

## FRENCH WORDS IN THE RUSSIAN CULTURE

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**Introduction.** The Russian language is one that developed with the influx of various European and Middle Eastern languages. This is largely due to the geographical location of Russia, historical trade with other countries, and cultural Renaissance started by Russian royalty and other Bourgeoisie. Because of this, the Russian language is one that can be compared to languages such as Greek, Dutch, Italian, French, Arabic, Yiddish, and others that helped to mold it into the language known today. Though the base of the language is Slavic, many alphabetical, grammatical, and vocabulary forms are distinctly foreign.

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

**Results and discussions.** A major role in the perception of France through the French language by the nobility belongs to literary sources. Given French ideas in French literature Russian writers as part of the Russian cultural tradition use French cultural ideas to convey their own thoughts.

The function of French etiquette is seen in letters to women, conversations about women and references to women. Women's letters are also written mostly in French, which is probably also because of the etiquette of this period. Tatiana's letter in Eugene Onegin is written in French; the girl indeed «knows Russian poorly and speaks only with difficulty in this language». Yet the domain of Larine, presented as a «lost hole», is seven days drive from Moscow.

Today, French is giving up its prestige to English, which is for most students the language of their future and their work. English holds the first place among the foreign languages studied in Russia. The French language is the third foreign language studied in the Russian school system in terms of number of learners, after English and German. This shows us that French is no longer the preferred language for most Russians. It is rather considered as a foreign language included in school curricula and teaching in institutions of higher education. It should be mentioned that the influence of the French language on the Russian language is considerable. Different thematic groups include loans to French: clothing (*пальто, костюм, корсет*); accessories (*браслет*); scientific terminology (*метеор*), political (*федерация, либерал*), cultural (*прессионизм, актер, репертуар, шедевр, мемуары, партер*), furniture (*абажур, гардероб, трюмо*); cosmetics (*крем, одеколон, косметика*), culinary (*бульон, маринад*) and military (*марш, авангард, манеж*).

In recent years, there is a new interest in French, in France and in the culture of this country. We start studying it at school. Today in Russia there are several French cultural centers, magazines and newspapers are published regularly, shows and seminars are organized for lovers of the French language. Cultural exchange enhances mutual understanding between the two peoples and helps them to understand each other better. The dialogue between the Russian and French cultures constitutes the only true wealth, the richness of the spirit.

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

## DIFFICULTY IN GETTING A PREPARATION AGAINST A CANCER AT A CHEMIST'S SHOP OF UKRAINE

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**Introduction :** A lot of people of Ukraine have a symptoms of a cancer. It is a common disease. It is difficult to fight against a cancer. A sick man suffers from this disease constantly. It means the sick person is in a bad way. A preparation against a cancer must help him.

**Aim :** To show the reasons why does it happen in Ukraine ?

**Materials and methods :** Comparative.

**Results and discussion :** When a sick person has a medical examination in a hospital every single year, he wants to know the state of his health. A lot of possibilities exist nowadays in the hospital. After the medical examination in the hospital, the person can be diagnosed with the cancer. This type of disease gets things of person complicated. Because the sick man will have to be treated. The doctors want to get rid of this disease. The first stages of a cancer are not aggravated. To treat a cancer, there are several types of preparations. But these preparations are not available at the chemist's shop. Because the chemist's shop doesn't want to buy these types of medical preparations. Because they are expensive. The head of the chemist's shop thinks in a different way, for example. «Why buy this medical preparation ?». A shelf – life of this preparation is restricted. If a shelf – life of this preparation expires at the chemist's shop. «What will the chemist's shop do ?» The answer is simple. To dispose of this medical preparation. The other questions arise themselves. «Why did the chemist's shop buy it ?». «For what purposes did the chemist's shop buy it ?». The answer is «To be available at the chemist's shop in emergency case». But if this case doesn't happen. The answer is simple. The medical preparation against a cancer will spoil. It will be got rid. «What must the sick person do ?». He will have to order this medication abroad. He will use the Internet. He will order this medication by the Internet. «How long will he wait for this medication to get ?». At least one week. This medication will be delivered by truck. But if a sick person must apply this medication at once. The questions arise themselves. «Will his health get worse ?». «Will this medication be useful for him?». This matter of discussion is actual nowadays. It is the future life of a sick person.

**Conclusion :** «How to arrange this matter ?». The Ministry of HealthCare must provide the state chemist's shops with this medication against a cancer. Several samples of this medication against a cancer must be bought by the Ministry of HealthCare. They will have to be sent to the state chemist's shops all over Ukraine. Hundred of these chemist's shops exist all over Ukraine. These state chemist's shops are the only to save the health of a person. Only state chemist's shops can solve this problem. Because the health of a person must play important role for our country. The person will keep living his life if he is in a good state.

## FRENCH BORROWINGS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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**Introduction.** Starting to learn Russian as a language of instruction, we – French-speaking students – were surprised to find that a huge layer of the vocabulary of the Russian language has French roots. The topic chosen by us, despite its long-standing origins, is relevant, as we still note the wide use of French words and expressions in the language.

The **aim** of research is to the features of the use of foreign words of French origin in Russian are considered.

**Results and discussions.** If the whole word passes from one language to another, then we are dealing with lexical borrowing.

In the Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary of 1990, the following definition is given: “Borrowing is an element of a foreign language (word, morpheme, syntactic construction, etc.) transferred from one language to another as a result of language contacts, and also the process of transition of elements of one language in the other.

The main reasons for borrowing are the following:

- historical contacts of peoples;
- the need for the nomination of new items and concepts;
- innovation of the nation in any particular field of activity;
- language snobbery, fashion;
- saving language resources;