

GRAMMATICAL KNOWLEDGE AS A BASIS FOR INDICATIVE FORMATION OF POST-GRADUATES' SPEECH SKILLS AND ABILITIES IN TRANSLATION OF MEDICAL TEXTS

Kabiyat I. Kubacheva¹, N. G. Olhovik²

The North-Western State Medical University named after I.I. Mechnikov, Department of Foreign Languages,
191015, Saint-Petersburg, Russia
E-Mail: gabib101155@mail.ru

Abstract. *The article deals with the problem of using the grammatical knowledge, the mastery of which allows the correct choice of grammatical constructions in accordance with the rules of language during the process of medical texts translation. The process of mastering grammatical knowledge must have an active, informed and creative feature. Studies have shown that grammatical knowledge is an indicative basis for the formation of grammatical skills and abilities in all kinds of speech activity.*

Key words: *grammatical knowledge, mastering of grammatical constructions, skills and abilities, indicative basis, translation of medical texts*

SETTING THE FRAME

In modern conditions of rapid technological progress, the success and effectiveness of post-graduates' research cannot but depend on the possession of foreign language mastering. Lasting language skills help to overcome language barriers, make it possible to regularly monitor the scientific literature, it is easy to carry out personal contacts, a conversation and correspondence, listen to lectures and reports, do research posts, participate in discussions and debates.

In other words, knowledge of a foreign language - is one of the most important tools of the post-graduate and the guarantee of the success in its research activities.

As we know the component of language competence is the ability to use grammatical knowledge at the level of practical implementation of the language and speech skills as a component of automated skills for the purpose of communication.

Today, there is a necessity to find and apply the effective methods of grammatical skills and abilities formation of the trainees in the non-language universities.

The process of mastering grammatical structures must have an active, informed and creative feature. Thus post-graduate students should be interested in the acquisition of not only speech communication skills, but also grammatical abilities in translating medical texts in the field of professional activity.

Grammatical knowledge is tentative basis for the formation and in our case improving speech and language grammar skills in expressive and receptive types of speech activity.

The knowledge of language and speech standards using of grammatical material is a knowledge of grammar, the mastery of which allows the correct choice of grammatical constructions in accordance with the rules of language during the process of medical texts translation.

These include knowledge of the formation rules and the use of tense forms of verbs in active and passive voices, the rules of verbs translation from one voice into another, knowledge of word formation rules and different constructions (participial, infinitive, gerund) and moods (imperative, indicative and subjunctive).

The study of different methodological research works of sublanguages, as well as our analysis performed of modern texts on medical topics allowed to establish the fact that they increasingly use the following grammatical phenomena: the Infinitive – Complex Subject, Complex Object, Participle I and Participle II, Gerund, Passive Voice, emphatic constructions and polysemantic verbs.

Here are some examples of grammatical phenomena.

Infinitive constructions

Infinitive in the function of object

The patient	was asked	to sit up.
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Infinitive in the function of verbal predicate

The aim of this study	is to find	a new method of treatment.
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Infinitive in the function of modal predicate

The old man	must be suffering	from pains in the joints.
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Complex Subject predicate in Active Voice

This patient admitted	seems to suffer	from asthma.
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Complex Subject predicate in Passive Voice)

This way of treatment	is considered	to have been effective.
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Complex Object

I	We	think	him to undertake this research carefully.
II	We	observed	him undertake this research carefully.

In the first sentence (I) after verbs want, suppose, expect, know, prove, consider, think, believe and others, the Infinitive is used with a particle to.

In the second sentence (II) after verbs expressing perception of senses, such as: hear, observe, see, watch, feel, notice, and verbs: have, let, make, the Infinitive is used without the particle to.

Participial constructions

The Subjective Participial Construction

She was seen	breathing so hard in walking.
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Objective Participial Construction

I want	to have this investigation made.
They found	the operating theatre well equipped.

The Absolute Participial Construction

Allergic diseases are widely spread,	many people being susceptible to them.
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The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction with the preposition "with"

Some contagious diseases affect only children,	with children under 10 years of age most frequently infected.
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Gerund**Gerund in function of the subject**

e.g. Dieting can lead to a temporary weight loss.

Gerund in direct object function

e.g. This new approach is worth considering.

Gerund in an indirect function

e.g. He was responsible for collecting statistical information of HIV infection.

Gerund in the function of attribute

e.g. The risk of contracting HIV infection is high among teenagers.

Gerund in adverbial function

e.g. In carrying out this research he used this remedy.

Gerund phrases

e.g. They insisted on this patient being operated on immediately.

Many ecologists object to pesticides being used in agriculture.

Should / Would

e.g. The patient should take this medicine if the doctor prescribes it for him.

The doctor recommended that the patient should follow a strict diet.

If I were you, I would consult an ENT specialist.

Grammatical constructions in the Passive Voice

The table below shows the forms of the Passive voice

Forms of the Passive voice

Indefinite	Present	This hard patient is	examined by the doctor every day
	Past	This hard patient was	examined by the doctor yesterday
	Future	This hard patient will be	examined by the doctor tomorrow
Continuous	Present	This hard patient is being	examined by the doctor now
	Past	This hard patient was being	examined by the doctor when you came
Perfect	Present	This hard patient has just been	examined by the doctor
	Past	This hard patient had been	examined by the doctor By 2 o'clock yesterday
	Future	This hard patient will have been	examined by the doctor by 2 o'clock tomorrow

The usage of grammatical material in scientific texts leads to the conclusion that the formation of linguistic competence on the grammatical level requires a good knowledge of the most applied tense forms of the verb: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past simple, Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Future Simple.

e.g. 1. The doctor usually prescribes the treatment for the patients and the nurses carry out the prescribed treatment. (Present Simple)

2. Last week these patients required constant nursing then they began to help one another to get up, to sit up etc. (Past simple)

3. The doctor has just come into the ward to examine this hard patient. (Present Perfect)

4. The surgeon had performed the operation by 5 o'clock yesterday. (Past Perfect)

5. Dr. Ivanov has been examining this patient for 2 hours. (Present Perfect Cont.)

In addition, the following tense forms of the verb are very often used in the dialogues between a doctor and a patient, for example:

D: Good morning, Mrs. Leddin. Take a seat, please. Any problems? What has happened, Mrs. Leddin? And how do you feel in general?

P: Well, I' ve been feeling a bit tired and weak. And I don't have any energy.

D: Mrs. Leddin, have you noticed any pain in your muscles?

P: Yes, well, I have a bit.

D: And what about your weight. Has your weight changed?

P: Yes, It has.

D: And have you had a cough all the time? и т.д.

Scientists in the field of medicine in the sphere of post-graduate education are to be able to express their thoughts in writing, it is necessary to master all speech skills (including spelling) and skills to build the statement in oral and written forms of speech, to express their own opinions, to make reports, to write articles and a resume, to implement communicative intention in writing (establishment of business contacts, reminders, the regret expression).

Using of receptive skills and abilities, the named-above grammatical phenomena at the level of their practical implementation in translation of medical texts are the target of teaching of post-graduate students.

These skills and abilities are skills of recognition and understanding of grammatical phenomena in a written and in oral text, in active or passive mastering of the material. These skills and abilities are formed in the process of reading and listening to medical texts, as well as in intuitively correct understanding of grammatical forms and their adequate translation.

For the formation of such skills we can use the exercises aimed at the recognition and understanding grammatical phenomena in the text (in written or oral forms); to discourse-analytical description operations of formal signs of grammatical phenomena in the text, and other exercises.

In general, the work may be associated with an isolated word forms, phrase, also with a sentence or a text.

CONCLUSION

1. An indicative basis for the formation of language and speech grammar skills of post-graduate students is the knowledge of grammatical phenomena.
2. The main purpose of post-graduate training is to use receptive skills and abilities, in the above-named grammatical phenomena at the level of their practical implementation in the translation of medical texts.

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