

time he proposes to test medicines first on animals. In Kievan Rus (878-1015) the doctor Agapit used the European experience of Hippocrates and Galen. In the 11th century Kiev lost a leading role in the development of pharmacy in Ukraine, which goes to Lviv: here in 1270 opened the first monastery pharmacy. Eupraxia Kyivska, the granddaughter of Vladimir Monomakh, wrote her treatise "Oinments" in the beginning of the 12th century. Many manuscripts of those times contained medical subjects with detailed description of medicines, both Slavic and foreign.

Conclusions. In general, Kievan Rus was a very ambiguous and interesting stage in the development of Ukrainian pharmacy. Perhaps its brightest feature at that time was wisdom: Orthodox monks were interested in folk medicine, tried to enrich their medicinal arsenal with useful experience, wherever it came from. Rich people allocated means for systematization of already available knowledge and reception of new from other states. And, developing in relative harmony, physicians from the people, secular doctors and monks-physicians together prepared the basis for the further development of pharmacy business in Ukraine.

CHEMICAL TRANSLATION PECULIARITIES

Bilukha D.

Scientific supervisor: PhD.Chemodanova M.F.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

bva231611@gmail.com

Introduction. Chemical translation is primarily distinguished from other forms of translation by terminology, although terminology usually only makes up about 5-10% of a text. It appears however reasonable to assume that part of the remaining 85-90% of a text characterizes the technical translation, through stylistic and syntactical choices that are typical of the languages used in the different fields and professions.

Aim. The purpose of this study is to distinguish chemical translation from other forms of translation by terminology, although terminology

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

Results and discussion. The chemical-scientific translation must therefore be characterized not only by the precision of the terminology, but also by the fact that the text is in the source language and syntactic conventions that are typical of the texts produced within the disciplines concerned. In the study presented here, some chemical texts in English language have been compared with the relevant translations published in Ukraine.

The particularity of this study lies in the fact that these translations are not the work of professional translators, but also specialists in the various fields of medicine.

Conclusion. Chemical translation involves the use of the specialized terminology, including adherence to a particular style: from time to time in 1 style (or conventional language) used by medical researchers, by physicists, mathematicians, etc.

NAMES OF PLANTS IN ENGLISH FOLKLORE

Borotiuk E.S.

Scientific supervisor: Latunova N. V.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

lizasholtess@gmail.com

Introduction. Our work is directed to a fascinating look at a large body of information on medicinal plant use by «common folk,» representing traditions going back hundreds of years. Will interest readers from many subject backgrounds.