

CRITERIA FOR THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF FUTURE MEDICAL PERSONNEL

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the criteria for the development of communicative competence of future medical professionals, including verbal and non-verbal approaches, the views of scientists on the development of communicative competence, the differences between communication and relationships, as well as the components of the development of communicative competence in the training of future medical specialists.

Keywords: Communication, component, verbal, non-verbal, attitudes, motivation, internal, extreme.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

There is no doubt that the role of communicative competence in society, in everyday life, in professional life is also important. The main reason for communicative competence is the regular collection, analysis and regulation of the data received. This is the use of verbal and nonverbal communication methods of the relationship, as already mentioned above, for the qualitative delivery of data. Effective communication, however, should in any case imply that people are able to understand each other in a person-to-person relationship. At the same time, the idea of the importance of communication for the full-fledged formation of a person not only as a person, but also as a subject of activity, the researcher the analyzed by P.Grimak: "another reason why a person should become a person is that he can behave intensely with those who are like him, being in a constant relationship with people from birth – the conditions in which a person should be carried out in full-fledged development, help maintain the mental balance of communication, soften the emerging conflicts and conflicts, remove from the state of" [2, 3 p.].

To this extent it is difficult to distinguish between" communication "and" attitude" pitches, the researcher V.Location Kurbatov, thinking about it, gives his description of the following two: "communication is a process of attitude, the connection of two or more individ people, the transmission of information by one person to another. [4, 47p.].

And the " relationship" is a process of interaction and cooperation between people, in which interaction occurs with the result of activity, knowledge, feeling, skills, qualifications, hard work" [4,145 p.]. In fact, relations are sufficiently complementary to each other.

Today, it is proposed to talk about a number of social roles, in which each person plays almost every day for the rest of his life. Social roles can not necessarily be connected with each other, and they do not have to go after each other, nevertheless they can simultaneously exist close together, even in a communicative-household situation. Among the main roles are

distinguished by a "role for all" or demonstrative behavior; a role for the group, including a role for itself, sharply different from both professional and previous" [1, 186 p.].

Components that can be implemented through the educational process in the formation of communicative competence in the preparation of future medical personnel for professional activities:

- *subjects defined in the educational process;*
- *in the process of mastering the Educational Sciences of students formed Professional (professional) competences;*
- *the development of the student's communicative competence through his role in his / her professional activities.*

All this represents a specific complex, through which the personality of future medical professionals is formed and developed, but in this way it is possible to master the methods of its further development and maturation, and this is manifested by the fact that the future medical staff provides more effective work in the system of "man – Society - scientist" as a professional subject.

It seems clear to us that the professionalism of the future medical staff should be provided by the means of its successful professional activity, it will not be without certain abilities, communicative qualities of the individual, which depend on both the activity itself and the important guidelines for decision-making, the professional character and the living environment in a way that suits society. And the communicative abilities mentioned here are present in the same system of professional abilities and will be of sufficient importance in the formation of communicative competence of future medical personnel, the basis of which can even be the basis of his professional activity. "Communicative abilities can be seen as characteristics or qualities that ensure the success of an individual's activity, that is, individual qualities that distinguish one person from another and are visible in a successful activity" [9, 42 p.]. It should be emphasized that the communicative component can be developed especially for the reasons for the individual's influence on each other: material; social; professional; moral – moral; situational-problematic; personal or personal.

It is necessary to improve the development of communicative abilities of the individual through the "development of professional activity through basic communicative skills. Irregular (stichiyali) development of communicative skills often leads to the authoritarian (unconditional subordination) style of the verb, the emergence of frequent conjunctive situations, the emergence of tensions in the personal relationships, a decrease in the desire to master and read, mental trauma and irreplaceable losses in moral upbringing, and often to the associative behavior of future specialists" [7, 69 p.].

Communicative competence is also considered as a separate system of the individual's internal capabilities in the scientific-pedagogical literature, which is necessary for qualitative and effective organization of communicative actions in certain situations, and when it comes to the perfect acquisition of communicative competence "readiness to enter into the process of attitude in accordance with the communicative situation that has arisen" [6, 127 p] it is necessary to understand. It is worth noting that the main indicator of the formation of this competency can be the skill of a clear, holistic and logically consistent statement of thoughts, in which a rich expression of the language of attitude is used, as well as the development of the ability to clearly understand any type of communicative activity of partners in relation and respond accordingly. The study of the individual position of communicative competence

in the professional activity of medical personnel makes it possible to conclude that communicative competence can also appear as a polyphonic condition in the relationship between people and through it perform educational, educational and world-wide functions. With reference to communicative competence, it is worth noting that it goes through two stages in its development as a kind of dynamic education: the above-mentioned, the professional and general, which exist together from a certain stage of Personality Development, and also can develop from level to level. This happens in the means of irregular, stigmatization of the language” communication“, as well as in the means of obtaining education. Bunda if the sentence goes about the profession, then this process is more effective if it is associated with a specially organized study and certain conditions are met” [5, 12 p.].

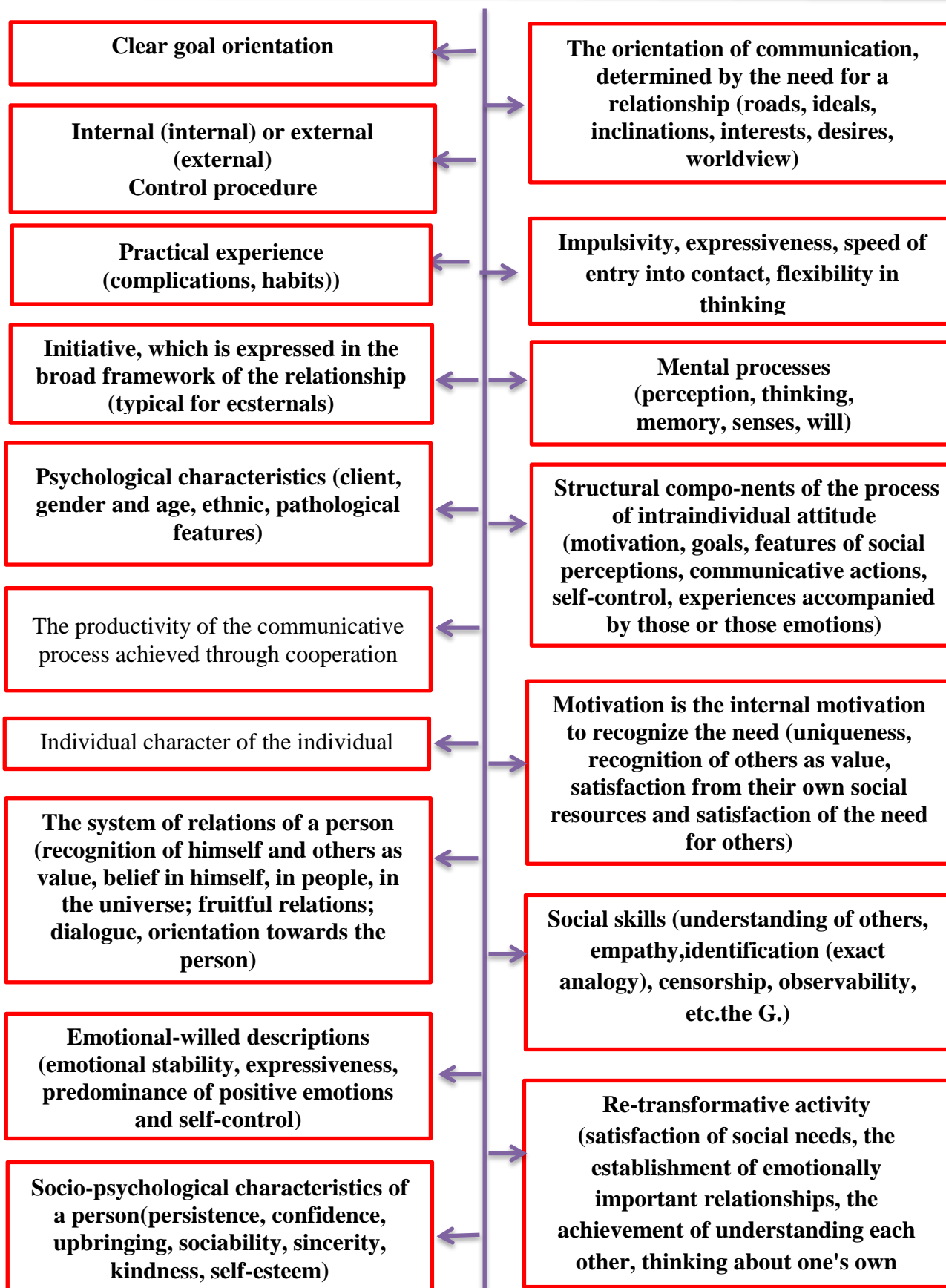
The following criteria can characterize the communicative competence of future medical workers (1. Scheme).⁷

To the above-mentioned descriptions of communicative competency, others can also be added, namely “being able to make a socio-psychological prediction of the communicative situation; socio-psychological programming of the process of attitude; and the implementation of socio-psychological management of the communicative situation” [8, 46 p.].

In our opinion, the content and thoroughness of communication can depend on the level of knowledge of partners, awareness of the topic of communication, after all, as is known, communicative competence includes the dignity of a particularly emotional-psychological self-regulation, it is necessary to “know how to express a sharp, active attitude to the change of circumstances, to reconstruct the relationship by” [3, 53 p.]

Modern qualified medical personnel, capable of being competent in all matters related to his professional activity in accordance with the modern society, also requires qualitative changes in the direction of Medicine. It is known that the first task of a medical higher education institution is the development of a personnel who can enter into a dialogue, which can be widely manifested especially in the communicative aspects of educational and educational activities.

Criteria for communicative competence of future medical personnel



Thus, communicative competency can also be seen as one of the important characteristics, the development of this competency in a suitable manner is considered a separate function of the formation and development of future medical personnel in accordance with the field of Medicine.

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