

Importance of Technology in Teaching Special Terminology to Medical Students

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Abstract: Teaching a second language involves the elicitation and acquisition of the general expressions that may be useful for students in everyday situations in which the target language is spoken. However, in the present context of strong scientific development, many learners are also faced with the need to become acquainted with terminology (i.e. technical and/or specialized vocabulary) representing complex and abstract concepts. This holds especially true for immersion programs, in which students must gain an understanding of curricular subjects such as medicine entirely in a second language. A methodology is proposed in this paper for retrieving domain lexicons from texts, which can contribute to the acquisition of specialized knowledge at later stages of education. The paper discusses the implementation of learning strategies using IT technologies for students with no prior experience in terminology extraction and management, and presents Kahoot as a tool suitable both for autonomous and in-class work.

Key words: medical terminology, immersion programs, autonomous, in-class work, curricular subjects, everyday situations, IT technologies, terminological units, innovative methods.

"Foreign language (professional orientation)" for the training of bachelor specialists in higher educational institutions, special attention is paid to removing language barriers in professional communication by teaching a foreign language, which is based on special terminology and business communication rules, the knowledge of which is necessary for successful implementation in professional activities.

The issues of teaching foreign medical students the language of their specialty are one of the topical areas of the methodology of teaching English and have repeatedly attracted the attention of specialists. When working with terminological vocabulary, it is necessary to acquaint students with the basics of word formation, the mechanism for the formation of terminological units in their native language.

In the strategic plans for the development of the university, priority is given to the introduction of active teaching methods.

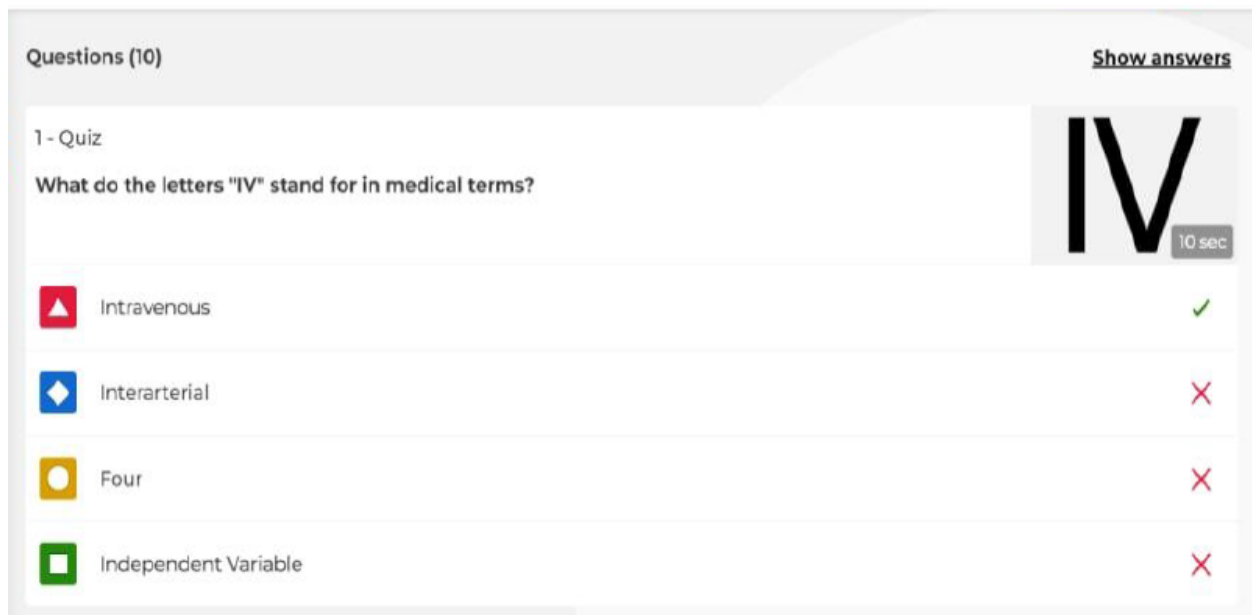
In practical classes, she uses business games, case-stages, situational tasks, modeling situations, discussions, teamwork. Plans-summaries of classes on the strategy of introducing trilingual education of students have been developed. The department uses criteria for scoring students' competencies: knowledge, practical skills, communication and legal skills, self-improvement. However, the best result is achieved with the combined use of the above teaching methods. Modern teaching technologies increase students' interest in gaining knowledge, improve the quality of education and training, which is confirmed by the results of intermediate and final control of students' knowledge.

One of these tricks is playing Kahoot. With the Kahoot app, you can create and run online polls, discussions, and classroom quizzes using mobile devices. Running an online event with Kahoot is done in synchronous mode - only when the host starts the poll, discussion or quiz. In addition, if a question has an image or video clip, it can only be seen on the instructor's screen. Now, the application is completely free. Application features:

1. Creation of online quizzes consisting of questions with one correct answer from many.
2. Conducting an online discussion on a given topic.
3. Conducting an express survey. Question format: text (with the possibility of formatting, using superscript and subscript characters, simple mathematical symbols and the Greek alphabet), image, fragment (!) Video. Answer format: text. No more than 4 answers.

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Quiz Sample question using image:



Questions (10) Show answers

1 - Quiz

What do the letters "IV" stand for in medical terms?

IV 10 sec

- Intravenous ✓
- Interarterial ✗
- Four ✗
- Independent Variable ✗

Sample question using video snippet:



5 - Quiz

Which of the following is not an endocrine gland?

20 sec

- Thyroid ✗
- Adrenal ✗
- Ovary ✗
- Mammary ✓

To work with the program, you need to register on the site <https://getkahoot.com>. To conduct a survey, discussion or quiz in the classroom, technical devices are required:

- PC with image translation on the screen - at the teacher;
- Smartphones or tablets with Internet access - for students.

A brief description of the procedure for preparing and conducting an online event in the classroom:

1. The teacher prepares a question in advance (for discussion or conducting an express survey) or a group of quiz questions on the application developer's website.
2. In the classroom, the teacher starts an online event from a PC. The screen displays the address and pin code of the event for students.
3. Students, using mobile devices, enter the kahoot.it website, enter a pin code, their name and answer the question (s).
4. Results are instantly displayed on the screen.

Since the event takes place on the website, no special mobile application is required. The program settings allow you to: o set the difficulty level of the question (the number of points awarded depends on it); o set a time interval for answering a question; o add a description (explanations) and tags to the question; o set the language, access level, target audience; o use images and videos as the background of the game while the participants are waiting; o set the order of questions and answers randomly; o move to the next question automatically; o require students to re-authorize for each next online activity; o enable/disable background music; o organize joint work on the development of online events; o upload the results to a PC in MS Excel format and to Google Drive.

Application instructions:

- o user manual (English);
- o short instructions for creating a quiz.

Video instruction Kahoot. How to prepare and conduct a quiz using mobile devices.

In the network mode, the most effective exercises are exercises for mastering linguistic material, in our case, medical terminology, since the learning process under such conditions is differentiated and individualized.

It should be noted here that medicine is a constantly evolving profession, and the medical terminology that accompanies its development is rich and diverse. For the nonprofessional, an attribute of medical terminology that catches the eye from the outset is the coexistence of Latin terms and their equivalents in a given language.

Another important characteristic of medical discourse is the frequent use of terminological phraseology. Delving into their profession, foreign students may come across medical phraseological units in clinical terminology. Therefore, we believe that knowledge of figurative professional medical phraseological units is one of the integral directions in the formation of professional qualities of a future specialist, but it is quite difficult to master them without purposeful independent work and special exercises.

As an example, here is a text replete with medical phraseological units, the study of which medical students can carry out independently in the PEGAS information shell, performing a series of exercises to master the linguistic material on the topic "Variety of medical terminology":

Read (listen to) the text.

Medical phraseological units

Phraseologisms can be found in any sphere of human life, including medicine.

Interestingly, medical phraseological units clearly emphasize the external signs of the disease and, thus, clearly indicate diseases of the internal organs. The sources for the emergence of such phraseological units were myths and legends, the realities of the animal world, the names of scientists, the names of human organs, the life of people, professions, sports and much more.

Here are examples of medical phraseological terms, whose origin is associated with the realities of the animal world:

«Симптом кошачьего крика» – noise in the heart;

«осанка обезьяны» – pronounced lordosis (with endemic deforming osteoarthritis);

«петушиная походка» – inability to stand on the heel when walking (with damage to the peroneal nerve).

A number of medical phraseological units are associated with mythology, for example:

«голова Медузы», indicating a network of veins in the abdomen, sometimes formed in cirrhosis of the liver. The origin of the phraseologism is associated with the Gorgon Medusa, in which snakes developed on her head instead of hair;

«Ахиллов рефлекс» – подошвенное сгибание стопы в ответ на удар по пяточному сухожилию;

«лицо Гиппократ» - occurs in severe diseases of the abdominal cavity.

The formation of some medical phraseological terms was associated with the names of scientists:

«маска Паркинсона» – a smile frozen on nervous grounds;

«воротник Стокса» – an increase in mediastinal lymph nodes due to local venous congestion (with compression of the superior vena cava).

Some phraseological units indicate the symptoms of diseases:

«печёночные ладони» – yellow bronze palms;

«сосудистые звёздочки» - hemorrhage in the form of dots.

The origin of the following medical terms-phraseological units are of a household nature:

«перец и соль» – deposition of pigment in the fundus (hereditary anomaly - pigment rating);

«бамбуковая палка» – osteoporosis of the vertebral bodies, ossification of the discs and ligaments of the spine (P-graphic sign);

«звук треснувшего горшка» – percussion sound above the lungs, reminiscent of tapping on a cracked vessel.

The following group of terms is associated with the names of professions and sports:

«грудь сапожника» – funnel-shaped chest (congenital or acquired), deformation of the funnel-shaped depressions of the lower part of the chest wall and the upper part of the abdominal wall.

«поза фехтовальщика» – when the head is turned to the side, the corresponding arm straightens, and the arm to which the back of the head is facing bends at the elbow joint. May occur in children with brain damage (tonic cervical asymmetric reflex);

«поза балерины» – crossing the legs and extending the arm while tilting the head back and vice versa. It can also be observed with brain damage in children (tonic cervical asymmetric reflex).

Remember that knowledge of figurative professional terms - medical phraseological units is one of the components of the linguistic and professional competencies of the future doctor, contributes to the expansion of horizons.

An exercise. Read the text. Find unfamiliar words, phrases, terms in the text, check their meaning in the dictionary and write them down in your notebook.

An exercise. Find in the text medical terms-phraseological units whose origin is connected with the animal world.

An exercise. Repeat after the speaker their pronunciation. Write them down in a notebook.

An exercise. Read combinations of terms: murmur in the region of the heart; pronounced lordosis, endemic deforming osteoarthritis; inability to stand on the heel when walking; peroneal nerve; region of the heart; murmurs in the region of the heart;

An exercise. Find the correct medical interpretation for each medical phraseological term:

«осанка обезьяны» – ...

«петушиная походка» – ...

«симптом кошачьего крика» – ...

Reference material: murmur in the heart area; pronounced lordosis; inability to stand on the heel when walking.

An exercise. Replace the medical phraseology with the medical interpretation of the term:

inability to stand on the heel when walking with damage to the peroneal nerve - ...

pronounced lordosis in endemic deforming osteoarthritis - ...

murmur in the heart area...

Reference material: «симптом кошачьего крика»; «петушиная походка»; «осанка обезьяны». Check the key to see if your answer matches ours.

Conclusions

In our opinion, speaking about the main conditions under which the success of teaching students is guaranteed, it is necessary to take into account:

1. the condition of high motivation of the organizational form of the lesson, which in itself is interesting for students and contributes to the independent acquisition of knowledge;
2. a specific cognitive task;
3. provision by the teacher of advisory support to students working in the information environment;
4. clarification of the criteria for assessing the work performed, control of independent work;
5. possession of a PC for the implementation of educational activities and the targeted use of IT. Thus, the independent work of foreign students of medical specialties in the information environment provides FL teachers with an effective tool for improving the system of teaching the language of the specialty.

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