

The engineered CRISPR-CAS9 system was introduced in the lab by creating a snippet of RNA with a short sequence named guide that binds to the desired target sequence of DNA in the genome, then the protein-9 nuclease cuts it, Once it is incised, researchers employ the cell's own DNA repair machinery to insert or remove parts of genetic material (non homology end joining), or to modify DNA by replacing an existing fragment with a customized DNA sequence (homology-directed repair). All this can be done in stem cells providing different cell types, or in the state of a fertilized egg which allows the creation of transgenic animals with targeted mutations. CRISPR-CAS9 is characterized from other methods by the capacity to detect many genes at once, it is an open door for studying complex human diseases that are caused not only by a single mutation but by many genes acting together (fig.2).

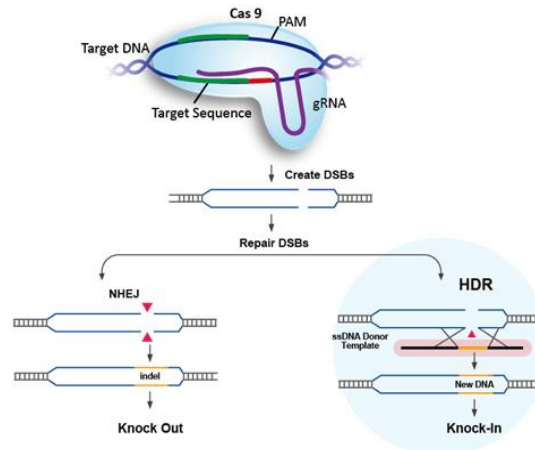


Figure 2

**Conclusions.** The technique is already being engaged in numerous applications in different domains. Within the context of health it could pave the way to the development of new treatments for rare metabolic disorders like Gaucher and hunter syndromes, mental diseases such as Autism and Alzheimer, and genetic diseases from Haemophilia through to Huntingdon's disease. It is also being utilized in the creation of transgenic animals to produce organs for transplants into human patients (in the case of pigs). This method was also investigated for gene therapy. Such therapy aims to insert normal genes into the cells of patients to cure various disorders. Several start-up companies have been founded to develop this technology commercially and large pharmaceutical companies are also exploring its use for medicines discovery and development purposes.

## A VARIETY OF PROVERBS IN THE LANGUAGES OF DAGESTAN

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**Introduction.** The Republic of Dagestan is a multinational region with more than 60 nationalities, 30 of which are indigenous. Dagestan is a treasury containing dozens of languages. This is a place where in the neighboring villages, the distance between which does not exceed 10 km, people will not be able to understand each other's language.

**Aim of work.** The aim of the research is a description of the diversity and uniqueness of Dagestan proverbs.

**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.** Before the Russian-Caucasian War, the official language in Dagestan was Arabic. It was used for religious education, and literary works were created. The Kumyk language played the role of the main language of everyday communication. As a rule, the Dagestanis knew the languages of those people who were directly in the neighborhood. Today, the state languages of the Republic are Russian and 13 languages of Dagestan people, which have the Writing. The emblem of Dagestan depicts an eagle with seven feathers on its wings, symbolizing 14 peoples and 14 languages. But, according to the new legislation, the number of state languages should be doubled from 14 to 28 units. The native language will be studied in schools obligatorily.

**Conclusions.** The Lezgin language, along with all its dialects (Guney, Kurakh, Yarkin, Akhtyn, Fiy, Cuban) belongs to the Dagestan group of the Iberian-Caucasian family of languages. Until 1928, the Lezgins, like other people of Dagestan, used a writing system based on an Arabic script called "ajam." Linguistic scientists Professor Yarali Yaraliev and Joanna Nichols say that the grammar of the Lezgin language is taken as a key to decipher ancient letters. The wisdom and traditions of each nation are reflected in its language and preserved by proverbs. I would like to demonstrate a few Lezgin proverbs. Proverbs with Arabic motives: Proverbs with matches in Russian language; Lezgin. If there is a literature (and there is a very rich literature in the languages of Dagestan people), if there is a folk memory, then the languages will be remained, even if the range of their use is limited. The language will not die; it will simply remain a sleeping language.

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RUSSIAN AND ARABIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS ABOUT LANGUAGE AND WORD

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**Introduction.** Proverbs and sayings are invaluable material for everyone who tries to feel the spirit of the people whose language he is studying. They were born in the process of comprehending the people's experience, polished, improved, acquiring the utmost precision and accuracy.

There are many international themes and motives in the phraseological units of different peoples, therefore, comparing Arabic and Russian proverbs and sayings, we get the opportunity to significantly expand our own knowledge, joining universal human moral values.

**Aim.** The aim of the work is to compare the meanings of the concept of language and word in the Russian and Arabic languages.

**Materials and methods.** The material of the research was the phraseological units about the language and the word in the Russian and Arabic languages. The method of comparative analysis was used as a research method.

**Results and discussion.** The article examines groups of proverbs and sayings about the significance of a word (When you speak, your words should be better than silence (ar.); If you are afraid, do not speak, if you said, do not be afraid (ar.); Language is small, but rocks (rus.); The wind destroys the mountains – the word raises the peoples (rus.)) and the dangers of verbosity (Do not throw words into the wind (rus.); What is written with a pen, you cannot cut it out with an ax (rus.); It's good to listen to a short speech, it's good to think with a long speech (ar. ); He speaks until evening, but there is nothing to listen to (ar.)).