

ARABIC WORDS IN THE WORLD CULTURE

Essaydi Rabiha, Snibla Rihab

Scientific supervisor: senior lecturer Tsyganenko V. V.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

rabihaessaydi96@gmail.com, Rihabsnibla@gmail.com

Introduction. Arabic scholars have entered the world civilization with various discoveries. This progress became possible after most classical Greek scientific books were translated into Arabic in the 9th century. For example, the world owes the decimal system of calculus to Arab mathematicians, who based it on the Indian concept of zero from the Arabic "sifr", meaning emptiness. The astronomical tables of Al-Khwarizmi were translated from Arabic into Latin, which gave science the standard mathematical terms: "algebra" and "algorithm". The last word was taken from the very name of Al-Khorezm, and the "algebra" came from the Arabic "al-jabr" - the reunification of broken parts, which is still treated as surgical treatment of fractures.

The **aim** of research is to analyze which Arabic words entered into many languages of the world.

Materials and methods. The method of scientific description was used as the lead in the work, including methods of direct observation, continuous sampling, system analysis and synthesis.

Results and discussion. In the Middle Ages, Arabic words penetrated into English, mostly through French. These are the terms of mathematics, astronomy and chemistry: "al-kimiya" (alchemy), "alkali" (alkali), "alembic" (distillation cube), "talisman" (talisman) and "elixir" (elixir), "al-inbiq (Distiller), caliper (calipers), caliber (caliber), aniline (aniline), marcasite (marcasite), camphor (camphor). On a modern map of the starry sky, hundreds of stars with Arabic names can be found: Altair, Aldebaran, Betelgeuse, Vega, Rigel and Algol. The word "al-manakh" (almanac) also came from Arab astronomy.

The Arabic word "awariya" means "spoiled goods", since losses from the goods during the transportation by sea were divided equally among the participants in the trade. Another word related to trade - "tarriff" (tariff) - also has an Arabic origin. The word "magazine" (ammunition depot) goes back to the Arabic "makhzan" - a warehouse. The word "alcohol" comes from the name of the fine black powder "al-kohl". The connection between black powder and alcohol is difficult to understand today, but you can see it if you think about the powder, which is usually antimony sulphide, as the essence or pure spirit (spirit, alcohol) of the substance. Sugar, syrup, julep, sherbet and marzipan are all derived from Arabic origin. There is a wide variety of names for fabrics: mohair, damask, cotton, muslin - owes its name to the city of Mosul in Iraq, where it was produced. Damask (damask), as many may guess, comes from Damascus. The word "tabby" (tabby cat) originates from striped silk taffeta - fabric, which was produced in Baghdad in the area of Al-Tabiyya. The word sofa (sofa) is derived from the word "suffah" (long bench); alcove (alcove) - from the word "al-qubbah" (arch); jar (bank) - from "jarrah" (earthen vessel for water); carafe (decanter) - from the "gharrafah" (bottle).

The Arabic language enriched the English dictionary with words denoting different colors: crimson, carmine, azure and lilac. As for leisure, there are words like "racket" for the tennis racket, which originated from the Arabic "raha" - the palm of the hand.

The Arabs have always been mariners and traders. The word "admiral" comes from the Arabic "amir al-", the abbreviated form "amir al-bahr" - the prince of the sea. "Arsenal" (arsenal) has roots in Arabic "dar as-sina'ah" - the house of production, workshop, and goes back to the word "sina'ah" - art, craft, skill.

Conclusions. Thus, the Arabic language entered many cultures and languages of the world, introduced new scientific terms into them, expanded and enriched the vocabulary.