

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RUSSIAN AND ARABIC PROVERBS
WITH ANIMAL NAMES**

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Introduction. One of the most perspective directions of paremiology is the comparative study of proverbs, which gives an opportunity to study specific national views of a particular people on the basic categories of life, to know about the hierarchy of intellectual and moral values, to investigate the transformation dynamics of social views basic elements. In cultures all over the world paremiological

units with names of animals are used as a figurative characteristic of man and his behavior, as they have a high connotation potential.

Aim. To make a linguistic and cultural analysis of proverbs containing a zoonym component.

Materials and methods. For the research, we used paremiological units with animal names in Russian and Arabic. Research methods used description, comparison, analysis.

Results and discussion. The study of animalistic vocabulary is considered one of the topical linguistic directions presenting wide terminology base requiring profound comprehensive study and unification. For animal names the term "zoonym" is used in direct meaning. The term "zoonym" is a direct nomination of animals, and the term "zoomorphism" is used to denote the portable use of zoonims. Zoomorphisms are based on objective and subjective qualities of animals, which are attributed to them by the imagination and creative thinking of the people.

The zoomorphisms used for human evaluation description, define both similar and different characteristics in different languages of the world. Despite the divergence views of different languages speakers in animal world perception, it has been mentioned that animals are in many ways similar to humans. This made it possible to briefly and figuratively characterize humans through animals characteristics.

Conclusion. Paremiological units with a zoonym component make speech more expressive, as well as inform about the customs of different peoples of the world, about the characteristic ways of reflecting reality in their language.

PHARMACEUTICAL LANGUAGE TEXT

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Introduction. Recently, the Ukrainian language has been increasingly attracting the attention of scientists as an interesting subject for research. The main driver of this tendency was the process of state formation and the establishment of the Ukrainian standard language in all spheres of state-political and cultural life of the society.

Nowadays, we often find the use of professional language in everyday life. It is widely used in specialized literature and business communication. Specialist languages are determined by the specific selection, the use and frequency of language, in particular at such levels as morphology, vocabulary, syntax, and text construction.

The main criterion for the assessment of a modern employee in any field is high professional skills and good level of proficiency in the language of the profession, which determines the work relevance.

Aim. To identify the need for specific language tools in professional texts.

Materials and methods. The object of the study is professional text. The subject of the analysis is the structure of professional text, the use of appropriate language means. The main source of pharmaceutical text taken for analysis is the journal 'Clinical Pharmacy'.

Syntactic and morphological analyzes of the text have been taken as research methods.

Results and discussion. According to the analysis, the following language tools have been identified.

Grammatical: complex sentences complicated by homogeneous adverbs; composite sentences complicated by homogeneous adjectives; compound prepositions; simple sentences; simple sentences complicated by homogeneous definitions; simple sentences complicated by clarification; parenthesis.