and interviews with patients and others.

The future doctor must learn to understand his companion, pick and choose appropriate meanings of words to influence on him, take into account the psychological characteristics of patients and their families, be able to choose the most successful form of communication, wisely use lexical equipment and relevant tones of speech.

On the main stage of work on improving communicative and language skills necessary to offer their own communicative-oriented tasks most appropriate in conditions of classroom training among which are communication trainings.

Training as a socio-psychological variety of business game opens great opportunities for formation based on knowledge received from all disciplines that have studied or are studying first year, skills of behavior and use of language etiquette as the basis of culture, ability engage in dialogue (polylogue) or join the discussion in a particular situation. Training conducted with appropriate settings, guiding students for successful communication as with an willingness orient themselves on another person, make it possible to realize the speech, and see themselves on either side and navigate the personal experience on communication.

In view of the profession in order to be a model of professional medical language should be characterized by the following main features : *correctness* that is consistent literary norms operating in the language system (pronouncing, spelling, lexical, morphological, syntactic, punctuation, stylistic) *accuracy*, which depends on the depth of knowledge, erudition , personality and active vocabulary; *substantial*, that involves understanding of the theme and the main idea of expression; *richness* (use of various means of expressions depending on the style of speech); *expressiveness* (ability to generate interest to words which was said or written); *relevance*, which depends on how well a person understand the situation of communication, interests and mood of recipient.

Conclusions. As we can see, the high culture of communication determines the perfect knowledge of literary language and its rules in the process of speaking. So every man planning his social life , taking care of professional

growth, should have excellent knowledge of official language, the culture of debate, since it serves as an excellent tool not only to form their own thoughts and feelings, but also can be an instrument of influence on others.

Therefore, culture of speaking – one of the first requirements for the modern specialist. Language of specialist - is not only his spiritual, intellectual portrait but an important component of future profессиogram of the doctor.

Ткач Алла, Юрнюк Святослава. Культура мовлення – духовний й інтелектуальний портрет сучасного фахівця-медика. На жаль, проблема формування професійного мовлення майбутніх фахівців вивчена недостатньо. Низький рівень мовленнєвої підготовки студентів-медиків створює певні труднощі не лише під час вивчення спеціальних (клінічних) дисциплін, а й у лікарській діяльності, що негативно позначається на ефективності лікування. За невміння спілкуватися людина розплачується не тільки поганим настроєм і щоденними неприємностями, а й своїм суспільним становищем, здоров'ям, стосунками з іншими людьми. Для того, щоб правильно і змістовно говорити, необхідно постійно збагачувати свої знання і досвід, удосконалювати освіту, інакше кажучи, всебічно розвивати свою особистість, дбати про культуру свого мовлення. Тому метою нашого дослідження є визначення основних аспектів роботи щодо вдосконалення комунікативно-мовленнєвих умінь студентів, належний рівень розвитку яких є передумовою формування фахової культури медичного працівника.

З'ясовано, що високу культуру спілкування визначає досконале володіння літературною мовою, її нормами в процесі мовленнєвої діяльності. Тому кожна людина, плануючи своє суспільне життя, дбаючи про фахове зростання, повинна відмінно володіти державною мовою, культурою ведення дискусій, оскільки саме мова слугує найкращим інструментом не лише формування власних думок і почуттів, а й знаряддям впливу на інших людей.

Отже, мовлення фахівця – це не тільки його духовний, інтелектуальний портрет, а й важливий складник професіограми майбутнього лікаря.

Ключові слова: професійна мова, культура мови, комунікативно-мовні уміння, термін, термінологія, спеціаліст-медик.

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