
**INTEGRATIVE APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH LEXICAL-
GRAMMATICAL UNITS IN VETERINARY SCIENCES**

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Abstract

The article discusses the principles of choosing lexical and grammatical units for learning profession-oriented English. Principles of selection of linguistic materials in foreign practice are considered. Practices focus on the selection of grammatical units based on content-based language education. Grammatical structures and language functions are also emphasized. Vocabulary and grammar selection for "Veterinary Science" was made on this basis of categories of language material for educational purposes. Selected lexical and grammatical units represent the field "Veterinary Science" on semantic importance, frequency of use and language functions of units.

Keywords: veterinary language, English for specific purposes, selection, systematization, principles of selection, content mandatory words, grammar, specific context, communication

Mastering professionally-oriented English by students of them Veterinary training direction is aimed at preparing future specialists to solve professional problems, participate in intercultural communication in a foreign language, which implies the possession of a sufficient vocabulary of professional vocabulary, as well as the skills of "operating with language material". As the content of foreign language education, language material is the basis for mastering the English language. B. A. Lapidus, defines linguistic material as "material units" that have form and semantics, as well as patterns of their combination. The language material is presented in written texts and oral messages, statements, that is, the source of lexical and grammatical units and rules of use for mastering the English language are texts for reading and listening, specially selected by the teacher in accordance with the educational task being solved. Based on these texts, an inventory of language units is carried out and their selection for the student's active vocabulary, which manifests itself in the use of units in oral and written speech and the implementation of professionally directed foreign language communication. The selection of language material within the framework of specific areas of training, its systematization, the compilation of lexical minimums, the development of dictionaries of special vocabulary are topical issues in modern

linguistics and linguadidactics, researchers pay particular attention to the problems of identifying a selection unit, establishing terminological minimums, selecting vocabulary and grammar, “necessary and sufficient for mastering the basics of the specialty sublanguage”.

The purpose of this work is to study and analyze English-language lexical and grammatical units in the field of "Veterinary" on the basis of veterinary texts, the selection of units for the active dictionary of future veterinarians. When selecting lexical and grammatical units in this study, we relied on domestic and foreign experience in compiling a minimum dictionary, systematizing language material, we studied text materials and lexical and grammatical units of teaching aids: “English for veterinarian universities” by S. K. Voynatovskaya, “English for the specialties “Zootechnology” and “Veterinary science” by E.N. Komarov, dictionaries: Veterinary-medical pathoanatomical and pathophysiological terms of authors A.V. Linguistic principles for the selection of lexico-grammatical units, developed by domestic scientists L. V. Shcherba, I. V. Rakhmanov and others; they are based on the semantic and structural features of the word, as well as its compatibility, include the following principles: word compatibility, stylistic indefiniteness, semantic and derivational value, polysemy, construction ability of a word. A. N. Shchukin, in the framework of considering the methodological principles of selection, highlights the principle of correspondence of the word to the topic of communication. Correspondence of the word to the context of the communicative situation, the frequency of the use of the word, word formation and compatibility of the word with others are established by the methods of corpus linguistics, which is based on automatic search in the corpus of the language, demonstrating “greater reliability of the results provided by a large volume of used texts”.

When selecting for productive types of speech activity, B.A. Lapidus notes the importance of units, the “core of the content plan” of which, to a greater extent, corresponds to the practical tasks of the course and the communicative needs of students. Thematic concepts include proper names, set phrases, interjections, which make up the majority of the lexical minimum. The selection of concepts should be carried out on the basis of compliance with the topic through a logical analysis of the plan for the content of units, a linguastatistical examination of speech works. At the same time, the researcher identifies thematic and non-thematic concepts that are not related to a specific topic, but are semantically important for solving communicative problems. This approach is widely used in foreign practice of teaching English as a foreign language. The selection and systematization of language material in teaching English is based on the assignment of lexical and grammatical units of a specific context of a communicative task to four main categories: obligatory contextual words (Content Obligatory Vocabulary), compatible words (Content Compatible Vocabulary), phrases (Collocation), high-frequency words (High Frequency Words). Within the framework of the study, the analysis and selection of lexico-grammatical units of the English language in the field of veterinary medicine was carried out in

accordance with the above categories, based on adapted texts. The starting point for the selection was the goals of mastering a foreign language by future veterinarians, that is, the knowledge of language material by students at the exit, namely, the identification of symptoms of the disease, the definition of the disease, the appointment of treatment, the presentation of research experience, recommendations on feeding, keeping and breeding animals, conducting veterinary - sanitary measures. The obligatory words of the field of veterinary medicine include lexical units necessary for understanding the source material and solving communication problems in the treatment of various animal species: - classification of diseases: infectious, communicable (infectious), contagious and their opposition, antonyms (noninfectious, noncommunicable noncontagious), zoonoses, zooanthroponoses (zooanthroponoses are infectious and parasitic diseases common to animals and humans, the source of the pathogen is an animal); parasitic disease, metabolic disease and others; - disease names: anthrax, bluetongue (infectious bluetongue), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (bovine spongiform encephalopathy), brucellosis, cholera, foot-and-mouth disease, mastitis, rabies, ringworm, salmonellosis, septicemia (sepsis, blood poisoning), swine dysentery (dysentery of pigs), swine erysipelas, swine influenza (swine flu), tuberculosis, etc.; - parts of the body: abdomen (abdominal cavity), back, brisket (sternum), crops, flank (jaw, mouth), muzzle, shoulder (blade, scruff), tail, throat, trunk (torso), udder, weakness, withers; organs: gallbladder, heart, kidney, liver, lung, spinal cord, spleen, stomach and others; - symptoms: abortion (premature termination of pregnancy, abortion), cough, diarrhea, disorder, emaciation (exhaustion), hemorrhage (bleeding), high temperature, node (thickening, outgrowth), recumbency (lying position), sneeze, swelling, vomit (vomiting), weight loss and others; - treatment and control: administration (prescription or use (of drugs)), dip (solution), fluid (liquid), intramuscularly, intravenous, medication (drug treatment), prevention, quarantine, segregation (separation, isolation), slaughter, solution, subcutaneous, therapeutic (drug), treatment, vaccination, etc.. Compatible words include numerals to indicate the number of animals, dates of onset of the disease, duration, etc., the percentage of feed composition, as well as the names of drugs in the treatment of animals with medication, geographical names to indicate the appearance of the disease in a certain region, outbreaks in - infectious diseases. Phrases: animal breeding, animal husbandry, blood counts (blood cell count), blood samples, body covering (clothing), carrier host diseases, farm animals, fracture repair (treatment of fractures), morbidity rate, sanitary measure, sign of pain, small of the back (lower back), sulfate of copper (copper sulfate), sweat gland, to take care of (take care of someone), etc., phrasal verbs: be up to (gather, intend to do something), carry out (do something), check out (check, find out), take over (take a position, powers, duties from another person, take possession of something instead of another person) and others. High frequency: prepositions (on, to the..., of), complex prepositions (according to, in case of, in comparison with, in spite of, in view of), adverbs of measure and degree (much, few,

little, too, so, almost), adverbs of manner (well, fast, quickly, quietly) and others. Grammar constructions: modal verbs (should, must, have to, need), degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs, when / then, if / then constructions, non-finite forms of the verb in the form of the infinitive, participles, gerund, as well as the use of verbs in the real and passive pledges. Functions of the language: identifying and discussing the symptoms of the disease with the owner or colleagues, describing the course of the disease, describing the methods of treatment.

In conclusion, the selection of lexical and grammatical units in accordance with the above classification allows students and teachers and English instructors of veterinary science discipline to effectively organize work on mastering the English language for special purposes, paying attention to different categories of language material, depending on its place and significance in professional communication. The lexicogrammatical units of the "Veterinary Science" area are markers of mastering academic and professional knowledge and skills as well as systematically represent the "Veterinary Sciences" area in terms of the semantic significance of the units, the frequency of use and the functions of the language.

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