

## THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING AND PRESERVING THE LANGUAGES OF DAGESTAN

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**Introduction.** The ethnic diversity of Dagestan has developed due to historical reasons – the republic territory had been inhabited by a variety of people since ancient times, and now in the republic speaks the languages of four far from each other main linguistic groups: Nakh-Dagestan, Turkic, Slavic and Iranian.

**Aim.** The aim of the research is a description of the diversity and value of Dagestan languages.

**Materials and methods.** The main research methods are: linguistic observation and description method, component analysis method, conceptual analysis and the cognitive method.

**Results and discussion.** Geography has helped to reach the present day: the mixing of languages and the displacement of one another is faster in the plains than in mountainous countries, where people live in greater isolation. According to scientists, in Dagestan is about 50 different languages and dialects. And there are such villages, where they speak a language that is not understood in the neighboring village. Before the Russo-Caucasian War, the official language in Dagestan was Arabic. Religious education was conducted and literary works were created in this language. Kumyk language served as the main language of everyday communication: when the mountains flocked to the plain – they spoke the Kumyk language. In total, Linguists in Dagestan registered 32 independent languages. And most recently these languages were recognized by the head of Dagestan as official in the relevant law. Thus, many native languages are less and less understood. According to UNESCO, there are 25 languages in the republic that are threatened with extinction. Some languages are spoken by only a few thousand or even hundred people. If there is a literature, if there is a popular memory, the languages will remain, even if the range of their use is limited. The language won't die, it just stays dormant.

**Conclusions.** The loss of languages is a huge forfeiture for science and humanity in general. Of course, we can't expect there to be many monolingual that speak some small language. Everyone should be familiar with the state language of his country, with world languages. But it doesn't mean he has to forget the small language. I hope that we can convince the whole world that it is worth to know and transmit our traditional language. Ideally, it would be good if everyone knows at least three languages well: his ethnic, official country and one of the other worlds language.

## MOROCCAN PHARMACIES

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**Introduction.** The development of Morocco was influenced by Arab, Berber and European culture, and today modern technologies and ancient wisdom coexist wonderfully in the country. This affects all aspects of the country's life, including the pharmacy business.

**Aim.** The purpose of the work is to characterize the activities of Moroccan pharmacies in comparison with Ukrainian in Russian-language instruction.

**Materials and methods.** The pharmaceutical industry is one of Morocco's top priorities with an annual investment of \$ 40 million. The Moroccan pharmaceutical sector is strictly controlled by the state. There are about 14 thousand retail, mostly private pharmacies. To understand the features of work in a