

Conclusions. In modern Russian, there is an omission of the literary norm of communication in society. We believe that the use of invective vocabulary takes place in everyday and informal communication situations. Invective vocabulary is a multifaceted phenomenon, both from a linguistic point of view and from a lexical one. We consider the prospect of our study to be a thorough study of the functional features of the injective vocabulary, which is a verbal manifestation of the psychoemotional state of the speaker in a negative way with a high degree of expressivity.

GREAT DOCTORS OF ANCIENCE: HUMANISTIC MISSION

El Hayel Hajar

Scientific supervisor: sen. lect. Tsyganenko V.V.
National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine
hajararewa@gmail.com

Introduction. The achievements of the great doctors of antiquity had a significant impact on the development of medicine and pharmacy, providing the basis for modern scientific knowledge that fulfills the humanistic mission in society.

Aim. The purpose of the work is to trace the stages of the beginning and development of medicine and pharmacy as an outstanding contribution of the doctors of antiquity based on the analysis of literary materials in Russian.

Materials and methods. Literary sources with the facts of the development of ancient medicine and pharmacy were studied in Russian, starting from the ancient Egyptian to the ancient Antique and ancient Eastern periods of cultural penetration.

Results and discussion. Ancient Egyptian and Sumerian medicine were the first in the development of human civilization. The Sumerian proverb “Do not do evil – you will not be in eternal fear” demonstrates the general human context of good as the basis of healing. On clay tablets, medicines were recommended for both the poor and the rich. In the 3rd-2nd centuries B.C. in Greece founded temple medicine. An outstanding figure of the ancient world was Hippocrates (460-377 B.C.), the 17th in the dynasty of doctors. His travels in Greece, Asia Minor, Libya, on the shores of the Black Sea to the Scythians revealed the secrets of medicine and pharmacy of the peoples of Asia Minor and Egypt. Communicating with patients, Hippocrates came to the teaching that the doctor treats not the disease, but the patient, given his personality and environment. Hippocrates formulated the moral foundations of the profession, the medical "Hippocratic oath": to benefit and not harm; treat the opposite of the opposite; help nature by acting cautiously; take care of the patient. Among the ancient Roman doctors, Aul Cornelius Celsus and Claudius Galen entered the history. The first was engaged in the translation of ancient Greek terminology into Latin, which became the language of medicine and pharmacy. And the second one extracted useful substances from plants in the form of infusions, decoctions, tinctures, called “galenic preparations”; described 304 herbal remedies, 80 – animal and 60 – mineral preparations. Ancient Eastern medicine was glorified by Ibn Sina (Avicenna) (980-1037) as the author of about 40 books on medicine and three methods of treatment: using the word, potions and herbs, as well as a scalpel.

Conclusion. Doctors of antiquity had a high erudition, a wide range of knowledge and interests, extraordinary hard work, versatile talents and philosophical thinking. They fulfilled the high mission of humanity, having a huge impact on the development of medicine and pharmacy and accelerating the general progress of mankind.