

## PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF THE LABOUR CONCEPT IN RUSSIAN, UZBEK AND TURKMEN

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**Introduction.** Phraseologisms reflect the folk history and culture, humans' customs and traditions, moral and spiritual values. Scientists V. L. Arkhangelsky, O. S. Akhmanova, N. M. Shansky, D. N. Shmelev consider phraseologisms as all stable combinations of words. In this paper, we consider communicative phraseological expressions, in which proverbs and sayings stand out, as phraseologisms.

**The aim** of the work is to compare images and meanings of the labor concept in Russian, Uzbek and Turkmen languages. The method of comparative analysis was used as a method of research.

We contemplate two groups of labour phraseologisms: the benefits of labor and laziness and idlers. Proverbs and idioms on the labor use images of bread, plants, water, milk to show that life is as impossible as it is without food and drink without difficulty: *It is not corn that grows without effort and labor, but swan (Russian); flatbreads do not fall down from the sky (Uzbek); those who have not planted trees do not lie in the shade (Turkmen).*

Other proverbs and sayings claim that one should not be afraid of any work, one should start only and everything will work out. They use the opposite notions and objects comparison : courage – cowardice, patience – skill, hands – lion's paws, beginning – end, etc: There will be patience, there will be skill (rus.); young hands – lion's paws (Uzbek); There is no end neither to deeds, nor to their fruits (Turkm).

The group of proverbs and sayings about laziness and idlers uses images of animals (ox, mosquito, hare, bull) and also contrasts of different notions and objects: hastily – ridicule, ox – mosquito, barley – wheat: *Eats as ox, and works as mosquito (rus); Sitting on the rabbit's arba\ you will not catch a rabbit (Uzbek); Mowing with language – lower back does not hurt (Turkmen).*

On the basis of the made observations, we can draw a **conclusion** that phraseologisms of the concept of work, both in Uzbek, Turkmen, and in Russian language can have distinctions in images, but they are similar on value that speaks about identical moral and moral values of these peoples, despite distinctions in culture and a way of life.

## THE NECESSITY OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL ENGLISH

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**Introduction.** When it comes to medical or pharmaceutical terms to be translated or understood, taking a general English business course is not enough. Compared to many other areas, in fact, such as tourism, travel, literature or entertainment in general, where the translation can be adapted and still maintain an emotional and engaging content, the English that is used in medicine or pharmacology is exact, precise, without the possibility of mistakes or improvisations.

There is nothing creative about an English medical vocabulary, and this is because the health and well-being of people is at stake. On the other hand, English in medicine is the only one that allows you to make yourself understood practically all over the world, in any situation, from the request for some hydrogen peroxide on holiday in a foreign country for a small cut to more important cases such as hospitalizations abroad or reading a diagnosis.

With two billion people speaking it all over the world, including native speakers and non-native speakers, English is the lingua franca at a global level, and in particular in the medical and pharmaceutical professional sector. The terminology and phrases of an English medical dictionary can be used for work, leisure or utility.