

THE DEFINITION IN THE LATIN NOMENCLATURE

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Introduction. Ukraine's cooperation with World Health Organization(WHO) is one of the important components of its international cooperation in order to ensure the constitutional right of every citizen of Ukraine to health care, medical care and medical insurance. Ukraine is a member of the WHO since 1948.

Ukraine is also a member of the European Pharmacopoeia.

Ukraine is the only one among the countries of the former USSR to have its own National Pharmacopoeia - State Pharmacopoeia of the 1st edition (DFU 1), which The State Pharmacopoeia Center is a State-owned enterprise "State-owned Pharmacopoeia Center"

The international nomenclature has a significant influence on the nomenclature of the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine in connection with the deepening and expansion of ties between Ukraine and the European Union (EU).

Aim. The purpose of our work is to analyze the Latin nomenclature in the European Pharmacopoeia. The subject of analysis we have chosen agreed definitions. Having made a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the vocabulary mentioned in the European Pharmacopoeia Index, which contains 2520 titles, of which 785 contain agreed labels, we have obtained the following results.

Materials and methods. In the names of pharmacological substances and certain substances used in pharmacy, agreed definitions are found 253 times (adepts solidus -solid fat, cera alba- white wax, aqua purificata-water purified).

In the names of salts - 147 times: in the names of some soluble organic sodium and potassium salts, the names of hydrates and anhydrides (Heparinum natricum-heparin sodium, Calcii sulfas dihydricus-dihydrate calcium sulfate, Ferri chloridum hexahydricum-ferrum chloride hexahydrate).

The names of acids have 57 adjectives (acidum lacticum-lactic acid, acidum oleicum-oleic acid, acidum boricum - boric acid).

The name of the plant medicinal product and primary processing products with the agreed definition is 26 (Cocois oleum rafinatum-coconut oil refined, Aloes extractum siccum normatum-dry aloe standardized extract, Synarae folii extractum siccum-dry extract of artichoke leaves).

The names of the finished medicines contain 65 agreed labels (Belladonnae pulvis normatus - standardized belladonna powder, Follitropini solutio concentrata-concentrated folinotropin solution, Scholini solutio iniectionabilis-injectable choline solution).

The botanical names with adjectives and adjectives in the Index are 93 (Foeniculi dulcis fructus - Fennel sweet fruit, Aurantii amari flos - Lichen is landicus - Tsetraria Icelandic).

Pronoun expressions are 116 times (Argentum colloidal ad usum externum - silver colloidal for external use).

Results and discussion. As the analysis shows, the agreed definitions in the European Pharmacopoeia are used to describe the color, condition, consistency, sources of receipt and as an indication of the subject of prescription of the medicinal product. In the chemical nomenclature, adjectives are the names of acids, anions of certain salts and separate classes of chemical compounds. In the botanical nomenclature, adjectives and adjectives act as plant species names.

Regarding the characteristic features of the Latin nomenclature in the European Pharmacopoeia Index, we drew attention to the following aspects:

1) The order of the words in the nomenclature names is not typical for the classical Latin nomenclature. For example: Ammoniae solutio concentrata- Ammonium solution concentrated, Ginseng extractum siccum- Ginseng extract Cucumis.

2) The raffinatus adjective is used in all cases to transmit the value "purified". Other adjectives with this value do not occur.

3) The names of organs of plants in the names of medicinal plant material are indicated in singular.

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.

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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.