

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF THE LABOUR CONCEPT IN RUSSIAN, UZBEK AND TURKMEN

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Introduction. Phraseologisms reflect the folk history and culture, humans' customs and traditions, moral and spiritual values. Scientists V. L. Arkhangelsky, O. S. Akhmanova, N. M. Shansky, D. N. Shmelev consider phraseologisms as all stable combinations of words. In this paper, we consider communicative phraseological expressions, in which proverbs and sayings stand out, as phraseologisms.

The aim of the work is to compare images and meanings of the labor concept in Russian, Uzbek and Turkmen languages. The method of comparative analysis was used as a method of research.

We contemplate two groups of labour phraseologisms: the benefits of labor and laziness and idlers. Proverbs and idioms on the labor use images of bread, plants, water, milk to show that life is as impossible as it is without food and drink without difficulty: *It is not corn that grows without effort and labor, but swan (Russian); flatbreads do not fall down from the sky (Uzbek); those who have not planted trees do not lie in the shade (Turkmen).*

Other proverbs and sayings claim that one should not be afraid of any work, one should start only and everything will work out. They use the opposite notions and objects comparison : courage – cowardice, patience – skill, hands – lion's paws, beginning – end, etc: There will be patience, there will be skill (rus.); young hands – lion's paws (Uzbek); There is no end neither to deeds, nor to their fruits (Turkm).

The group of proverbs and sayings about laziness and idlers uses images of animals (ox, mosquito, hare, bull) and also contrasts of different notions and objects: hastily – ridicule, ox – mosquito, barley – wheat: *Eats as ox, and works as mosquito (rus); Sitting on the rabbit's arba\ you will not catch a rabbit (Uzbek); Mowing with language – lower back does not hurt (Turkmen).*

On the basis of the made observations, we can draw a **conclusion** that phraseologisms of the concept of work, both in Uzbek, Turkmen, and in Russian language can have distinctions in images, but they are similar on value that speaks about identical moral and moral values of these peoples, despite distinctions in culture and a way of life.

THE NECESSITY OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL ENGLISH

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Introduction. When it comes to medical or pharmaceutical terms to be translated or understood, taking a general English business course is not enough. Compared to many other areas, in fact, such as tourism, travel, literature or entertainment in general, where the translation can be adapted and still maintain an emotional and engaging content, the English that is used in medicine or pharmacology is exact, precise, without the possibility of mistakes or improvisations.

There is nothing creative about an English medical vocabulary, and this is because the health and well-being of people is at stake. On the other hand, English in medicine is the only one that allows you to make yourself understood practically all over the world, in any situation, from the request for some hydrogen peroxide on holiday in a foreign country for a small cut to more important cases such as hospitalizations abroad or reading a diagnosis.

With two billion people speaking it all over the world, including native speakers and non-native speakers, English is the lingua franca at a global level, and in particular in the medical and pharmaceutical professional sector. The terminology and phrases of an English medical dictionary can be used for work, leisure or utility.

Aim. The purpose of this study is to point out the necessity of pharmaceutical and medical terminology.

Materials and methods. The material of the study were pharmaceutical vocabulary units of different spheres of use. Research methods are description, comparison, analysis.

Results and discussion. Pharmaceutical and medical English is the key to working and training abroad or in a multilingual environment.

Knowing the exact terms of active ingredients, diseases, diagnoses, organs of the human body and examinations is an increasingly indispensable competence in an international environment such as medicine.

Conclusion. It is a demanding but highly specialized activity, which no automatic translation program can do for you, and as a result is very well paid. If you work in the medical or pharmaceutical field, think about the opportunities you could have with a good English medical dictionary in this area: you can work and specialize abroad, write and talk to colleagues, doctors, staff and patients abroad, read texts and follow conferences in English.

ORIGIN OF ENGLISH NAMES OF THE MONTHS

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Introduction. Actually, there are a lot of interesting facts in English history and culture about the origin of English names of the months. The calendar has gone through some changes. The ancient Roman calendar began in March and ended in February. And even though the calendar looked different than ours, the Romans did have a big impact on our calendar today. They came up with the names.

Aim. To analyze and to investigate different ways of origin of English names of the months.

Materials and methods. English literature and scientific sources on history and culture, the British Museum blog.

Results and discussion. We were able to study and to analyze the historical, cultural, religious and scientific aspects of the origin of English names of the months.

Conclusions. Our current day calendar structure was created in 1582 by Pope Gregory. The new calendar is called the “Gregorian calendar” which is when we began celebrating the start of the year on January 1. Only a few names of the month were actually derived from Roman deities; most simply came from the numbers of the months or — in two cases — in honor of Roman emperors.

Here is how they determined each name: March: the ancient Romans insisted that all wars cease during the time of celebration between the old and new years. Since March was the first month of the new year in ancient Rome, some historians believe the Romans named March after Mars, the Roman god of war. April: three theories exist regarding the origin of April’s name. Some say April got its name from the Latin word meaning “second” since April was the second month on the ancient calendar. Others claim it comes from “aperire,” a Latin word meaning “to open,” because it represents the opening of buds and flowers in spring. Still others think April was named after the goddess Aphrodite. May: May was named after Maia, an earth goddess of growing plants. June: Apparently, June has always been a popular month for weddings! The Romans named June after Juno, the queen of the gods and patroness of marriage and weddings. July: July was named after Julius Caesar in 44 B.C. Previously, July was called “Quintilis,” which is Latin for “fifth.” August: August was named after Augustus Caesar in 8 B.C. Previously, August was called “Sextillia,” which was Latin for “sixth.” Though we think of September, October, November and December as months 9, 10, 11 and 12, these months were 7, 8, 9 and 10 on the ancient Roman calendar. This is how they got their names. September: September’s name comes from septem, Latin for “seven.” October: October’s name comes from octo, Latin for “eight.” November: November’s name comes from novem, Latin for “nine.” December: December’s name come from decem, Latin for “ten.” February: Around 690 B.C., Numa Pompilius turned a period of celebration at the end of the year into a month of its own, named after the festival Februa. This is how February got its name. January: Later, Pompilius added another month