

time he proposes to test medicines first on animals. In Kievan Rus (878-1015) the doctor Agapit used the European experience of Hippocrates and Galen. In the 11th century Kiev lost a leading role in the development of pharmacy in Ukraine, which goes to Lviv: here in 1270 opened the first monastery pharmacy. Eupraxia Kyivska, the granddaughter of Vladimir Monomakh, wrote her treatise "Ointments" in the beginning of the 12th century. Many manuscripts of those times contained medical subjects with detailed description of medicines, both Slavic and foreign.

**Conclusions.** In general, Kievan Rus was a very ambiguous and interesting stage in the development of Ukrainian pharmacy. Perhaps its brightest feature at that time was wisdom: Orthodox monks were interested in folk medicine, tried to enrich their medicinal arsenal with useful experience, wherever it came from. Rich people allocated means for systematization of already available knowledge and reception of new from other states. And, developing in relative harmony, physicians from the people, secular doctors and monks-physicians together prepared the basis for the further development of pharmacy business in Ukraine.

## CHEMICAL TRANSLATION PECULIARITIES

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**Introduction.** Chemical translation is primarily distinguished from other forms of translation by terminology, although terminology usually only makes up about 5-10% of a text. It appears however reasonable to assume that part of the remaining 85-90% of a text characterizes the technical translation, through stylistic and syntactical choices that are typical of the languages used in the different fields and professions.

**Aim.** The purpose of this study is to distinguish chemical translation from other forms of translation by terminology, although terminology

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

**Results and discussion.** The chemical-scientific translation must therefore be characterized not only by the precision of the terminology, but also by the fact that the text is in the source language and syntactic conventions that are typical of the texts produced within the disciplines concerned. In the study presented here, some chemical texts in English language have been compared with the relevant translations published in Ukraine.

The particularity of this study lies in the fact that these translations are not the work of professional translators, but also specialists in the various fields of medicine.

**Conclusion.** Chemical translation involves the use of the specialized terminology, including adherence to a particular style: from time to time in 1 style (or conventional language) used by medical researchers, by physicists, mathematicians, etc.

## NAMES OF PLANTS IN ENGLISH FOLKLORE

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**Introduction.** Our work is directed to a fascinating look at a large body of information on medicinal plant use by «common folk,» representing traditions going back hundreds of years. Will interest readers from many subject backgrounds.

**The aim.** To define the characteristic features of English folklore in the history of old plants names in England.

**Materials and methods.** according to literary material was made an effort to make an analysis of major features of folk names of plants administered in England.

**Results and discussions.** Exploring the plants etymology, I have identified some interesting facts about plants in folk. For example, the word garlic derives from Middle English, *garlek*, meaning *gar* (spear) and *leek*, as a 'spear-shaped leek'.

An Anglo-Saxon legend claims that when Satan left the Garden of Eden, garlic and onions grew from his footprints.

Another interesting story, is that Bluebells, those denizens of ancient forests in Scotland, are fairy flowers, used by fairies to trap humans who encroach on natural places. If a child picks a bluebell in a bluebell wood, he will never be seen again. If an adult picks one, he will wander lost, led astray by pixies forever, or until someone rescues him.

The name Mugwort is said to have come from the plant's traditional use of flavoring beverages-you drink them out of mugs, see? Although it was permissible to decorate outside with hawthorn blossoms, bringing them into the home would surely bring illness and death. Cutting down a Hawthorn tree is very bad luck!

The Anglo-Saxons considered mandrake, the definitive herbs for use in cases of demonic possession. The plant was said to grow under the gallows of murderers and to shriek when dug up. The sound would kill a man or drive him insane. So, to avoid this fate, you were supposed to tie a dog to the plant and he would pull it up and die in the man's place. Some legends say that you could harvest only after sunset.

**Conclusion:** Pursuant to plants folk and etymology, we can identify diagnostic features of plants and their honorable place in ancient times.

## PRECISE TRANSLATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PHARMACY ARE IMPORTANT SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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**Introduction.** Nowadays pharmaceutical and medical translations are among the most demanding translations of all. As the number of patients with limited knowledge of written or spoken English (also known by the terms Limited English Proficient or LEP) has grown considerably over the last decade, regulations concerning the issue of language on prescription labels have caused a great deal of controversy.

**Aim.** To investigate how incorrect translations of the prescriptions and labels affect people's health.

**Materials and methods.** During our investigation we used the most spread and general methods of scientific research as surveys and studying the usage of statistics and documents.

**Results and discussions.** There is a long list of serious incidents where patients have misunderstood their prescribed dosage or advised restrictions during the course of their treatment – highlighting the necessity of healthcare and pharmaceutical translation services. As a result, new legislature and regulations have been established requiring pharmacies to help patients overcome language barriers, particularly in regard to prescription translation.

A top quality translation is essential to make products or devices available on the international market. These translations require language experts with expertise and practical experience, who understand the products and make them readily accessible to the target audience.

All over the world, research laboratories are working on new medications and companies bring their products to market in the form of tablets, powders, or aerosols. The packaging leaflets contain