

**Materials and methods :** Comparative.

**Results and discussion :** When a sick person has a medical examination in a hospital every single year, he wants to know the state of his health. A lot of possibilities exist nowadays in the hospital. After the medical examination in the hospital, the person can be diagnosed with the cancer. This type of disease gets things of person complicated. Because the sick man will have to be treated. The doctors want to get rid of this disease. The first stages of a cancer are not aggravated. To treat a cancer, there are several types of preparations. But these preparations are not available at the chemist's shop. Because the chemist's shop doesn't want to buy these types of medical preparations. Because they are expensive. The head of the chemist's shop thinks in a different way, for example. «Why buy this medical preparation ?». A shelf – life of this preparation is restricted. If a shelf – life of this preparation expires at the chemist's shop. «What will the chemist's shop do ?» The answer is simple. To dispose of this medical preparation. The other questions arise themselves. «Why did the chemist's shop buy it ?». «For what purposes did the chemist's shop buy it ?». The answer is «To be available at the chemist's shop in emergency case». But if this case doesn't happen. The answer is simple. The medical preparation against a cancer will spoil. It will be got rid. «What must the sick person do ?». He will have to order this medication abroad. He will use the Internet. He will order this medication by the Internet. «How long will he wait for this medication to get ?». At least one week. This medication will be delivered by truck. But if a sick person must apply this medication at once. The questions arise themselves. «Will his health get worse ?». «Will this medication be useful for him?». This matter of discussion is actual nowadays. It is the future life of a sick person.

**Conclusion :** «How to arrange this matter ?». The Ministry of HealthCare must provide the state chemist's shops with this medication against a cancer. Several samples of this medication against a cancer must be bought by the Ministry of HealthCare. They will have to be sent to the state chemist's shops all over Ukraine. Hundred of these chemist's shops exist all over Ukraine. These state chemist's shops are the only to save the health of a person. Only state chemist's shops can solve this problem. Because the health of a person must play important role for our country. The person will keep living his life if he is in a good state.

## FRENCH BORROWINGS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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**Introduction.** Starting to learn Russian as a language of instruction, we – French-speaking students – were surprised to find that a huge layer of the vocabulary of the Russian language has French roots. The topic chosen by us, despite its long-standing origins, is relevant, as we still note the wide use of French words and expressions in the language.

The **aim** of research is to the features of the use of foreign words of French origin in Russian are considered.

**Results and discussions.** If the whole word passes from one language to another, then we are dealing with lexical borrowing.

In the Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary of 1990, the following definition is given: “Borrowing is an element of a foreign language (word, morpheme, syntactic construction, etc.) transferred from one language to another as a result of language contacts, and also the process of transition of elements of one language in the other.

The main reasons for borrowing are the following:

- historical contacts of peoples;
- the need for the nomination of new items and concepts;
- innovation of the nation in any particular field of activity;
- language snobbery, fashion;
- saving language resources;

- the credibility of the source language (this sometimes leads to the adoption of many languages from one and the emergence of internationalism);
- the historically conditioned increase in certain social strata accepting a new word.

Russian-speaking citizens daily use hundreds of French words in their speech, without even thinking about it.

Most often, the need for the name of objects and concepts arises in various branches of science and technology, therefore there are so many foreign scientific terms.

Note that many of the names of technical devices have French origin: *фреза, инжектор, педаль, помпа, кассета, компостер, реле, зонд, фильтр; транспортных средств: автомобиль, планер, кабриолет, фуникулер, велосипед, дирижабль, локомотив, моноплан.*

Having analyzed the words of French origin in Russian, it is advisable to group French borrowings in Russian by the most important spheres of human activity and try to create a thematic dictionary of borrowed words from French in the future.

**Conclusions.** Thus, borrowing is an integral component of the process of functioning and historical change of the language, one of the main sources of the replenishment of its vocabulary.

## PHARMACEUTICAL IDIOMS IN ENGLISH

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**Introduction.** English idioms, proverbs, and expressions are an important part of everyday English. They come up all the time in both written and spoken English. Because idioms don't always make sense literally, you'll need to familiarize yourself with the meaning and usage of each idiom. That may seem like a lot of work, but learning idioms is fun, especially when you compare English idioms to the idioms in your own language.

**Aim.** The aim of our research is to provide the review of the educational materials in order to analyze the most common pharmaceutical idioms in English.

**Materials and methods.** Modern phraseological dictionaries in the target field have been scrutinized. The analysis of educational materials has been used.

**Results and discussion.** An idiom is a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word on its own.

Concerning the fact that idioms are often used in English, they are of great importance. Therefore, we have chosen the most common English pharmaceutical idioms.

1. a dose of one's own medicine - the same treatment that one gives to others (usually this has a negative meaning)
2. fill a prescription - to get some medicine from a pharmacy (drug store) with the orders from a doctor
3. on medication - taking medicine for a current medical problem
4. an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure - it is easier to prevent something bad than to deal with the results
5. refill a prescription - to sell a second set of medicine on a doctor's orders
6. rub salt in (someone's) wound - to deliberately make someone's unhappiness or shame or misfortune worse
7. take one's medicine - to swallow one's medicine

**Conclusions.** Learning to use common idioms and expressions will make your English sound more native, so it's a good idea to master some of these expressions.