

Aim. The purpose of this study is to point out the necessity of pharmaceutical and medical terminology.

Materials and methods. The material of the study were pharmaceutical vocabulary units of different spheres of use. Research methods are description, comparison, analysis.

Results and discussion. Pharmaceutical and medical English is the key to working and training abroad or in a multilingual environment.

Knowing the exact terms of active ingredients, diseases, diagnoses, organs of the human body and examinations is an increasingly indispensable competence in an international environment such as medicine.

Conclusion. It is a demanding but highly specialized activity, which no automatic translation program can do for you, and as a result is very well paid. If you work in the medical or pharmaceutical field, think about the opportunities you could have with a good English medical dictionary in this area: you can work and specialize abroad, write and talk to colleagues, doctors, staff and patients abroad, read texts and follow conferences in English.

ORIGIN OF ENGLISH NAMES OF THE MONTHS

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Introduction. Actually, there are a lot of interesting facts in English history and culture about the origin of English names of the months. The calendar has gone through some changes. The ancient Roman calendar began in March and ended in February. And even though the calendar looked different than ours, the Romans did have a big impact on our calendar today. They came up with the names.

Aim. To analyze and to investigate different ways of origin of English names of the months.

Materials and methods. English literature and scientific sources on history and culture, the British Museum blog.

Results and discussion. We were able to study and to analyze the historical, cultural, religious and scientific aspects of the origin of English names of the months.

Conclusions. Our current day calendar structure was created in 1582 by Pope Gregory. The new calendar is called the “Gregorian calendar” which is when we began celebrating the start of the year on January 1. Only a few names of the month were actually derived from Roman deities; most simply came from the numbers of the months or — in two cases — in honor of Roman emperors.

Here is how they determined each name: March: the ancient Romans insisted that all wars cease during the time of celebration between the old and new years. Since March was the first month of the new year in ancient Rome, some historians believe the Romans named March after Mars, the Roman god of war. April: three theories exist regarding the origin of April’s name. Some say April got its name from the Latin word meaning “second” since April was the second month on the ancient calendar. Others claim it comes from “aperire,” a Latin word meaning “to open,” because it represents the opening of buds and flowers in spring. Still others think April was named after the goddess Aphrodite. May: May was named after Maia, an earth goddess of growing plants. June: Apparently, June has always been a popular month for weddings! The Romans named June after Juno, the queen of the gods and patroness of marriage and weddings. July: July was named after Julius Caesar in 44 B.C. Previously, July was called “Quintilis,” which is Latin for “fifth.” August: August was named after Augustus Caesar in 8 B.C. Previously, August was called “Sextillia,” which was Latin for “sixth.” Though we think of September, October, November and December as months 9, 10, 11 and 12, these months were 7, 8, 9 and 10 on the ancient Roman calendar. This is how they got their names. September: September’s name comes from septem, Latin for “seven.” October: October’s name comes from octo, Latin for “eight.” November: November’s name comes from novem, Latin for “nine.” December: December’s name come from decem, Latin for “ten.” February: Around 690 B.C., Numa Pompilius turned a period of celebration at the end of the year into a month of its own, named after the festival Februa. This is how February got its name. January: Later, Pompilius added another month

to the beginning of the year and named it January after Janus, the God of beginnings and endings. In 1582, Pope Gregory adjusted the calendar, so most western nations began celebrating the start of the year on January 1. This new calendar became known as the “Gregorian calendar.”

There is a tradition to say “ Rabbit, Rabbit” for the luck of the English. People say "Rabbit!" on the first day of each month early in the morning. According to the Wikipedia, the origin of this custom is unknown but it dates back to perhaps the 15th century, maybe even the 13th — good heavens! And it came from England "Rabbit, rabbit, rabbit" is a superstition found in Britain and North America, a person says or repeats the words "rabbit", "rabbits" and/or "white rabbits" aloud upon waking on the first day of a month, to ensure good luck for the rest of it.

ARABISMS IN RUSSIAN LITERARY LANGUAGE

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Introduction. Arabism – a word or expression drawn from the Arabic language, or a turn of speech, built on the model characteristic of the Arabic language. The vocabulary of Arabic origin occupies a significant place in the lexical system of the Russian literary language. In modern Russian, there are more than 450 words which were drawn from Arabic. All of them needed for detailed qualification and analysis in the semantic, etymological and functional aspects, and being an integral part of the lexical system of the Russian language, require close attention of researchers.

Aim. The purpose of this study is to determine the characteristics of Arabisms functioning in Russian literary language.

Materials and methods. The material of the study were some the vocabulary units of different spheres of use, borrowed by Russian language directly and indirectly from the Arabic language. Research methods are description, comparison, analysis.

Results and discussion. A millennium ago, the Middle East was one of the key centers for the development of world civilization. The outstanding discoveries of Arab scientists in mathematics, physics, medicine, astronomy and other basic sciences became the basis for the terms and concepts generally accepted today on the entire planet. They had no alternative entered their time in world practice and gradually took their place in all languages, including Russian. A similar trend applies to the concepts of everyday and cultural life, which came from the Middle East. Arabic borrowing, as a rule, penetrated into the Russian language through other languages, which were: Turkish, Spanish, French, German, Polish.

Conclusion Most Arabic words entered the Russian language in connection with the study of astronomy, medicine and mathematics. In addition, a significant layer of a drawn vocabulary is a lexical-semantic group of religious content. Arabic prototypes underwent integrated development in the Russian language. The results of borrowing assimilation are the result of the convergent and divergent properties of two different types of language systems.

TOPICAL ISSUES OF LEARNING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT

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Introduction. Nowadays, the importance of learning English is more relevant than ever and this relates to pharmaceutical sphere as well. There are many opportunities to learn English – at schools, universities, courses, with tutors, online, but the best way to learn English is considered to plunge into the