

**AUTHENTICITY AS ONE
OF THE METHODOLOGICAL CONDITIONS
FOR WORKING WITH TEXTS IN THE SPECIALTY
AT A MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

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**АУТЕНТИЧНОСТЬ
КАК ОДНО ИЗ МЕТОДИЧЕСКИХ УСЛОВИЙ
РАБОТЫ С ТЕКСТАМИ ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ
В МЕДИЦИНСКОМ ВУЗЕ**

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The rapid development of science and technology, computerization of the human activity almost all spheres, socio-economic changes taking place in modern society could not but be reflected in the medicine field. The global challenges facing healthcare in the 21st century (HIV, Ebola, the COVID-19 pandemic) have clearly demonstrated that it is possible to confront these challenges only in conditions of medical professionals close international cooperation. The experience exchange is becoming the modern medicine integral part. With the medical science and healthcare development, changes are also taking place in medical education. The changes affect all foreign language teaching aspects in non-linguistic universities. The style of teaching, teaching methods, teaching materials are changing. Curricula are changing [3, p. 44]. In this regard, over the past two years, the Belarusian State Medical University has changed foreign language programs for all faculties. The medical students' language training was based on mixed learning technologies, when some classes in the discipline

studying course are conducted according to the traditional methods, and others in the digital educational environment. According to the modern recommendations, non-linguistic universities students should master commonly used and professionally oriented foreign vocabulary. This also applies to medical students who, in the language training process, should receive such communicative competence level that would allow them to use a foreign language in the professional activity medical field [3, p. 42-45].

It should also be added that the modern labor market dictates its own conditions for the specialists' training in various fields. The foreign language knowledge becomes an important condition for the prestigious job obtaining and the key to successful professional activity. This is one of the reasons why more and more attention is paid to the language education in universities. When teaching a professionally oriented foreign language, the most important skill remains the ability to read and discuss texts in the specialty.

The teaching foreign languages modern methods basis is the foreign language competence formation. One of the ways to form this competence type is to work with authentic texts in foreign language classes. Recently, the using authentic materials problem in linguodidactics has become particularly relevant, due to the increasing volume of socially significant and scientific information. Especially active cooperation and experience exchange take place in the medicine and healthcare field. Authentic texts not only perform an important didactic function in the medical students' language training process, but also are a valuable information resource and significantly complement the knowledge gained in the special disciplines study. It should be noted that in methodological science the "authenticity" concept has not yet received a clear terminological formalization.

In a broad sense, an authentic text is understood as the text written by a native speaker for this language native speakers. This is usually a text that is not intended for educational purposes. However, recently the point of view has become widespread, according to which textual authenticity can be "authentic" or "pedagogical". In the second case, the possibility of the selected material certain methodical processing is allowed [4, p.72]. Admitting the adapted texts use by specialty in foreign language classes at a non-linguistic

university, it should be noted that working with them is methodically justified only at the training initial stages or in groups with poor language training. It should be borne in mind that constant work with methodically processed texts may further complicate the transition to texts with genuine authenticity. The world social life globalization and all human activity areas computerization make it possible to obtain information on all knowledge branches. It is possible to get access to medical information from foreign sources today almost at any time and in any place. For professionally-oriented language training of medical university students, authentic texts from popular scientific medical journals, articles from the Internet, publications of experimental and theoretical research results, materials of scientific conferences are used. The doctor's professional activity also involves the ability to conduct business correspondence with foreign colleagues, fill out medical documentation, work with medical histories in a foreign language.

When selecting authentic educational material for work, it is always necessary to take into account such criteria as the text complexity. Moreover, this applies to both the authentic text linguistic and the content side. Junior students who do not have enough professional knowledge will not be able to cope with highly specialized texts. It is necessary to rely on those subjects that are studied in the first year, and this, first of all, is anatomy, biology and histology. The junior students' oral and written translations analysis showed that professional foreign language teaching at this stage is most effective on the authentic texts material in these disciplines. However, these texts should not duplicate textbooks and lectures given at the profile department. They should carry additional information, expand the students' horizons on this subject [5, pp.20-24]. In groups with stronger language training, it is preferable to work with texts from foreign popular scientific medical journals or from the Internet.

The use of scientific publications and articles from professional journals as teaching materials is more justified at senior courses and at the postgraduate education stage. Working with linguistically complex texts overloaded with cumbersome grammatical constructions, terms and abbreviations will be ineffective and not didactically justified. This is due to the fact that the students'

language training level does not always allow them to understand the text content in full, and scientific information only makes sense to the student when it is understood and critically comprehended by them. Many authors also pay attention to such a factor as the material authentic presentation, which implies the text submission in its original form. These can be screenshots, copies of medical records, forms, questionnaires, as well as articles color copies with illustrations. Such educational material presentation gives students the material authenticity sense and promotes immersion in the language environment [2, p.73].

In modern conditions, serious requirements are imposed on the any specialist training level. This training important and essential component is the foreign language knowledge [1, pp.203-205].

Mastering professional terminology is of great importance in the process of forming the medical university students foreign language competence. The students' vocabulary source in the specialty and the terminological vocabulary use in the context example are authentic professional texts. A number of effective exercises and methodological techniques are provided for the lexical competence formation and the terminological nature vocabulary assimilation, which can be used at all stages of working with the text. It should be noted that a future specialist should not only extract information from authentic texts, but also be able to understand and analyze it in order to use it in his professional activity in the future.

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