

Materials and methods. History of pharmacy in Iran goes back to several centuries ago. The ancient history of pharmacy in Iran is an amalgamation of medico-pharmaceutical beliefs of Babylonians, Assyrians, inhabitants of Mesopotamian Plains as well as Greeks, Indians, Egyptians, and ancient Iranians.

Results and discussion. Babylonians and Assyrians believed that health and diseases were gift of Gods and treatment was based on prays and incantations. But their beliefs were not confined to magic and spiritual activities. R. Campbell Thomson the British scientist examined hundreds of clay tablets obtained from library of *King Assurbanipal* and found a valuable materia medica. He identified 250 vegetable drugs, 120 mineral drugs, alcoholic beverages, and parts of animals being used as drugs. Mostly, those whom we consider as physician-pharmacists are so called because they have writings on pharmacy and pharmacology such as: Ali ibn Sahl Rabban Tabari (circa 818–870 CE), Mohammad ibn Zakariya Razi (Rhazes in Latin) 865-825 CE, Abu Mansur Muwaffaq Heravi, Abu Ali Al-Husain bn Abdullah ibn Sina (Avicenna in Latin) (980–1037 CE).

The role of Iranian scholars was very important in the advancement of sciences and art. The Arabic language became the dominant scientific language. the center of Arab alchemy in the Middle East was Baghdad. The most famous Arab alchemist Jabbar.

According to the British scientist Edward Brown: “The most cogent evidence for ancient Iranian interest in pharmacy is the Iranian origin of many drug names in medieval medicine”. It is interesting to mention that the term ”drug” is probably derived from the Avestan ancient term “*darav*” meaning the stem of a plant as the origin of medicinal herbs, (*Dar* in Current Farsi language stands for tree). This word later changed into “darug” in the median Farsi language, and then changed to “droga” in Latin, “*drogue*” in French” *drug*” in English and “*daru*” in Farsi language.

Conclusion. Pharmacy (and medicine) has been a profession engaged with ethical measures in the ancient period of Iran. During early Islamic periods, many medico-pharmaceutical scholars wrote treatises regarding ethics. By the introduction of bioethics and advancement of biosciences, bioethics was taken into consideration in Iran and their obligations were put into action.

RUSSIAN SPEECH WITH UZBEK (TURKIC) WORDS

Khasanova Negin

Scientific supervisor: sen. lect. Ponomarov O. S.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Neginax.ru@mail.ru

Introduction. The paper deals with the problem of functioning of the modern Russian language in terms of contact with the Uzbek language. The Russian speech of Russian- speaking Uzbek people includes language units that are high-frequency in Uzbek speech, so they are quickly perceived and articulatively easily implemented in the Russian speech stream of Russian-speaking Uzbek people. This is usually a geographical and colloquial vocabulary. The use of Uzbek language units in the Russian speech of Uzbek people is accompanied by word-formation, morphological and syntactic adaptation. These language units of the Uzbek language in Russian speech are often marked with a different stylistic color, in comparison with their stylistic marking in the native Uzbek speech. Based on these Uzbek language units, new words are formed that are characteristic of the Russian speech of Russian-speaking Uzbek people, but not characteristic of the Uzbek speech of Uzbeks.

The **aim** of this paper is to investigate the interaction and interdependence of Russian and Uzbek languages in the speech of Russian-speaking Uzbek people.

Materials and methods. The study used a statistical method and a comparative analysis method aimed at detecting common features in the semantics of words that make up different lexical and semantic groups in the Russian and Uzbek languages.

Results and discussion. The interaction and interdependence of languages and cultures are enriching the language and national culture. The influence can be: 1) two-sided, when both parties (languages and cultures: Russian and Turkic) are both recipients and donors at the same time; 2) one-sided, when one party (for example, Russian) is a donor and the other party (for example, Turkic) is a recipient. We see bilateral interaction and mutual influence of Russian and Turkic languages in most Turkic-speaking countries. This interaction of languages is realized primarily in live speech in both the Turkic languages (Kazakh, Uzbek, Kyrgyz, etc.) and in Russian.

There is a serious discussion about what the Russian language is outside of Russia in terms of contact with other languages, and especially with the Turkic languages (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan). Some linguists define it as a multi-national language. Others believe that a new literary version of the Russian language is emerging in Central Asia (for example, in Kazakhstan). Still others speak about the specifics of non-native Russian speech. Fourth define this position of the Russian language as geo-Russian and functional Russian, etc.

Russian language in Uzbekistan is Russian literary language that executes (after the state Uzbek language) education (school and University), ethnic (a mean of international communication), research and other functions, that is Russian language in the life of Uzbeks performs polysocial functions.

Inclusions of linguistic units from one language to another in Uzbekistan (and other Turkic-language countries) are two-sided: Russian borrows in Uzbek and Turkic (Uzbek) borrows in Russian.

Conclusions. Russian speech with elements of the Uzbek language as language inclusions is not specific only for Uzbekistan. This phenomenon is characteristic of Kazakhstan (with Kazakh language and speech inclusions), and Kyrgyzstan (with Kyrgyz language and speech inclusions), etc. This phenomenon has both a global character (Turkic-Russian or Russian-Turkic) and a local one (Uzbek-Russian or Russian-Uzbek).

Such regional features of the Russian language do not go beyond the Russian literary language norms. These Turkic-language inclusions are present in Russian speech, fully adapting to the Russian language's rules and laws, so they do not violate the unity and binding nature of its literary norms. The process of enriching the Russian language with foreign-language (Turkic) elements is underway, which has been going on for more than a thousand years.

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY IN ENGLISH

Kulenko A.I.

Scientific supervisor: assoc. prof. Toryanik L. A.
National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine
ludmilatoranik@gmail.com

Introduction. Pathophysiology is one of the essential disciplines in professional training for pharmacy students. According to the curriculum, students of National University of Pharmacy study English in Proficiency. Educational programme of the discipline requires basic knowledge of Pathophysiology and other medical and pharmaceutical options in English.

Aim. To study the origin, meaning, semantics and classifications of types of diseases.

Materials and methods. The names and classifications of the most popular diseases have been used for the research.

Results and discussion. We made a research of giving English equivalents for the names of the most popular diseases, studied the origin, meaning, semantics and classifications of types of diseases.

Conclusions. Perspective learning English in proficiency for pharmacy students is a close, continuous learning process of co-disciplines and depends on profound knowledge of these subjects.

Pathophysiology is a transitive stage between the biological and clinical disciplines. It is closely connected with biology and normal physiology. Pathophysiology is a basic discipline joining preclinical