

**Features of the Speech Portrait of a Modern Medical Student****Razikova Lola Tuychiyevna**Ph.D. Associate Professor of the Department  
of Pedagogy and Psychology  
Samarkand State Medical University*Received: Nov 06, 2023; Accepted: Dec 26, 2023; Published: Jan 02, 2024;*

**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the study of the features of the speech portrait of a modern medical student. The article analyzes the lexicon of students of a medical university, an attempt is made to describe a collective speech portrait that characterizes the specifics of the future doctor's speech at the lexical and phraseological levels.

**Keywords:** speech portrait, linguistic personality, lexicon, individual and collective speech portrait.

This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY 4.0](#) license**Introduction**

Modern society makes rather high demands on the level of readiness of university graduates for professional activities. A specialist with high professionalism can realize himself in the future professional activity in modern, rather complex and changing conditions. Professionalism is a set of personal characteristics of a person necessary for the successful performance of professional activities. The professionalism of a specialist is manifested in three components: the professionalism of knowledge, the professionalism of communication and the professionalism of self-improvement.

In the structure of the professional competence of a doctor, the professionalism of communication is of paramount importance, since the profession of a doctor involves, to one degree or another, intensive and prolonged communication with patients, their relatives, and medical personnel. The professional success of a doctor largely depends on the ability to communicate, establish and develop relationships with people. The ability to communicate provides mutual understanding, trust in relationships, efficiency in solving tasks. While a word carelessly spoken by a doctor can worsen the patient's condition.

No wonder there is such a thing as

iatrogeny (from the Greek iatros - doctor + gennao - I give birth), meaning an unfavorable change in the patient's condition under the influence of the doctor's careless words.

That is why the study of the speech portrait of a modern medical student seems to us very relevant.

As part of the work of the SSS of the student scientific society "Language and Profession" of the Faculty of Medical Pedagogy, scientific supervisors, together with students of the first and fifth courses, analyzed the ability of future doctors to communicate productively and effectively and an attempt was made to draw up a speech portrait of a modern medical student.

Turning in our study to the problem of studying the speech portrait of a social group of medical students, we proceeded from the achievements of scientists, analyzed their works and made an attempt to clarify the essence of the concept of "speech portrait".

According to S.V. Leorda, "a speech portrait is a linguistic personality embodied in speech", and the problem of a speech portrait is a particular direction in the study of a linguistic personality. M.V. Kitaygorodskaya and N.N. Rozanov called the speech portrait "a functional model of a

linguistic personality". Professor G.G. Matveeva understands speech portrait as "a set of speech preferences of the speaker in specific circumstances to actualize certain intentions and strategies for influencing the listener".

In the most general sense, the concept of "speech portrait" can be defined as the speech preferences of the individual; set of features that make it recognizable.

As the researchers note, the speech portrait can be individual or collective. The focus of an individual speech portrait is an individual style that reflects the characteristics of a particular linguistic personality. A collective speech portrait is a description of linguistic phenomena inherent in a certain circle of people, united by any sign (national, age, social). The description of a collective speech portrait allows creating the most complete image of a collective linguistic personality, which is a cumulative set of typical linguistic, speech and speech-behavioral characteristics.

A single strict scheme for the analysis of a speech portrait has not been developed, however, the study of the conducted research allows us to highlight the main points that require description: firstly, this is the lexical level, the analysis of which considers the features of word usage; secondly, a level that reflects ideas about the world, contained in the meaning of words and expressions - a picture of the world of the speaker; thirdly, the level of communicative roles, strategies and tactics. The most important thing for us in describing the collective speech portrait of a modern medical student was the analysis of the features of the lexicon. To determine how medical students feel shortcomings in their own speech and, therefore, are ready to eliminate them, we invited students to answer questions about where they are lived before entering the university, what social stratum they belong to, whether their speech differs in a controlled (in class) and uncontrolled (among peers, at home) environment; what mistakes are most common in their speech; what are the deviations from the norm in their speech. 70 students of the Faculty of Medicine (first

and fifth year students) were interviewed.

As a result, it was possible to establish that the most common mistake students consider is the abuse of words of foreign language origin (34%); verbosity in their speech is understood as a speech defect by 30% of the respondents; inappropriate use of colloquial and vernacular vocabulary was noted by 12% of future doctors, the use of profanity - 9%; the use of phraseological units and the inappropriate use of clichés and clichés were noted in their speech by 3% of the respondents.

Respondents noted the following as the reasons for the occurrence of errors: first-year students - the influence of the social circle (60%); influence of "home language" (24%), influence of place of residence (16%); fifth-year students - the influence of the social circle (90%), the influence of "home language" and place of residence (10%) in written work, conversations with teachers and other adults. In a formal setting, students try to stay within the framework of literary speech, almost without using colloquial words and jargon.

Students associate the use of word-terms with the study of special subjects.

The study using a questionnaire showed a good knowledge of the terms of chemistry and biology by students. Answering the questions of the questionnaire, the students explained their knowledge of the terms by the importance of the studied sciences for their future profession.

The lexicon of students in terms of knowledge and use of phraseological expressions in speech was also studied using a questionnaire consisting of a specially designed system of tasks.

Most of the respondents could not determine which historical events were reflected in the proposed phraseological units, and left the questions of the questionnaire unanswered.

To determine the understanding of the lexical meaning of phraseological units, students were offered a test task for compliance. 15% of respondents accurately correlated phraseological units with their

lexical meaning. The rest incorrectly correlated with the lexical meaning from 3 to 5 phraseological units.

The test for the restoration of analytical phraseological units also turned out to be difficult for the respondents: the level of correct answers was 32%. At the same time, the verbal phraseologism to stir up the soul (wound) and the nominal one - full beard turned out to be the least accessible (the performance rate was 25% and 28%, respectively). It is interesting that 10% of the respondents associate the noun wife with the adjective salary, 9% - work. With the colloquial verb to sour, 13% of the students connected the noun muzzle, which has the same stylistic coloring.

An important part of the speech portrait of a modern student is the use of computer vocabulary.

We also conducted a survey to identify which computer-related words are actively used in speech, which ones are absent, which part of them are slang words, which terms.

According to the variety of words, the most represented are computer parts, additional devices (monitor, mouse, keyboard, processor, screen, etc.); in second place are computer games and consoles; on the third - information carriers (flash drive, disk, floppy disk, etc.); names of the global network: net, internet, intik, inter, loophole, int; computer names: computer, computer, computer, computer, laptop.

All students named such words as portal, chat, nickname, site, blog, etc.

This suggests that modern students are active users of social networks. Some of the words used by the respondents are computer terms: monitor, keyboard, internet, processor, computer, printer, programmer. Most computer words are slang, formed from the terms: clave, webcam, flash, stump, ICQ, Windows, Vista, blank, intik, compik, compak, etc.

Thus, computer vocabulary is an important component of the lexical portrait of a modern medical student.

In relation to rude words and expressions, some students are categorical: 57% believe that swear words and

expressions are used by people who have a limited vocabulary, low intellectual level, and low culture. Another part (43%) frankly notes that rude words and expressions occupy a special place in their lives, that they have acquired the form of parasitic words and are used in speech for no apparent reason.

The analysis of the material collected as a result of the study made it possible to create a collective speech portrait of a medical student that characterizes the features of speech at the lexical and phraseological levels.

As a result of the study, it was possible to find out that the speech portrait of the social group of medical students today still has serious shortcomings and, of course, requires serious transformations in order to approach the professional ideal.

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ОШИРИШДА ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИК  
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