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**ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ МОДАЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ SHOULD И MUST
В ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТАХ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

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USE OF SHOULD AND MUST IN ENGLISH PHARMACEUTICAL TEXTS

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Резюме. Автор анализирует особенности использования модальных глаголов should и must в фармацевтических текстах рекомендательного характера. Рассматриваются особенности данных модальных глаголов, сходства и различия в семантике, классифицируются ситуации, требующие употребления того или иного глагола в письменной фармацевтической коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: фармацевтический текст; модальный глагол; директивная модальность; лекарственное средство; рекомендации.

Resume. The article analyzes the use of the modal verbs should and must in pharmaceutical texts (guidelines, recommendations). The features of these modal verbs, similarities and differences in semantics are considered, situations requiring the use of either verb in written pharmaceutical communication are classified.

Keywords: pharmaceutical text; modal verb; directive modality; medication; guidelines.

Introduction. Modality is one of the universal categories of the language that express the speaker's attitude towards the situation being described. In a broader sense, there are no sentences without modality. One can express certainty, likelihood, permission, order, advice, or necessity to do something [1].

Pharmaceutical texts (PTs) are specific and narrowly focused. Along with medical terms, they contain a wide range of pharmaceutical terminology, which constitutes a set of complex subsystems: terms of pharmacognosy, pharmacology, pharmaceutical chemistry, etc. Typical examples of PTs are regulations, guidelines, formal and informal recommendations for the proper and safe use of medicines. A characteristic feature of this type of PTs is their directive nature, which is primarily expressed in modern English by the modals must and should [2].

Aim: to identify differences in the use of modal verbs should and must in directive PTs for correct understanding and translation.

Objectives of the study:

1. To analyze the main differences in the semantics of the verbs must and should and the patterns of their use to express directive modality in PTs.
2. To systematize the communicative situations that require the use of a particular verb (either should or must) relevant to correct and adequate translation.

Material and methods. 114 uses of the modal verbs should and must in the recommendations (guidelines) for the use of drugs published on the portal Drugs.com were subjected to semantic and contextual analysis. Each recommendation contains a section for the general public (non-specialists) and medical/ pharmaceutical professionals (specialists).

Results and discussion. The analysis of the data collected shows significant differences between the use of the modal verbs must and should in texts aimed at specialists (professional monographs) and non-specialists (consumer leaflets). In the texts for non-specialists, we have not recorded a single use of the verb must, and all the statements we have analyzed are advisory in nature:

1) The dosage should be increased gradually when needed to help avoid adverse effects. The initial dose should be taken 12 to 24 hours after surgery.

2) If you are pregnant, you should not take ibuprofen unless your doctor tells you to.

In consumer leaflets, a number of recommendations are indirectly aimed at medical professionals, e. g.: Patients should be well hydrated prior to IV administration of this drug in order to reduce the risk of adverse renal reactions. Likewise, some recommendations in professional monographs are indirectly aimed at patients, the modal verb should being used for this purpose, e. g.: It is important to advise patients to that they should have regular BP monitoring while taking desvenlafaxine.

The modal verb should (not must) with the meaning of a recommendation, rather than an order or prohibition, is used even in cases that are potentially life-threatening to the patient's health. The cases can be divided into:

1) a potential allergic reaction: You should not use Zyrtec if you are allergic to cetirizine.

2) presence of any serious underlying medical condition: You should not use Toradol if you have any active or recent bleeding, a head injury, a stomach ulcer...

3) taking two or more medicines at a time, which can result in side effects or drug interaction: You should not use Prozac if you are being treated with methylene blue injection.

4) severe or even fatal possible complications: You should not stop using baclofen suddenly or you could have serious or fatal withdrawal symptoms.

In guidelines aimed at medical and pharmaceutical professionals, along with the predominant use of the modal verb should, the verb must is used in the following situations:

1. In cases where errors in the use of drugs can result in severe complications, a threat to the life of the patient or fatal consequences: The dosage of Ethmozine must be individualized on the basis of antiarrhythmic response and tolerance.

2. In cases where particular actions of medical personnel or drug manufacturers are stipulated in the treatment protocol or other official documents, i.e., their actions have no alternative, which contributes to the formation of “appropriate alertness” [3]: Dosages must be adjusted to each patient’s needs, starting with 180 mg or 240 mg once daily.

Conclusions:

1. Modality is a multidimensional category that constructs the semantics of a pharmaceutical text.
2. The audience a pharmaceutical text is aimed at and the communicative situation play an important role in the choice of modals.
3. Correct and adequate understanding of modal verbs and their uses leads to the removal of communication barriers that can cause misunderstanding of vital information.

Literature

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