
TEACHING ENGLISH TO DOCTORS THROUGH INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES

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Annotation. *This study is aimed at identifying the main mechanisms in the effective organization of the educational process in terms of productive improvement of the English language. It is determined that if the implementation of intersubject relations in teaching medical special subjects and English is carried out taking into account the use of the transposition of lexical knowledge, skills and abilities of students, the influence of the studied foreign language will significantly increase the effectiveness of students' skills.*

Key words: *development, English language, educational process, knowledge, students, medical, pediatric.*

At present, in the context of fundamental changes in all spheres of society, the issues of development and improvement of the language culture of the individual, dictated by the need to humanize education, are becoming more and more important. The development strategy of high medical education should be aimed at the formation of a spiritually rich, highly moral, creative personality, at the continuation of national traditions, strengthening the historical continuity of generations, comprehending and multiplying the values of science and culture. The study of general humanitarian disciplines plays, as is well known, a major role in the process of upbringing and education, the formation of multicultural thinking, the formation of national identity, the consistent and deep introduction of modern people to the national and global culture and at the same time openness to the perception of other cultures. The role of the subjects of the linguistic cycle in the educational process is primarily due to their importance for teaching other disciplines. Language training develops thinking, speech activity, increases the moral, aesthetic and communicative culture of the emerging personality, thereby contributing to the optimization of the educational process as a whole. In addition, the knowledge of two or more languages in the conditions of the currently emerging forms of human interaction becomes a socio-economic necessity. The success of their future work and social activities largely depends on the humanization of the educational process of schools and non-humanitarian universities, the language culture of students who continue their education in higher educational institutions, the level of their knowledge of ethnically oriented material and the ability to use it in different spheres of life. That is why the



question of a deeper, scientifically based consideration of national and regional factors in the teaching of disciplines is so serious. The implementation of intersubjective links in teaching reflects an integrated approach to education and training, allows you to isolate both the main elements of the content of education and the relationship between academic subjects. One of the possible ways to solve them is to establish a close correlation in the teaching of languages, the organization of the educational process in the conditions of systematic implementation of interdisciplinary connections of disciplines of this cycle, taking into account the situation of the functioning of each language being studied as a means of communication and cognition.

Temporarily, the analysis of observations of the educational process, individual conversations with teachers and students, the results of cross-sectional work allow us to conclude that despite the importance of implementing interrelated, coordinated teaching of linguistic disciplines, the organization of teaching English at medical university is carried out separately. Interdisciplinary connections in the teaching of these disciplines are almost not carried out, remaining, to this day, only at the level of creativity of individual teachers. The lack of development of the problem, the lack of scientific recommendations for its solution lead to the fact that teachers of disciplines of this cycle are forced to work in a didactic plan isolated from each other, without imagining a single linguistic complex. As a result, the whole picture of simultaneous learning of two languages is lost. Therefore, the problem of interrelated teaching of linguistic disciplines as one of the main conditions for optimizing the educational process in English for pediatric medical universities is relevant and significant. Of all the variety of its aspects, the most important, in our opinion, are the issues of teaching vocabulary as a constructive basis for each linguistic system. It is the vocabulary of any language, being the building material of the next one, that directly enters the linguistic reality, the surrounding world, and the living life of society. It performs important functions of designating phenomena, facts, and processes of objective reality. A person who has mastered a sufficient number of lexical units that are part of the lexical core of each of the languages being studied, providing a correct understanding of speech, creating conditions for free communication in them, enriching the philological experience of students, expanding their speech capabilities and contributing to an increase in the level of linguistic and communicative competence in the languages being studied, we take for a language personality. To achieve this goal and implement the proposed hypothesis, it was necessary to solve the following tasks:

1. To reveal the essence of intersubjective relations as a pedagogical problem;
2. To substantiate the psychological, pedagogical and sociolinguistic aspects of the emerging bilingualism and multilingualism;
3. To develop a system of teaching the vocabulary taking into account intersubjective relations;

4. To improve criteria and experimentally test the effectiveness of the proposed system.

Here it is important to provide a theoretical justification for the optimal use of intersubject connections in language teaching in a medical university. Thus, the implementation and implementation of intersubject relations in the educational process determines the main methodological mechanisms.

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