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?