

Formation of Communicative Competence of Future Doctors in the Process of Foreign Language Teaching in the Condition of Information

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Abstract: Current trends of modernization of educational programs demand introduction of modern methods of training. The increasing introduction of new information technologies in educational process of A.Yasawi International Kazakh-Turkish University promotes increasing of efficiency of formation informative and communicative competence of future doctors in teaching foreign languages. One of the actual problems of training of specialists of the international level is development of methods of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors. Additionally the authors consider that training by means of communicative techniques and methods will be more effective if it includes practical experience and feedback as well as theoretical material. The article also shows the results of the experiment carried out on the basis of the university which confirms the statement on efficiency of using competence-based approach in learning foreign languages.

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1. Introduction

Actuality of research is defined by requirement of system of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors, need of creation of complete system of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors; improvement of knowledge of a foreign language and development of the contents, forms, methods and tutorials with application of information technologies.

Today in the field of health care of the Republic of Kazakhstan, based on a basis of new progressive technologies, is in great need in experts of a new formation with wide information and communicative competence and fundamental knowledge for implementation of breakthrough projects of the state from area of medical services [1].

Modernization of the state relies on modernization of education, on its substantial and structural updating. Not system of knowledge, skills, and set of basic competences in intellectual, communication, information and other spheres has to become primary activity of educational institution. The changes of the higher education plays more and more important role and becomes pledge of successful self-realization of the person in modern society [2].

In present time information technologies significantly changed all parts of human life and, apparently, most, it belongs to essential increase of productivity of intellectual work. Today every competent specialist of this or that profession has to

use effectively possibilities of information technologies in the professional activity and know foreign languages.

2. Aim and Research Problems

One of the main tasks facing system of preparation of future specialists is improvement of quality of professional training taking into account the modern directions of development and using of information technologies in professional activity.

3. Research problems

To analyze a condition of a problem of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors in the course of training a foreign language with application of information technologies in higher education institution, to reveal degree of its theoretical and practical readiness on the basis of experimental check and analyses of comparison experimental and control groups of trainees of "English for Medical Specialties" of Medical faculty of H.A.Yasawi International Kazakh-Turkish University, on specialties the 5B130100-General medicine; to prove requirement and need of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors as preparation making professionally, to develop model of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors using means of a foreign language and to prove efficiency of application of information technologies in educational process.

4. Research objective

To provide process of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors and improvement of quality of their professional training on the basis of theoretical and practical development and experimental check of system of training to a foreign language of future doctors with means of information technologies [3].

Use of information technologies in training in a foreign language allows being trained to have access to a wide range of modern information for the purpose of development of various competences.

Information and communicative competence is considered by us as system of the internal resources necessary for creation of effective communicative action in a circle of situations of professional, interpersonal and cross-cultural interaction. The communicative professional act includes the analysis and assessment of the situation, formation of the purpose and operational structure of action, implementation of the plan or its correction, an efficiency assessment. From here, information and communicative competence is an ability to use a foreign language successfully, to work with its help on the basis of practical experience, ability and knowledge at the solution of professional tasks [4].

Information and communicative competence of future doctors has to include the cognitive activity, creative and behavioral and emotional components formed in the course of language preparation with use of a complex of lingvo didactical means and means of interactive lingvo-information support. As at the base of formation of information and communicative competence lay competence-based approach, the interrelation between using and learning of foreign language is established in it. Use of language and its studying include actions of the person in the course of which performance develops a number of competences: professional and communicative [5]. They provide the solution of professional tasks in various conditions taking into account various restrictions and are realized in kinds of activity and the actions directed on perception of texts, in connection with certain subjects and spheres of communication and with application of the corresponding strategy. The accounting of these processes by conducts to further development and modification of these competences.

Available information support allows to train a work bases at the computer at the initial stage of training, and then to become the advanced users of applied programs, to seize professional skills [6].

At the present stage at International Kazakh-Turkish University by A.Yasawi, in particular in the 5B130100-General medicine at English lessons new techniques with use of information and computer

technologies which are opposed to traditional training are used.

In the course of formation of information - communicative competence of students in the 5B130100- General medicine they rather actively are interested in information and computer and Internet technologies, the Internet in this case acts as excellent means for development of their creative abilities. The main advantages of using the Internet - technologies are: increase of interest to training; independence development; responsibility and commitment development.

To teach future doctors to communication in a foreign language it is necessary to create real life situations which will stimulate to material studying, and to develop adequate behavior.

To train future doctors successfully to speak a foreign language it is necessary to awaken interest to a studied subject and systematically to support it. In this regard there is a problem of comprehensive and careful study of ways of obtaining information [7].

Now there is an active transition to information type of society, informatization of education is considered as a necessary condition of development of the personality at the present stage. It is important that on lessons of a foreign language felt beauty of a foreign language. Use of various active forms and work methods for this purpose is possible. All this develops independence in language studying, forms information, language and communicative competences of future experts, promotes development of analytical skills [8].

Future doctors have to be competitive, demanded on a labor market. Therefore also the purposes of education are defined, first of all, on the basis of requirements of the training program to knowledge and abilities and the demands made by society to development and good breeding of new generation. Future experts have to be able independently, actively work, make decisions, flexibly adapt for changing living conditions [9].

Research methods: the analysis of scientific literature on psychology, medicine, a technique of teaching of a foreign language; supervision, questioning, testing, carrying out skilled training, pedagogical experiment, analysis and processing of statistical data.

Theoretical and practical importance: to reveal and prove a complex of the organizational and pedagogical, psychological-pedagogical, didactical-methodical conditions promoting efficiency of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors and improvement of quality of their professional training in the course of training in a foreign language by means of information technologies. To develop system of exercises and the tasks intended for the organization of a practical

training on medicine in English and components of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors in the course of training in a foreign language by means of information technologies.

5. Results of research

Results of experiment showed that modern educational process of vocational training of future doctors is focused mainly on development of creative and professional and technological qualities of future doctors. Educational practice showed that competence-based approach in educational process of higher education institution promotes formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors.

At the forming stage of experimental work on the basis of A.Yasawi International Kazakh-Turkish University were created two identical groups of the students who study in "Medical care". We used the method of research experiment on approbation of conditions of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors acted. Educational process in experimental group was constructed according to a hypothesis of our research. As experimental variable information technologies in the course of training in a foreign language were applied, and also were introduced reasonable pedagogical conditions of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors. The control group was engaged in the conditions of traditional educational process.

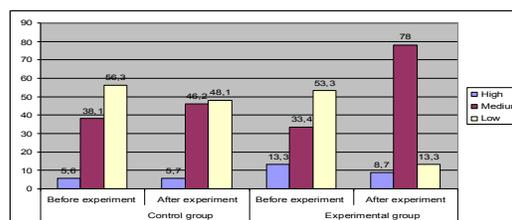
Level of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors was estimated by three criteria (cognitive, emotional and moral, operational and activity) according to the chosen structure of these qualities and logic of experimental work. Thus cognitive and emotional and moral qualities of the identity of future doctors were investigated by means of tests, and for an assessment of level of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors the method of control and total cuts was used.

Results of the forming stage of experimental work showed that in experimental groups there is a complete formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors, possessing system of professionally significant qualities and competences.

Efficiency of the revealed pedagogical conditions of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors in the course of learning of foreign language with application of information technologies is confirmed by results of research (tab. 1).

Table 1. Level of formation of information and communicative competence before experiment (on levels), %

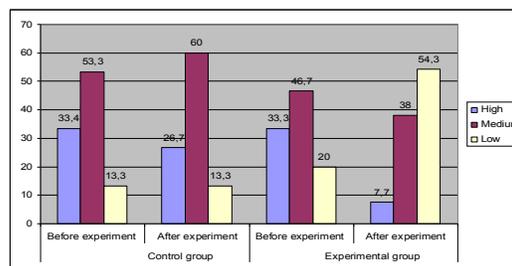
Level	Control group		Experimental group	
	Before experiment	After experiment	Before experiment	After experiment
High	5,6	5,7	13,3	8,7
Medium	38,1	46,2	33,4	78,0
Low	56,3	48,1	53,3	13,3



Results of a complex assessment of level of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors by results of control and total test (tab. 2) also show noticeable positive dynamics of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors who are training in experimental group in comparison with the control group.

Table 2. Expert assessment of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors before pedagogical experiment (on levels), %

Level	Control group		Experimental group	
	Before experiment	After experiment	Before experiment	After experiment
High	33,4	26,7	33,3	7,7
Medium	53,3	60,0	46,7	38,0
Low	13,3	13,3	20,0	54,3



Statistical processing of results of research was carried out with use of the following methods: calculation of coefficient of rangovy correlation across Spirmen; pair two-selective t-criterion Styudenta; the two-selective t-test with identical dispersions, criterion χ^2 . At research of a professional standard of future doctors value χ^2 made 14,58, and at an assessment of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors by results of total and control cuts – 15,00.

Thus, results of experimental work proved efficiency and sufficiency of the pedagogical conditions of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors laid down by us in learning of foreign language with application of information technologies. Use of methods of mathematical statistics confirms reliability and the importance of the obtained experimental data. Thus development of all revealed professional qualities of future doctors in experimental and pedagogical conditions confirms the theoretical provision put forward by us on interconditionality of processes of formation of professional abilities and formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors.

Results of experimental work are based on development of methodical recommendations about the organization of process of learning of foreign language and the vocational training, directed on formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors.

6. Conclusion

The carried-out analysis of research showed efficiency and need of application of information technologies for formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors in the course of training a foreign language, for the solution of educational tasks, formation of the expert with the critical and creative thinking, capable effectively to function in changing conditions of professional activity.

Competence-based approach and application of information technologies promote formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors, readiness to enter innovations, to work in non-standard situations, openness to the new [10].

By results of the scientific and practical research conducted at A.Yasawi International Kazakh-Turkish university the indicator of formation of information and communicative competence of future doctors is readiness for changes which includes understanding of a situation of the new requirement, developments of the strategic reasons estimated for sequence of their application in professional activity, including development of the developed educational processes and revision of the content of educational process.

In conclusion it would be desirable to note that the main info-communicative competences of future doctors are most effectively taught with use of models of communication. Effective training methods of formation of competence of future doctors in learning a foreign language include the role-playing games, situations, work with the standardized patients, and

work with real patients. It is necessary to apply registration or direct supervision to maintenance of constructive feedback. Good skills of communication provide effective interaction of the patient and the doctor. Information and communicative competences are not minor addition or elective lines of the professional characteristic. They are necessary and take the central place in effective medical practice.

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