

**Coclusions.** A harmonized definition is often used in the Latin nomenclature of the European Pharmacopoeia. The function of the coherent definition is performed primarily by the adjectives of the first group, and more rarely by the adjectives of the past of the passive state, and in some cases by the adjectives of the present time of the actual state and the adjectives of the third abdication. In the European Pharmacopoeia there are adjectives and adjectives that are traditionally not used in the national Pharmacopoeia nomenclature, and vice versa.

The above shows that the work on the adaptation of the Latin domestic pharmaceutical nomenclature to the international one should be continued, and the lexical content of the Latin language course is substantially modified.

## **LEARNING THE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AS A NECESSARY ELEMENT FOR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING OF FOREIGN STUDENTS**

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**Introduction.** It is imported to present the essential theory that is needful for learning of the phraseological units of Russian language by foreign students. Phraseology is an important aspect in learning Russian language as a foreign.

**Aim.** The aim is to state that phraseology research is effective because it deepens knowledge of students-philologists, enriches their speech and acquaints with learned language speaker's culture.

**Results.** There are four groups of phraseological units in modern Russian language:

- 1) specific Russian phraseological units
- 3) phraseological calque;
- 4) phraseological half-calque.

Phraseological units do not exist outside the context, since its main function is to analyze the facts, events that are contained in the context. Actually learning of Russian phraseological units that are borrowed from French and English is the most interesting and the most efficient for learning Russian phraseology by foreign students.

The system of lessons with fixed phrases for foreign students could include such stages:

- 1) presentation of theoretical wittings about Russian phraseology;
- 2) explanation of new phraseological material;
- 3) doing different types of exercises to solidify new knowledge;
- 4) repeating learnt material;
- 5) doing different types of exercises to check knowledge and skills of foreign students;

**Conclusions.** In such a manner, systematically organized work with phraseology research is very efficient, because it deepens foreign students' knowledge about Russian language, enrich their speech and familiarize them with Russian traditions.

## **LATINA ALIVE**

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**Introduction.** Latin is an important cultural phenomenon of the modern world. The scope of the use of Latin is quite wide and differs in a significant variety. The relevance of the topic is proved in the work, since Latin is a real storehouse of scientific, technical, medical terminologists.

**Aim.** In addition to the known practical and general educational significance, the Latin language is an inexhaustible treasury of wisdom and imperishable truths for educated people of many centuries. More than two millennia it is an active participant in the formation of the intellectual potential of humankind.

The purpose of the work is to prove the importance of the Latin language as a language of terminology, the doctor's language and the language that is used in everyday life.

**Materials and methods.** There is an opinion that proves Latin is not a dead language. To realize the goal in the work, the following tasks were performed: 1) theoretical analysis of the literature; 2) the scope of the Latin language was defined; 3) the weight of the Latin language was studied in the modern literature. The results obtained show that Latin occupies an important invaluable value in all spheres of human activity.

**Results and discussion.** Latina continues to live not only in terms, but also in numerous idioms, aphorisms, proverbs. They can be found in the works of great scientists, writings, writers' speeches, and in the language of ordinary people. Almost any expression has a hidden meaning, makes you think, think. The use of Latin in different countries of the world is proved, the usage statistics are shown. Latin is very important in the profession of a doctor.

**Conclusions.** The Latin language lives and develops in accordance with the needs of our time - this is an indisputable fact of our time. Our work proves importance Latin. The practice of applying Latin as an international language of science, as well as the language of literary work, which continues the old humanistic tradition, characterizes the dynamics of this movement for living Latin. An important point is the availability of journals that publish their articles in Latin. Observations showed that Latin is popular among many European countries, for example in Germany, 12% of students study Latin. Many people from around the world are in favor of using Latin.

## LEARNING RUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AT RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS

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**Introduction.** Learning phraseology is one of the most interesting but also difficult enough process in teaching Russian as foreign. It is also very important, so it's essential to learn phraseological units to get nice results in learning Russian language as foreign.

**Aim.** The aim of given article is to analyse main theoretical fields which are needed in teaching Russian phraseology to foreign students.

**Results.** Phraseology is unique language universal and difference between phraseological systems of two or more languages could be specified only after their comparative analysis.

The bulk of phraseological units which are used nowadays consists of Russia-specific fixed phrases, like: *бояться как огня, в чём мать родила, водой не разольёшь, в один голос, уши ветра в поле* and oth. Borrowed phraseological units, calques and half-calques are vast smaller part of Russian phraseological system. Many of them came from English, Latin and especially French: *à vol d'oiseau* (с птичьего полёта); *le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle* (игра не стоит свеч); *tuer le temps* (убить время); *à la belle étoile* (под открытым небом); *avalier la pilule* (проглотить пилюлю); *brouiller les cartes* (смешивать карты); *carte blanche* (карт-бланш); *force majeure* (форс-мажор); *bon ton* (бонтон); *comme il faut* (комильфо); *à la fourchette*; *beau monde* (бомонд) and oth. Some phraseological units are used both in original language and in Russian, like *c'est la vie* (такова жизнь) and other.

**Conclusions.** In such a manner, systematically organised work on learning phraseology is efficient, because it deepen foreign students' knowledge about Russian language, enrich their speech and familiarize them with Russian traditions. It is necessary to start learning phraseological units from the very first steps of teaching Russian as foreign and then continue in future, because possession of learned language phraseology is a peak of possession of foreign language.