

РЕЗЮМЕТА НА НАУЧНИТЕ ТРУДОВЕ

на ИЛИНА ЦВЕТАНОВА ДОЙКОВА, д.ф.

I. ДИСЕРТАЦИОНЕН ТРУД

1. **Дойкова, И.** Adjective Complementation with BE in English and its Bulgarian Translation Equivalents /Адективната комплементация с BE в английския език и българските ѝ преводни еквиваленти. Автореферат на дисертационен труд за придобиване на образователната и научна степен „Доктор”. Шумен, 2015, 42 стр.

В дисертацията е описана спецификата на явлението адективна комплементация в английско-български корпус дамска художествената проза. Съпоставителното лингвистично изследване откроява езиковоспецифичните модели на комплементарните типове в английския и българския език. Проследен е валентният потенциал на най-честотните предикативни прилагателни и съответстващите им конструкции при превод на български език. Систематизирани са типичните трансформации при превод и устойчивите тенденции. Анализът установява доминантни преводни еквиваленти, прилики и разлики в обема на значението, концептуализацията и асиметрията при превод за някои от най-честотните прилагателни.

Методиката на изследването се базира на валентната теория на Хербст (2004), корпуснолингвистичния и типологичния подход. Представени са шест семантични и седем структурни типа адективна комплементация с ветрилата на функционалните им еквиваленти в българския език. Богатият синтактичен потенциал на българския език се разгръща чрез преводните трансформации, които богат да бъдат глаголни лексикални единици с префиксация, възвратни глаголи, идентични именно-предикативни конструкции, вариативни предложни словосъчетания, номинативни и фразеологични словосъчетания или идиоматични изрази. Систематизирани са често срещаните видове преводни стратегии като експлициране, опростяване, компресиране, адаптиране, заместване и интензификация.

Резултатите от съпоставителния анализ на английските и българските предикативни конструкции с прилагателни имена имат практико-приложно значение за теорията и практиката на превода, чуждоезиковото обучение и двуезичната лексикография.

II. ХАБИЛИТАЦИОНЕН ТРУД

1. **Дойкова, И.** Структурни и езикови особености на научната статия по медицина на английски език. Варна, МУ - Варна, 2018, формат 16 / 70 x 100, 208 стр.
ISBN: 978-619-221-111-0

В монографията са обобщени резултатите от съпоставително изследване на елементите на научната статия по медицина като установен академичен жанр. Актуалността на темата се обуславя от стремежа за установяване на система от устойчиви комуникативни единици, които организират и регулират научния дискурс. Обект на изследване са пълнотекстовите научни статии по медицина, публикувани на английски език от български автори. Корпусът съдържа 250 оригинални електронни публикации с отворен достъп и представителен характер.

Със средствата на корпусната лингвистика са проследени текстообразуването и степента на структурно и стилистично съответствие със съвременните стандарти в научното писане на английски език. Резултатите от изследването открояват лексикалните, граматични и синтактични структури, присъщи на медицинските научни текстове, които служат като индикатори на жанра.

Направени са наблюдения върху интерференцията и нейната реализация в езиковата двойка (български-английски) чрез съпоставка на автентични примери и техните преводни еквиваленти, определени са проблемните области и са показани модели на последователно изграждане и взаимодействие на езиковите структури в научната публикация.

На лексикално равнище са систематизирани високочестотните имена (съществителни, прилагателни и местоимения), глаголи за научни дейности и маркери на дискурса. Направени са наблюдения върху темо-ремната организация на изречението, видовете сложни и подчинени изречения, безличните конструкции, употребата на вметнати думи изрази, залогови форми и причастия. На текстово равнище са описани съставянето на качествено заглавие и резюме, употребата на пунктуационни знаци, графични изображения и други средства за постигане архитектурата на научния текст. Представени са текстовите стандарти, взаимодействието на езиковите структури, постигането на свързаност, проявленията на авторовото отношение и езиковите стратегии (индивидуални и нормативни), които могат да служат като модели за научно писане и конвертируемост на постиженията на българските автори в международните среди.

III. УЧАСТИЕ В УЧЕБНИЦИ И УЧЕБНИ ПОМАГАЛА

1. Milkova, M., M. Kapricheva, I. Doikova, Sv. Nedeva, K. Trifonova. Twelve Sample Admission Tests of English as a Foreign Language (ATEFL) for the College of Tourism – Varna. Дванадесет примерни теста по английски език за подготовка на кандидат-студенти в Колежа по туризъм – Варна. Варна, Color Print, 2002. 84 стр. ISBN 954-424-112-4

Сборникът е предназначен за кандидат-студенти, подготвящи се за приемните изпити в Колежа по туризъм към Икономически университет - Варна и съдържа 12 теста от писмения изпит по английски език. Сборникът включва авторски варианти на тестове, апробирани на кандидат-студентски изпити за ниво средно напреднали съгласно изискванията за кандидатстване в колежите и европейското езиково портфолио. Писменият изпит за специалностите цели да установи чуждоезиковата компетентност на кандидатите, включва писмена задача по зададена тема, възстановяване на оригинален текст, възможност за множествен избор и оригинален текст за четене с разбиране с 5 въпроса, които проверяват разбирането на основния смисъл в текста. Чрез примерните тестове се установява степента на предварителната езикова подготовка и комуникативните умения на кандидатите по общи теми от ежедневието на ниво B1-B2. Материалите са широко-приложими в обучението по английски език, тъй като структурата им е съобразена с общоприетата рамка при полагане на изпит за сертификат от международните изпитни комисии – Pitman, Cambridge и TOEFL.

2. Дойкова, И. Проект Чужд език за хотелиерството. English for the Hotel Industry. The Hotel Reception. Module 1. София, Комма ЕООД, 2006. 32 стр.
ISBN-10: 954-91758-2-0
ISBN-13: 954-91758-2-0

Модулът "Хотелската рецепция" е първият от поредицата "Език за специални цели: хотелиерството", насочен към всички които искат да активират, разширят и доизградят професионалните си познания по специализиран английски език. Конкретната цел е развиване на индивидуална комуникативна компетентност за професионална реализация.

В модула са включени основни теми и ситуации като посрещане на гости и регистрация, обзавеждане и обстановка в хотела, задължения на посрещания персонал в хотела, информация за хотелските съоръжения и предлаганите услуги, пари и обмен на валута, пътища, транспортна мрежа, ориентиране в населеното място, местонахождение на хотела, приемане, потвърждаване, промени и анулиране на резервации, изготвяне на сметки за ползвани услуги и изпращане на гостите.

В помагалото са включени професионални термини и изрази, които допринасят за повишаване качеството на обслужването и общуването с туристи. Урочните статии съдържат лексико-граматичен материал по основни теми от езика на рецепцията, които надграждат общите познания по английски език. Всяка тема организира и систематизира основните езикови единици в сферата на устната комуникация за професионални цели.

3. Тачева, В., А. Добрева, **И. Дойкова**, С. Ставрева-Доростолска, С. Христова, В. Симеонова, П. Фотев. Тема II. Следвам медицина. 2.1. Уча в университета. – В: Аз уча в България. Видеокурс Български език като чужд за англоезично обучение. Ниво А1-А2. Варна, МУ - Варна, 2017. стр. 45-53.
ISBN: 978-619-221-086-1
4. Тачева, В., А. Добрева, **И. Дойкова**, С. Ставрева-Доростолска, С. Христова, В. Симеонова, П. Фотев. Тема II. Следвам медицина. 2.2. Имам лекции. – В: Аз уча в България. Видеокурс Български език като чужд за англоезично обучение. Ниво А1-А2. Варна, МУ - Варна, 2017. стр. 54-60.
ISBN: 978-619-221-086-1
5. Тачева, В., А. Добрева, **И. Дойкова**, С. Ставрева-Доростолска, С. Христова, В. Симеонова, П. Фотев. Тема V. Семейството ми празнува. 5.1. Имам рожден ден. – В: Аз уча в България. Видеокурс Български език като чужд за англоезично обучение. Ниво А1-А2. Варна, МУ - Варна, 2017. стр. 121-130.
ISBN: 978-619-221-086-1
6. Тачева, В., А. Добрева, **И. Дойкова**, С. Ставрева-Доростолска, С. Христова, В. Симеонова, П. Фотев. Тема V. Семейството ми празнува. 5.2. Коледа е!. – В: Аз уча в България. Видеокурс Български език като чужд за англоезично обучение. Ниво А1-А2. Варна, МУ - Варна, 2017. стр. 131-141.
ISBN: 978-619-221-086-1

Разработените теми са част от първия специализиран езиков курс в България, който използва съвременните високи технологии за ефикасно езиково обучение по общ български език като чужд. Основната цел на видеокурса е да развива четирите комуникативни умения слушане, четене, говорене и писане като използва автентични филми, клипове, аудиозаписи и езикови задачи. Използваната методика е

комуникативно ориентирана и гарантира адаптацията на чуждестранните студенти в различни ситуации от българската социолингвистична среда.

Видеокурсът включва 10 теми от ежедневието на чуждестранните студенти по медицина и дентална медицина като подготвя и развива езиковата и речевата адаптация на обучаващите се на ниво А1-А2. Лексикалните и граматични единици представят най-комуникативните ситуации в академичния и социален живот на студентската общност последователно, като всяка тема е фокусирана върху продуктивното овладяване на основните комуникативни езикови умения – четене, слушане, говорене и писане на български език.

Двуезичните теоретични и граматични разяснения, поднесени на достъпен език и автентичните видео- и аудиозаписи развиват индивидуалните комуникативни умения, необходими в различни ситуации от ежедневието на чуждестранните студенти, подпомагат усвояването на езика и самостоятелната работа с учебника.

Използваният интерактивен подход за развиване на комуникативна компетентност за учене и работа в българска учебна среда подпомага пълноценното участие на чуждестранните студенти във всички академични форми – лекции, семинари, колоквиуми и изпити в България.

IV. ПЪЛНОТЕКСТОВИ ПУБЛИКАЦИИ В БЪЛГАРСКИ НАУЧНИ СПИСАНИЯ И СБОРНИЦИ

1. **Dojkova, I.,** E. Genov. Using CALL in Higher education for The Purposes of Tourism Industry. – Foreign Languages for Specific Purposes. Conference proceedings. Vol. I. Varna, Bulgaria, University of Medicine-Varna, 1998. pp.75-79.
ISBN 954-9685-04-7

After the development of cheap multimedia solutions for personal computers, a great number of language learning software packages appeared on the market. Although differing widely in appearance and functionality, they all serve one purpose – to help people master some aspects of a foreign language. Most of these programs target people from beginners to intermediate level of language knowledge, and are usually designed for individual work.

In higher educational establishments foreign language teaching is very specialized in accordance with the profile of the corresponding institution and specialized language courses are designed according to completely different requirements. Therefore, three alternatives exist to implement computer-assisted language learning (CALL) in tertiary education: using custom-made, highly specialized software; using only ready-made software packages; and using both types of software simultaneously. Deciding on what types of software are to be implemented in the learning process and how they should be combined with other teaching techniques depends on the course specificity as well as on the students' fluency level. Herein the specificity of English language teaching for the purposes of the tourism industry is described as well as the benefits and the limitations of applying kinds of computer software in the different training stages.

2. **Dojkova, I.** Ways of Searching for the Zeitgeist of Modernity - A Corpus-Linguistic Approach to Modern Fiction. Selected papers in: *Openness and Connectedness: Exploring*

The paper explores the application of linguistic tools in an electronic corpus of modern British women fiction writers as a method for identification of the main themes in literary works. The short story as a type of written text is widely included in textbooks and teaching resources. The literary form is characterized by emphasis on psychological issues and offers very personal, compressed and emotional insights into the life of the mind. The short story form conveys a different type of knowledge (suppressed in the mainstream literature and different to the dominant culture) and a tendency to depict what is felt combined with the mastery of how it is told.

The thematic focus of each piece of work can be revealed and commented upon with the help of software tools, available to researchers. The WMatrix program for concordance and linguistic analysis is applied in the analysis of the self-compiled corpus to capture specific domains of the female profile and the individual voice, characteristic of the diverse culture and style of modern society. An analytical look at the development of writers' concepts may reveal a real-world picture in cognitive linguistic terms. The semantic domains are the aspects observed in the collection of modern British fiction texts.

3. **Dojkova, I.**, T. Seizova-Nankova. *Predicative Adjectives in ESP – A Corpus-based Methodology. – Dynamics, Interdisciplinarity, Diversity*. Shumen, Konstantin Preslavsky University Press, 2013. pp. 43-52.
ISBN: 978-954-577-814-8

The paper describes a three-year experience in teaching English to bachelor students at the University of Applied Sciences, Department of Mechanical Engineering in Hamburg. The present module in English for specific purposes for first year students in an international classroom is an attempt to teach students how to use engineering language so that their written and oral communication is more native-like. The entrance level in the specialized course is intermediate B2. Being non-native speakers, students often lack extensive practice and form linguistic expressions in an untypical way, thinking of individual language units outside the context of their modification and complementation.

For the purposes of professional communication, attention is drawn to the retrieval method of predicative adjective patterns with established linguistic software programs in corpus analysis. The method described is an initial key stage in the recognition of meaningful patterns in English for specific purposes. The focus is on the third most typical grammatical category of the predicative adjective as a complex category, associated with two main functions - to predicate and to modify a property. By introducing linguistic tools into the ESP classroom, the teacher assists students in becoming pattern sensitive and familiar with the special features of the sub-technical style in professional communication.

4. **Dojkova, I.** *Searching for Semantic Domains – A Corpus-based Analysis. – Литермедия (електронно издание)*, 2013, 1-21.

The paper describes a linguistic experiment devoted to investigating and interpreting the functions of key words for identification of recurrent themes in fiction. The introduction states the overall idea of the study, the main section describes the specifics of the corpus compilation, and details as to how best use corpora and quantitative research are provided in the methodology section. The analysis proper presents the main findings based on the data extracted and highlights the advantages of this approach.

The results of the text analysis are based on the key words and their function in authentic concordance lines (KWIC) in a corpus of modern fiction works. Corpus linguistic tools complement and support the qualitative analysis and the interpretation of the short stories collection in order to identify the iconic female profile. A comparison with a sub-section of the BNC corpus is provided as a reference. The resulting statistical data facilitates the attempt to capture specific semantic domains and to identify modern trends in fiction writing. The linguistic analysis illustrates the importance of key words in context and the application of the software tools for establishing the main themes in 20th century literary texts.

5. **Dojkova, I.** Adjective Complementation – Interlingual Perspective. – English studies: Translation and Linguistics. Англицистика: превод и езикознание. Shumen, Konstantin Preslavsky University Press, 2014. pp. 122-132.

ISBN 978-954-577-996-1

The identity relation has a very basic role in the communication of information and is found in equative sentences, containing one-place predicates. In the present paper the valency properties of one predicative pattern is analyzed in a bilingual corpus to establish the combinatory behavior and the semantic prosody of certain adjectives in the English-Bulgarian language pair. In this paper the semantic load of the synonymous adjectives *odd*, *strange*, *queer*, and *extravagant* is compared as well as their collocational and connotational behavior. Although considered synonymous at the functional level, the collocational profiles of these adjectives reveal semantic nuances and are selected to convey negative emotions in English. The comparative linguistic analysis points to a different semantic load and translational equivalents in Bulgarian.

The semantics of an adjective pattern and its rendering into another language provide close equivalents but rarely equivalent structures. The conceptual meaning of the predicative adjective is best revealed in context and emerges from analysis of concordance lines on sentence level. In the process of information transfer language specific framing strategies are activated and cross-linguistic differences may be observed.

6. **Dojkova, I., T. Seizova-Nankova.** Identification of the Category of Adjectives in English. A Corpus-based Approach. – The Global and the local: Modern trends in English studies and translation. Глобалното и локалното: съвременни тенденции в англицистиката и превода. Shumen, Konstantin Preslavsky University Press, 2015. pp. 38-49.

ISBN 978-619-201-064-5

It is common knowledge that in English there are problems that arise concerning identification of word classes. Attention is more specifically drawn to examining the class of adjectives and what problems they pose for the researcher and foreign language learner. Analyzing examples from the extracted from the BNC, and also a self-made electronic corpus. The article consists of Introduction and three sections. The introduction describes the state of affairs in very general terms. Sections 1, 2 and 3 present the different formal classifications of adjectives and how they relate to other word classes, adverbs in particular.

Morphological and syntactic criteria are applied to observe attributive and predicative adjectives and their structural ambiguity. three sub-classes of adjectives are identified: simple stem, produced by derivation and realized by the participle forms of the verb by [-ed] or [-ing] inflection. The properties of the adjectives determine the way they are used in language. This necessitates the analysis of the types of complement that influence the different adjective patterns. Various patterns exhibit similarity in semantic meaning and differences in syntactic and information structure. The contrastive analysis and translation samples exhibit a different degree of verbality/stability which reveal preference to verbalization (in Bulgarian) and nominalization (in English).

7. **Dojkova, I.** Structuring paragraphs in scientific writing (English for medical purposes). – *E-Newsletter (BETA-IATEFL)*, 5, 2016, № 24. pp. 50-57.
ISSN 1314-6874

The paper investigates the characteristics, the elements and the functional indicators of paragraphs in medical research articles. The corpus-based approach provides an insight into the word choice and the design of well-written paragraphs. The logical sequencing, the typical transition strategies as well as the sentence and paragraph length are illustrated with close in-text observations of electronic texts, written by British and Bulgarian scholars for publication in international medical journals. The strategies to achieve cohesion and emphasis, the choice of lexical patterns and the structural diversity influence the writing style and the grace of expression of Bulgarian researchers who strive for international recognition.

The lexical analysis of medical research articles shows the typical transition words and phrases for addition, change or summarizing and concluding selected by Bulgarian researchers when structuring paragraphs in the scientific text. Word choice, impersonal language and hedging, use of qualifiers and intensifiers bring vagueness and lack of variety in scientific writing.

8. Добрева, А., В. Тачева, **И. Дойкова**. Проверка на комуникативните компетенции слушане и говорене по общ български език като чужд с електронни тестове. – Електронното обучение във висшите училища. София, Университетско издателство „Св. Климент Охридски“, 2016. стр. 41-46.
ISBN 978-954-07-4114-7

The present paper presents the structure of controlled testing of the communicative competence of foreign medical students through a computer-based test in Bulgarian as a foreign language for levels A2 and B1.

The advantages of this type of testing language competence at Medical University of Varna are investigated as a method for raising objectiveness and unification of the criteria of knowledge assessment. The contents and the components of the test, developed to establish levels A2 and B1 of the students' language competence and the task types are described in order to establish their appropriateness for the purposes of the electronic education. The developed 68 electronic tests include objective listening and reading tasks in the form of dialogue and monologue which are based on frequency lexis for the respective language level as per the European language portfolio. The test questions for the language assessment are of the closed type and include gap-filling, multiple choice, matching, and true / false answers. Measuring the speaking performance of the students is a challenging task which includes recorded monologue speech, descriptive, narrative and argumentative texts. Focusing on communicative type of tasks guarantees the objectivity, reliability and quality of the measurement and assessment of language competence.

9. Ставрева-Доростолска, С., **И. Дойкова**. Теоретичен модел за изпитен тест по четене с разбиране по български език като чужд (ниво А2 – В1) в електронна среда. – Електронното обучение във висшите училища. Шеста национална конференция. Сборник научни доклади. София, Университетско издателство „Св. Климент Охридски“, 2016. стр. 134-139.
ISBN 978-954-07-4114-7

A Model for Testing Reading Comprehension in an Electronic Environment (Computer-based Examination) - Bulgarian as a Foreign Language (level A2 - B1): Examination tests in Bulgarian as a foreign language at The Medical University-Varna are developed in accordance with the ECL system for application at the university e-learning platform Blackboard as electronic examination tests in Bulgarian as a foreign language gradually take place in practice. Therefore, in the present study we offer a model for electronic testing of reading comprehension skills at levels A2 and B1 in accordance with the Common European Framework criteria. The effective measurements of language performance and assessment requires the development of interactive and communicative tasks of the objective and semi-objective type. The variety of objective tasks such as true-false, matching, multiple-choice, gap-filling, and short answer to questions is complemented by addition of phrases, finishing sentences, filling in tables and short answers to specific questions.

This model of communicative language assessment is highly relevant to the learners needs, and rewarding. The tasks are adaptable and stimulate specific activities, thus making the teaching and the acquisition of competences a coherent learning process. The teaching methods may successfully be combined with software generated activities towards personalized learning and evaluation.

10. **Dojkova, I.** Patterns in Engineering – Adjective Constructions. – *Journal of International Publications. Educational Alternatives*, 14, 2016. pp. 374-382.
ISSN 1314-7277

The paper investigates recurrent adjective patterns in specialized texts and their hybrid nature in the sentence. Three adjective patterns and the complexity of their valency properties are explored with the WordSmith Tool (Scott, 2013) in a technical corpus. The patterns include 400 adjectives of frequent use and are considered representative or key for the technical domain. The stative reading of the patterns meets the academic genre requirements for impersonal and resultative reading.

The analysis reveals the modification and the complementation possibilities of predicative adjectives, the function of the locative, directional and spatial prepositions, and di-valent patterns as characteristic features of technical language. Functional indicators that serve as compression strategies in technical texts such as passivization, nominalization, compounding, encoding of non-human entities in complex predicates as lexicogrammatical means to compress information are analyzed in detail.

The collection of specialist texts highlights the specifics of the academic text and the key patterns to be included in teaching resources. Compared to the conventional textbook-based teaching of specialized knowledge, the corpus-based lexical approach, outlined in the present paper is condensed and focused on formulaic language.

11. **Дойкова, И., Д. Танчева.** Е-ресурси за развиване на умението слушане с разбиране по български език като чужд за ниво В1. – Първа варненска конференция за електронно обучение и управление на знанието: Мост между средното и висшето образование. Сборник с доклади. Варна, МУ - Варна, 2016. стр. 104-110.
ISBN: 978-619-221-043-4

Resources for developing listening comprehension in Bulgarian as a Foreign language are limited considering those contributing to the development of learners' reading and speaking skills. The use of podcasts as a tool in language learning is investigated in the present study. Podcasts generally cover audio files, created to meet the digital expectations of the digital natives. We suggest short content related audio lessons on selected topics, containing language units and sample sentences, illustrating their lexical meaning. The audio content is a neglected and relatively unexplored means for improved language performance that also fosters reading and vocabulary development as accompanying activities. A topic-based collection of set phrases and fixed expressions, extracted from conventional resources (textbooks, lectures, grammar books) for learners at level B1 (CEFR), audio recordings and transcripts support the linguistic content and provide for further language immersion.

The teacher-created materials are stepping stones in the process of independent language learning and a suitable response to students' needs for providing language content in a downloadable format. The authentic recordings contribute to the development of listening, pronunciation and intonation skills, as well as vocabulary repetition. The practice of this particular skill element is complementary to the full course of the language

learning curriculum, developed by the Faculty of Slavic languages and Communication at the Medical University of Varna with commitment to the flexibility of learning.

12. **Dojkova, I.** E-assessment of Scientific Reading for Medical Purposes. – Първа варненска конференция за електронно обучение и управление на знанието: Мост между средното и висшето образование. Сборник с доклади. Варна, МУ - Варна, 2016. стр. 125-130.

ISBN: 978-619-221-043-4

The purpose of the paper is to emphasize the value of computer-based and e-tests as alternatives for standard language competence assessment in the medical field and to suggest possible approaches to materials design for online or offline testing with appropriate content. The format adds to the learner involvement in the study process and allows for the identification of strong and weak points relating to the design, style, task and text complexity at levels B2 and C1.

The use of authentic scientific texts from a raw corpus explicates all linguistic features of English for medical purposes with high density. The reading comprehension process requires recognition of discourse indicators, understanding concepts and relations within the sentence, deducing meaning, and identifying main points. Besides cloze tests, true/false and multiple-choice questions, the relevant tasks include sentence or paragraph revision, transformation and summary, creating headings, spotting trends, data analysis, and answering various types of open questions.

E-assessment testing aims at objective evaluation, immediate results and performance feedback. The development of reading comprehension materials in English for specific purposes by using direct data explicates academic conventions in terms of content, structure, and writing style. The approach offers learning and testing in vivo and a stimulating way to promote the habit of careful reading.

13. **Дойкова, И., А. Добрева.** Презентирането на чужд език като личностно предизвикателство. – Втора национална конференция „Психология в медицината“. Доклади. Стара Загора, ИК „Кота“, 2017. стр. 169-175.

Презентацията на чужд език е възможност за изява пред публика, чрез която съдържанието се допълва от умението да се използват вербални и невербални средства, характерни за научното общуване. Предмет на представеното изследване е презентирането на тема от учебното съдържание по специализиран чужд език. Обект на доклада е академичната презентация по английски език и български език като чужд от студенти по медицина от българоезично (БЕО) и англоезично обучение (АЕО). Целта на статията е да се представят стратегиите, които студентите по медицина използват, за да провокират и задържат интереса на своите колеги и направените препоръки за усъвършенстване на личните им презентационни умения.

Подготовката на научна презентация по медицина се поставя като семестриална задача и формира крайната оценка от устния изпит по дисциплината. Входното ниво на владеене на чуждия език е средно напреднали (B2), като обучението надгражда и

допълва знанията по специализиран чужд език (медицинска терминология). Целта на поставената задача е развиване на уменията за устна комуникация като част от академичното развитие на студентите. Научната презентация по медицина е механизъм за формиране на позитивна нагласа към бъдещата научноизследователска работа, като е налице осъзнатост, че този вид „изпитване пред публика“ представя не само постигнатото ниво на езикова компетентност, но и предоставя възможност за лична изява и творчество.

14. **Dojkova, I.** The Format of the PhD Summary (EMP). – Чуждият език и съвременното висше образование. Сборник с доклади. VIII Международна научна конференция. Част 2 от 2. Foreign Languages and the Contemporary Higher Education. Conference Proceedings. VIII International Scientific conference. Part 2 of 2. Варна, МУ-Варна, 2017. стр. 384-390.
ISBN 978-619-221-071-7 (Ч. 2)

The PhD summary in English is an obligatory component of the documentation, submitted for the successful completion of the dissertation process. Concerning the PhD summary structure and content, there are no uniform guidelines or assessment criteria and a considerable variation is observed at university level. The present paper reviews the existing practices and aims at providing an outline of its nature, purpose and contents.

A corpus of recently published dissertations at the Medical University of Varna is analysed and compared to open-access resources in various disciplines in the search for a coherent pattern and a framework for structuring the summary. The difficulties that doctoral students experience in the process of reviewing the scientific text, extracting vital information and presenting meaningful facts in English are investigated at text organization level. Additionally, the linguistic analysis focuses on the keywords and the descriptive language used to highlight the novelty of the research question.

The production of an independent text that makes a strong statement requires a good analytic approach, adequate interpretation of results, and proper lexico-grammatical devices. The representative nature of the thesis summary in English further emphasizes the importance of foreign language proficiency in academic discourse.

15. **Dojkova, I.** Verb Choice in Medical Research Articles (ESP). – *Studies in Linguistics, Culture and FLT (Shumen)*, 2, 2017. pp. 240-252.
ISSN 2534-952X **SJIF 3.363**

The corpus-based analysis of high frequency verbs used in research articles aims at establishing the lexical core that non-native researchers need for successful publishing in medicine. The verbs, extracted from two self-compiled corpora, are structured as per the established format of the research article genre. The findings reveal great variation in the the verbs, denoting research activities such as data observation, presentation, and description in the Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion sections of the research article. The variety of verb structures and the preferred lexical items for reporting scientific

results are described in detail (experimental, certainty, reporting, and cognition verbs). Areas of difference in comparison to the authentic samples such as the use of evaluative constructions, impersonal sentences, sentences with suppressed agentivity (in passive voice), and high percentage of resultative constructions are identified as frequent verb substitutes in non-native scientific writing. Neutral research verbs are well represented in both corpora. Verbal passive and stative resultative constructions dominate the Bulgarian MRA texts.

The specific verb forms add elegance and formality to scientific writing as per scientific writing conventions. The extracted set of 120 discipline-specific verbs may assist novice writers in their vocabulary development and writing practice.

16. **Дойкова, И.** Писането на есе в обучението по български език зад граница. – *Liternet (електронно издание)*, 2016, № 8 (201). стр. 58-74.
ISSN 1312-2282

В студията са разгледани най-често срещаните езикови проблеми в една сравнително нова ситуация - обучението по роден език и култура в образователния процес и социалното развитие на български билингвални ученици, растящи в чуждоезикова среда. Изследването е проведено в Българското училище в гр. Хамбург към Почетното консулство и обхваща ученици от 5 до 12 клас, които са изложени на влиянието на две култури, владеят балансирано и в еднакво висока степен поне два езика.

Проследява се ролята на есето като писмена форма на общуване в обучението по БЕЛ в горен гимназиален курс на училищата зад граница като средство за съхраняване идентичността и потенциална възможност за преодоляване на психосоциалните проблеми на българските ученици в чужбина. Изборът на гледна точка в писмения текст е обусловен от съпоставката на личната ценностна система с тази на другите и търсенето на индивидуалната самооценка. От гледна точка на когнитивната лингвистика са разгледани някои особености на българския манталитет, които подпомагат създаването на оригинални писмени текстове в обучението по български език. Проследено е отражението на културните стереотипи върху постройката и съдържанието на есето на втория език и неговата функция като психо-социален конструкт с компенсаторно действие срещу дифузията на идентичността.

Илюстрирани са ползите от конкорданс програмите в областта на лексикологията, синтаксиса и стилистиката и литература и приложението им в обучението по български език за повишаване мотивацията за учене и езиковата компетентност на младите хора.

17. **Dojkova, I.** Collocations and Translation Equivalence in Dental Medicine. 26th BETA-IATEFL Annual International Conference '*Learning and teaching languages: Creating bridges to the future*', Варна, 2017. (под печат)

Collocations represent a problem for learners of English due to mother-tongue interference and lack of intuition for the predictability of the collocates. The focus of the present paper is on strong lexical collocations that are unpredictable for the learners of English for specific purposes. These phrases form the core thematic vocabulary, but have either partial or zero translation equivalents in Bulgarian when common dental procedures such as tooth extraction, endodontic treatment, periodontal surgery, root scaling, polishing, tooth avulsion are to be explained. Within corpora such recurrent phrases are defined as non-compositional, non-modifiable, and with non-substitutable components.

The study aims at raising student awareness of word combinability, extracting recurrent lexical units and developing tasks and communicative scenarios related to specific topics such as giving advice, expressing concern, reassuring patients, performing routine operations within a variety of clinical events.

18. **Дойкова, И.** Прояви на езикова интерференция в научното писане на английски език за медицински цели. XIII международна конференция по социолингвистика – *INSOLISO*. В: „Обществените процеси и тяхното отражение в езика.”, 2017. Софийски университет „Св. Климент Охридски“, (под печат)

The aim of the present paper is to highlight specific areas of English-Bulgarian interference and to reveal asymmetries in professional discourse that mark the scientific writing of Bulgarian authors. The corpus-based lexical analysis explores the qualitative and the quantitative aspects of linguistic competence in English such as vocabulary control, vocabulary range, grammatical accuracy as well as the overuse or misuse of syntactic constructions in bilingual research papers. The output from the present observations provides information on transfer-related errors for the instructors who target their lessons to the specific needs of the EMP writers and for the researchers who strive to achieve conciseness, clarity, readability and uniformity with scientific style conventions. The dominant lexical and grammatical structures and their functional equivalents in Bulgarian are illustrated in authentic concordance lines. The types of transfer reflect the interaction within each set of writing conventions (Bulgarian and English) and their merging in medical discourse.

III. СТАТИИ И ДОКЛАДИ ПУБЛИКУВАНИ В ЧУЖДИ НАУЧНИ СПИСАНИЯ И СБОРНИЦИ

1. **Dojkova, I., T. Seizova-Nankova.** The Role of Adjectives in Technical English – A Corpus-Based Analysis and Strategies for Enhanced Learning. – Lateum 2013. Conference Proceedings. *ELT and Linguistics 2013: New Strategies for Better Solutions*. Москва, Lateum, 2013. pp. 7-10.
ISBN 978-5-317-04573-9

The paper uses a methodology based on the lexical approach and the latest insights into the way words go together and how they get primed. The word class of adjectives and

their patterns in a textbook content are on focus and the problems they pose to the language teacher. Clusters are basic linguistic elements structuring scientific discourse and represent a tougher relationship than collocates, being fixed sequences of recurrent words. In that connection the habitual company of predicative adjectives is observed and the prepositional patterns with complex valency properties, finite and non-finite clause complements as part of the obligatory intermediate English learners' lexicon are extracted. Further on, ideas for pattern recognition and language practice activities are suggested to motivate students in keeping up their language proficiency and knowledge of lexical compounds in English for specific purposes. In the international classroom with an internet connection all technical devices such as laptops, phones, and e-notebooks are used and welcome.

The suggested strategies for recognition and retaining of patterns relevant to the specialized technical field are based on the frequency, key word and pattern lists. Translation of short texts is also used as a learning resource as most mistakes come from mother tongue interference.

2. Dobрева, A., **I. Dojkova**. *The Voice of the Doctor Also Heals! – Медицинский дискурс: вопросы теории и практики*. Материалы 4-й международной научно-практической конференции. Тверь, Русия, РИЦ ТГМУ, 2016. стр. 18-23.
ISBN 978-5-8388-0156-2

The focus of the present study is on the influence of the doctor's voice in the doctor-patient communicative act. Doctor-patient and doctor-doctor medical interviews are analyzed and the main findings about the role of the human voice in the verbal and non-verbal communication are summarized. The power of the human voice is an influential ingredient of spoken discourse with no limits. In verbal communication the individual voice conveys information through the vocabulary choice. In non-verbal communication the voice additionally loads the message with sound, pitch, speed, tempo, rhythm, intonation, tone, articulation, diction and smile. Extralinguistic factors that accompany the speech of the medical specialists and their phonation features are discussed based on professional (doctor – doctor) and doctor - patient conversation transcripts. Doctors adapt their voice and adjust its features to transfer an intended meaning to their patients and may use it as a means to enhance the treatment of their patients.

3. **Дойкова, И.** *Patterns in Academic Writing – Research Article Abstracts*. – Медицинский дискурс: вопросы теории и практики. Материалы 4-й международной научно-практической конференции. Тверь, Русия, РИЦ ТГМУ, 2016. стр. 143-148.
ISBN 978-5-8388-0156-2

The paper focuses on identifying the most frequently used linguistic structures in research article abstracts written in English by medical doctors. The comparison of the lexical and grammatical patterns and their appropriateness in academic writing is illustrated with corpus linguistics tools.

The internal conventions of abstract writing require compression strategies for the expression of complex ideas. way. Four common patterns are identified in abstracts and

stylistic features such as passive voice constructs, extensive use of present, past participles, V-ing forms, noun compounds and connecting devices as sources of ambiguity. Abstracts that are disproportional in size or not easy to comprehend may have a better quality by incorporating the results of the present small-scale text analysis into scientific writing courses.

4. **Дойкова, И.** Англицизмите в българските електронни медицински списания – разкрепостеният език на науката. – *Медиалингвистика (Санкт-Петербург)*, 2016, № 5, стр. 74-77.
ISSN 2312-0274

Предмет на настоящата статия са видовете употреба и функционирането на заемките от английски език в електронните медицински и здравни списания. Проследено е комбинативното поведение на англицизмите и българските им еквиваленти в научните и научно-популярните публикации на медицински теми. Описани са причините за активното присъствие на заемките, специализацията на значението, лексикалната маркираност и видовете еквивалентност.

Проявлението на тенденциите към интернационализация и демократизация на езика, навлизането на нови словообразователни и структурни модели или хибридни образувания под английско влияние са онагледени с автентични примери от специализиран корпус медицински статии. В професионалните медицински статии англицизмите функционират като еквивалентна лексика за постигане на висока комуникативна ефективност, стегнатост и еднозначност в специализирания език. Наблюдаваната словообразователна динамика при специализираната лексика става по аналогия с вече установени модели и процеси в българския език.

В научно-популярните списания англицизмите са маркирани като рекламни атрибути и се употребяват съзнателно като разграничителни кодове с цел провокиране на чувството за социална значимост и принадлежност към модерната интелегентна аудитория.

5. **Dojkova, I.** Compiling a Medical Corpus for Professional Writing in English. – *International Journal Knowledge (Skopje)*, 13.3, 2016. pp. 303-307.
ISSN: 1857-92 GIF 1.023

Language competence for writing scientific papers in English is of prior importance for medical professionals who are non-native speakers of English. In order to publish in international journals. The available electronic publications in the domain of medicine allow for the compilation of specialized corpora aiming at development and upgrading of upper-intermediate language skills. These scientific texts may facilitate the highly technical translation and serve as a bank of distilled knowledge or expert reference for the novice writer/translator. The corpus-driven linguistic analysis of medical texts provides an insight into the conventions of scientific writing and particularly into the lexical and grammatical patterns of the research article genre.

The study focuses on present participles as major clause-reducing devices in academic texts which categorial nature is particularly difficult to master. The Bulgarian translation equivalents such as the subordinate relative, [да-CL] or [че-CL] clauses, equivalent present participles or zero rendering are illustrated in corpus samples. The small-scale medical corpus is designed only to demonstrate the effectiveness of large purposefully-built corpora and to demonstrate a method for recognition and retrieval of one characteristic feature from on-line resources. The construction of a bank of linguistic resources for professional use in the medical domain may become a long-term project, ensuring specialized translation of institutional publications in English.

6. **Doykova, I.** Title Structures in Research Articles (EMP). – *International Journal Knowledge (Skopje)*, 14.2, 2016. pp. 770-774.
ISSN 1857-92 GIF 1.023

This paper investigates the syntactic structures in research article titles, written for professional Medicine and Dental Medicine journals by non-native speakers of English. The patterns in 500 titles of original articles, published online between 2010 and 2016 in IMAB and ACB were analyzed for word length and title type. The corpus based exploration revealed the typical keywords and collocations used as headings. The statistically significant noun heads were arranged in wordlists according their frequency. The nominal title and its subtypes are distinguished as the most prototypical structures in the research articles of Bulgarian authors. Other types of titles included the prepositional phrase, the full-sentence, the question and the V-ing forms. Declarative sentence structures and compound titles allow for the provision of the major results of the study and for multiple combinations. The potential of the [V-ing] structure remains underestimated and underused.

The analysis of the shortest component of the research article is considered useful for medical scientists, educators, and PhD students as the title is of crucial importance for an article to be published, indexed and read. Research into the compound constituents, rhetorical structures and genre conventions contributes to writing clear, concise, and informative titles and demonstrates the potential of each lexico-grammatical choice and its relevance to the research article contents.

7. **Doykova, I.** The Strive for Readability in Academic Papers. – *International Journal Knowledge (Skopje)*, 15.3, 2016. pp. 1487-1497.
ISSN 1857-92 GIF 1.023

Writing skills are at the top of the academic skills as a direct path or a barrier to publish papers in professional settings. The lexico-grammatical features of medical texts are explored in a genre-specific corpus of research articles, published in international scientific journals. The focus is on sentence structure, the accuracy of the message and the economy of words in the papers.

The study explores samples of non-native scientific writing with the purpose to establish techniques for clear and concise writing and to incorporate them into the development of effective EMP learning materials for graduate students. The special features found in the analysis such as complex sentence formation, use of modifiers, excessive use of general words, and pronouns are compared to the BNC written corpus sampler. The survey suggests series of revision strategies that may improve the writing style of young researchers and ensure a varied linguistic expression by avoiding circumlocution and verbal excess. These strategies include replacing weak verbs and connectives, use of appropriate abstract nouns, and improved sentence flow. Due to their formal structure, the many drafts of the scientific paper are likely to be overwritten and checked for repetitive information, wrong sequence, word choice, or sentence structure.

Achieving readability and effective presentation of ideas is a long-term goal for researchers. Revisions for clarity and conciseness, rephrasing and polishing the text are fundamental steps in the process of mastering the techniques necessary for good scientific writing. Thus, the present paper is committed to choosing words and writing sentences with precision as per the academic conventions, technical requirements, and the functional indicators of this formal register.

8. **Doykova, I.** Intensification and Stance Markers in Medical Writing. – *International Journal Knowledge (Skopje)*, 16.3, 2017. pp. 1139-1144.
ISSN 1857-923X **GIF 1.322**

The present study investigates the use of intensifiers and stance markers in medical research articles. Based on the assumption that objectivity of scientific discourse limits evaluative language and value judgements in written texts, a genre-analysis was conducted to explore intensification as a rhetorical device, reflecting stance. The term intensification is used in its broad sense as a quantitative representation of the expressive potential of the lexical and grammatical items and their explicit use in scientific texts. Articles by Bulgarian researchers, written in English are compared with representative texts, published in high impact factor medical journals with regard to the preferred ways of intensification. Intensification as a linguistic phenomenon is observed on morphological, syntactic, and lexical level. The pragmatic function of evaluative adjectives and adverbs in the different parts of the medical research article is discussed as a preferred means of adding emphasis by Bulgarian researchers.

The results indicate that for the expression of novelty and significance of scientific results in medical papers, multiple rhetorical stance taking devices are employed. The modification of the adjectival qualities in degree affects the objectivity of scientific writing. Thus, the requirement for a minimal use of evaluative language in accordance with the genre conventions becomes contradictory. The evaluative adjectives and their modification in the publications of the Bulgarian researchers highlight a tendency and a preference for taking stance. Intensification provokes collocational creativity and shows limited awareness about the combinatory properties of the lexical units in English as a foreign language.

9. **Doykova, I.** Translation of Specialized Vocabulary in Reading Comprehension Tasks (ESP). – *International Journal Knowledge (Skopje)*, 17.4, 2017. pp. 1579-1583.
ISSN 2545-4439 **GIF 1.322**

The university lecturers nowadays perform multiple roles in language education. Besides the standard materials development for paper-based or electronic learning and testing platforms, language learning support, and language specific advice, lecturers provide the core vocabulary in a specialized domain, assess its acquisition, and measure students' progress.

The lexical and grammatical aspects of medical language at sentence level are the focus of the present study. The quantitative and qualitative parameters of the specialized vocabulary in Bulgarian as a foreign language for third year students at the Medical University of Varna are investigated in terms of text and test coverage, new words density, frequency and translation equivalence. Comprehension time and repetition allowing for an improved recall of the language items are observed during one academic year.

The purpose is to facilitate the process of specialized language learning by providing the students with specialized bi-lingual phraseology and additional practice such as translating, reading, and guessing from context. The present investigation is step towards the creation of language specific term bank, necessary for efficient teaching materials development in the medical domain. The adherence to an established set of phrases and formulaic expressions, related to communicative-pragmatic situations facilitates memorization and effective communication in clinical settings.

Thus, the role of university lecturers in the foreign language learning today necessitates many different competencies besides lecturing, conducting seminars and supervising students. The abandoned translation is now a feature of many communicative classrooms and a successful aid to learning specialized vocabulary.

10. **Doykova, I.** Fostering communication and language competence in Dental Medicine. – *International Journal Knowledge (Skopje)*, 19.4, 2017. pp. 1729-1735.
ISSN 2545-4439 **GIF 1.322**

Successful professional communication nowadays depends on the unambiguous use of lexis. The present survey integrates the lexical approach and the corpus-based analysis to foster communication competence by exposure to authentic texts. The aim of the paper is to extract and compile a collection of useful lexical patterns and collocations for students of English in the field of dental medicine and to develop tasks for the acquisition of these formulaic sequences in specialized contexts.

This quantitative research investigates the specific pairings of form and meaning with a terminological potential in professional English, the complexity of their valency properties and the difficulties they pose at an upper-intermediate level of language use.

The focus is on prototypical collocations in specialized texts for dental medicine. Di- or three-placed predicates (verbs and adjectives) combined in a restricted manner to form a compositional meaning are investigated in a small corpus of research articles and textbook texts. The modification and complementation types as well as the contextual limitations resulting from the valency properties of the head words are illustrated in concordance

sentences. The repetitive patterns are incorporated into teaching materials such as reading comprehension tasks, use of fixed expressions, speaking and writing activities that accompany the current English module at the Medical University of Varna. Profession-specific high frequency verb, noun, and adjective phrases for describing tooth disorders, dental procedures and oral prophylaxis used in clinical scenarios are available for self-study. The objective is to optimize and upgrade the range of specialized vocabulary in English for Dental Medicine and to raise awareness of key word partnerships. Thus, when writing or speaking students may rely on ready-made sequences with incorporated grammar for an improved language performance.

11. Dobрева, A., **I. Dojkova**. Health Talk in the Family. – Медицинский дискурс: вопросы теории и практики. Материалы 5-й международной научно-практической и образовательной конференции. Тверь, Русия, РИЦ ТГМУ, 2017. стр. 55-60.

ISBN 978-5-8388-0166-1

The study focuses on how Bulgarians talk about health in the family. Health-related topics, the manner of discussion, and the exchange of experiences in the modern family specify the subject of the present survey. Meaningful everyday issues are discussed by non-specialists and investigated through a questionnaire that includes nine specific questions. Verbal and non-verbal communication strategies between parent-child, parent-teenager, and adult-adult are analyzed in relation to such characteristics as the tempo, the intonation, the rhythm, the articulation, the stress of the voice, and last but not least – the smile. Attention to such paralinguistic elements of the doctor's voice as a means to reassure and persuade different types of patients provides for optimal interpersonal communication.

12. **Dojkova, I.** Collocational Competence in Dental Medicine. Selected papers from the 1st FIPLV East European Regional Congress, 26th BETA-IATEFL Annual International Conference '*Learning and teaching languages: Creating bridges to the future*', June 2017, Bulgaria. стр. 85-101.

ISSN 1314-6874

Collocational competence determines the fluency and the accuracy of professional discourse. The aim of this study is to identify specific vocabulary, weak and strong collocations that represent a problem to learners of English due to mother tongue interference. The corpus-based approach highlights the recurrent patterns and provides a reliable empirical evidence for their usage in authentic context.

The focus is on the language of explaining procedures and techniques, giving advice and instruction. Lexical collocations (adjective + noun, verb + noun) are extracted as statistically meaningful units according to frequency of occurrence and paired with their Bulgarian equivalents. Students do not recognize them as single units of language and apply two strategies to compensate for this knowledge gap: literal translation or approximation. To overcome this deficiency, strong collocations where identical meaning is expressed by different lexical and grammatical elements in the language pair are

incorporated in study materials for students at an upper-intermediate level of English and in the design of e-learning and teaching resources.

13. **Dojkova, I.** Productive Vocabulary in ESP (Adjective Patterns Perspective). В: *The English Language Classroom: Can Research Meet Practice?*, 10-13 април, 2014. Благоевград, България.
ISSN 1314-6874.

One particular feature of specialized sub-technical texts is the recurrent use of adjective patterns as a means of information structuring. A key words analysis is performed and a comparison with a sub-section of BNC reference corpus to collect 400 adjectives of frequent use which are considered representative in specialized texts. They can be quite ambiguous and problematic as part of their meaning is extended to the lexical elements they collocate with - the auxiliary verb, the preposition or the type of subordinate clause that follows the adjective head. Therefore, types of tasks and exercises, based on corpus clusters, collocations and argument structures are suggested such as accurate use of keywords for near synonyms (required/necessary; general/unspecific adjectives); recognition of grammatical patterns (It-subjects); error correction and mark up of ungrammatical sentences; comparison of corpus samples; word class identification (adj./adv.) and editing.

14. **Dojkova, I.** Uniformity in ESP. В: *Education, Research and Development. International Scientific Events*, 4-8 септември, 2016. Елените, България.
ISSN 1314-7277

The survey aims at identification of key patterns, retrieval of obligatory two-place predicates and compilation of specialized corpus with an emphasis on recurrent language elements.

Features such as key words in context, lemmatization, part-of-speech tagging, frequency counts, and cluster analysis facilitate the extraction and the description of sub-technical writing style, ways of strengthening weak constructs and contextual limitations.

The specific meaning, function and use of participles and highly specific adjectives is dependent on the patterns they participate in. The stative reading of these patterns meets the genre requirements for impersonal and resultative scientific language. The quantitative research investigates the pairings of form and meaning at an upper-intermediate level of English language competence (C1).