

**SPECIFIC FEATURES OF TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF APPLICATION OF THE
UZBEKISTAN LANGUAGE IN THE FIELD IN MEDICAL UNIVERSITIES****Xusainova Guli Shavkatovna**

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Annotation: The article comprehensively covers the specific aspects of teaching the subject "Application of the Uzbek language in the field" in medical universities. It comprehensively covers the scientific and methodological foundations of the use of the Uzbek language in the process of medical education, the linguistic, psychological and practical aspects of medical terminology and professional communication, the grammatical features of clinical speech, the culture of medical documentation and the advantages of using modern pedagogical technologies. It also analyzes the didactic approaches necessary for students to master the skills of professional communication, information exchange, ethical and psychological communication with the patient through the subject.

Keywords: professional language, medical terminology, professional speech, communicative approach, clinical communication, medical documentation, pragmatics, language competence.

**O‘ZBEK TILINING SOHADA QO‘LLANILISHI FANINI TIBBIYOT
OLYGOHLARIDA O‘QITISHNING O‘ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI**

Annotatsiya: Maqolada tibbiyot oliygohtarida “O‘zbek tilining sohada qo‘llanilishi” fanini o‘qitishning o‘ziga xos jihatlari har tomonlama yoritiladi. Unda tibbiy ta’lim jarayonida o‘zbek tilidan foydalanishning ilmiy-metodik asoslari, tibbiy terminologiya va kasbiy muloqotning lingvistik, psixologik hamda amaliy jihatlari, klinik nutqning grammatik xususiyatlari, tibbiy hujjatlarni rasmiylashtirish madaniyati va zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanishning afzalliklari keng yoritilgan. Shuningdek, fan orqali talabalar kasbiy kommunikatsiya, axborot almashinuvi, bemor bilan etika-psixologik muloqot ko‘nikmalarini egallashi uchun zarur bo‘lgan didaktik yondashuvlar tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: sohaviy til, tibbiy terminologiya, kasbiy nutq, kommunikativ yondashuv, klinik muloqot, tibbiy hujjatchilik, pragmatika, til kompetensiyasi.

**ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ПРЕДМЕТА «ПРИКЛАДЕНИЕ
УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ» В
МЕДИЦИНСКИХ ВУЗАХ**

Аннотация: В статье комплексно рассматриваются особенности преподавания предмета «ПРИКЛАДЕНИЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ» в медицинских вузах. В статье подробно рассматриваются научно-методические основы использования узбекского языка в медицинском образовании, лингвистические, психологические и практические аспекты медицинской терминологии и профессионального общения, грамматические особенности клинической речи, культура медицинской документации и преимущества использования современных

педагогических технологий. Анализируются дидактические подходы, необходимые для овладения студентами навыками профессионального общения, информационного обмена, этико-психологического взаимодействия с пациентом посредством предмета.

Ключевые слова: профессиональный язык, медицинская терминология, профессиональная речь, коммуникативный подход, клиническая коммуникация, медицинская документация, прагматика, языковая компетенция.

Introduction. In the era of globalization and rapid development of information technologies, the medical field is one of the most important factors in the development of society. A modern doctor is required not only to have professional knowledge and skills, but also to master the culture of communication, professional terminology, and speech clarity. The main part of the medical process is communication with the patient, in which skills such as choosing the right words, conveying accurate diagnostic information, conducting a conversation in a psychologically effective manner, and formalizing documents in the Uzbek language are of particular importance. Today, the methodology of language teaching focused on the specialty in the higher education system is one of the current directions. Especially in the medical field, the appropriate use of the Uzbek language in the field is of particular importance in forming professional communication skills of future doctors, paramedics, nurses, and other medical specialists. Proper communication with the patient, formalizing documents, correct use of medical terminology, and clear expression of clinical opinion are among the main indicators of quality medical care.

This article discusses the specific aspects of teaching the subject of the application of the Uzbek language in the field in medical universities, didactic principles, teaching methods and issues of forming terminological competence. Therefore, the subject “Application of the Uzbek language in the field” is taught as an independent, practically-oriented module in medical universities. This subject was developed with the aim of forming professional-communicative competencies in students, conscious mastery of medical terminology, and effective use of language tools in clinical practice. This article broadly covers the didactic foundations, methodological approaches and practical significance of this process.

Main part: As the state language, the Uzbek language is the main means of official, professional and practical speech in all fields, especially in medicine. The development of modern medicine and the increasing demands placed on the health care system in the country require doctors not only high scientific training, but also a deep mastery of the culture of professional speech. Effective communication with the patient, accurate presentation of clinical cases, and correct maintenance of medical documents have become the most important components of medical practice.

Goals and objectives of the subject: The main goal of the “Uzbek language in medicine” module is to teach students the correct and effective use of the Uzbek language in professional situations. The subject performs the following tasks:

- teaching medical terminology and forming their correct use;
- teaching the ethical and psychological rules of communication with the patient;
- developing the skills of correctly writing medical documents: anamnesis, epicrisis, referral, daily notes;
- strengthening the grammatical structures of clinical speech;

- developing dialogic and monologic speech in professional situations.

These tasks involve the formation of not only linguistic, but also psychological, communicative and professional competencies.

This discipline includes the following main objectives:

Formation of linguistic literacy in medical education: the correct use of speech in the medical field directly affects the effectiveness of the diagnostic, treatment and preventive process. Clear, concise and scientifically based speech is the basis of professional communication.

Formation of the skill of using medical terms in practice: most medical terms originate from Latin, Greek and English sources. It is required not only to memorize them, but also: to understand their semantic content; to apply them in accordance with the clinical situation; to combine them with the appropriate version in the Uzbek language.

Development of ethical and psychological communication skills with the patient: softness, clarity, empathy in the doctor's speech increase the patient's confidence.

Correct registration of medical documents

Analysis of medical records, statement of diagnostic conclusions, epicrisis, prescriptions and referrals in accordance with regulatory requirements is one of the important tasks of the discipline.

Linguistic features of medical terminology. Medical terminology consists of a complex layer: it includes elements of Latin, Greek, English, Russian and Turkish sources. These terms are structurally: International terms are multi-component terms (blood pressure, heart failure); bronchus, aorta, cyst, neurology, virology. These terms are used in the same form in many languages.

Uzbekized terms: Adapted to the grammatical and phonetic norms of the Uzbek language: pneumonia - inflammation of the lungs, hemoglobin - protein of red blood cells.

Multicomponent terms: Represent complex anatomical and clinical processes: acute heart failure, chronic nephritis, pulmonary ventilation disorders.

Abbreviated forms of medical terms: Very often found in the work of a doctor: HB - hemoglobin, BP - blood pressure, RR - respiratory rate.

Working with these terms constitutes the largest layer of the discipline "Sohaviy til".

In the process of medical education, it is important not only to memorize terms, but also to use them in diagnostic and clinical contexts. Therefore, within the framework of the discipline, the semantic field, etymology, synonymy-antonymy of terms are studied separately.

The culture of communication with the patient and its uniqueness: Medical communication is a process that demonstrates the professional competence of a doctor, in which the following stages are important:

Ethics of starting a conversation: It is necessary to start a conversation politely, taking into account the patient's mental state.

Simplicity of language when explaining the diagnosis. The doctor should simplify complex terms to the patient and convey them in an understandable form.

Delivering a difficult message. Linguistic softness, psychological subtlety are required: "Your condition requires careful observation..."

Correct recording of patient complaints: The complaint should be short, clear and logical. For example, simplifying complex terminology when explaining the diagnosis to the patient, using soft linguistic forms when conveying difficult news are important aspects of the training process.

The culture of maintaining medical records. A large part of medical practice is documentation. Students learn to correctly draw up the following documents: Anamnesis and statement of complaints. The patient's medical history is an important source of medical information. Daily observations: Short, clear and numerical expressions are used in medicine.

Official medical documents: epicrisis, referral, medical certificate, electronic card records.

This form of speech is associated with the official style of the Uzbek language. The specificity of medical documents is the requirement for clarity, brevity and standardized terminology. For example: "The patient complains of pain under the right rib cage with tension. Temperature - 37.8 ° C."

Grammatical and syntactic features of clinical speech: The grammatical structure of the medical text is unique:

Passive forms: "The patient was examined", "tests were taken".

Conditional: "If the patient's bleeding increases, immediate measures will be taken."

Nominal sentences: "Rest - 20. Heart rate - 88."

In medicine, short, informative sentences are preferable.

Communicative approach to teaching science: Linguistic education in medical universities is carried out on the basis of innovative methods:

Role-playing games ("doctor - patient") help students develop communication skills by acting out real situations.

Simulation technologies: Using virtual patients, 3D models and simulators, they are taught to describe medical situations in a coherent language.

Case-study method: Using language tools on the example of a specific clinical case.

Working with interactive terminological dictionaries

Online platforms make it easier to remember terms.

Through these methods, students recreate real medical situations from a linguistic point of view.

Information technologies and language use in electronic medicine: Due to the introduction of the electronic medical system (EMS), telemedicine, electronic prescription and electronic diagnosis systems, students: The modern medical system is being completely digitized: electronic prescriptions, electronic medical records, telemedicine records, online consultation texts, abbreviated medical codes. Students learn to work with these texts.

Conclusion

The subject "Uzbek language in medicine" is an important module that ensures the professional speech culture, communicative competence and professional maturity of doctors. The complexity of medical terminology, the psychological and linguistic aspects of clinical communication, and the requirements for maintaining medical records require that this subject be taught based on modern approaches.

Teaching the subject "Uzbek language use in the field" in medical universities is of great importance in the formation of professional and communicative literacy, linguistic culture and medical communication skills in future doctors. The complexity of medical terminology, the psychological and grammatical features of clinical speech, and the requirements of documentary science require the teaching of this subject with a serious methodological approach. When the subject is taught on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies, the professional language competence of students is formed at a higher level.

The use of a communicative approach, interactive methods, clinical situation solutions, and information technologies in the process of teaching the subject increases the effectiveness of



learning. This subject is a highly accurate, concise, literate and a serves to work with civilized speech.

Thus, the use of the Uzbek language in medical universities is a necessary basis for doctors to work effectively both in communication with patients and in the clinical process.

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