

Results and discussion. **Bride's Outfit.** The bride's outfit is a reflection of what the female guests will wear. The outfit consists of gele which is the head tie, the buba (the blouse) and an iro which is a large material tied round her waist and is usually ankle length. The colours she chooses reflects the colour theme her family has chosen but should also complement the groom's outfit and look identical.

Groom's Outfit. The groom could decide to wear an Agbada . His colour combination should complement the bride's and reflect the colour his family has chosen.

The Traditional Engagement. The traditional engagement is carried out by a contracted professional called the Alaga ijoko which translated, means the traditional master of ceremony. The professional could be a member of the bride's family or a complete stranger. The Alaga Ijoko is usually a woman and her duty is to properly officiate and coordinates the wedding. There are different stages she coordinates and each stage might elicit a collection of cash which the Alaga keeps, various fines are paid and formal introduction of the groom accompanied by his age mates and friends which also involves prostrating to the family of the bride to formally request their daughter's hand in marriage. The groom's family also hire a professional called the Alaga iduro which means the standing master of ceremony, who follows the groom and family to ask for the hand of their daughter. The Alaga iduro is also a professional custodian of Yoruba wedding tradition. She could also be a family member or hired for the occasion. Other festivities include the letter reading which is read by a young lady from the groom's family also asking for the hand of the bride in marriage. The bride's family also responds with a letter of their own. The engagement is an integral part of the traditional marriage and as the ceremony proceeds, items listed for the engagement that was given to the groom's family is presented. The items vary slightly in each Yoruba traditional wedding but the general articles are the same.

Items Requested By The Bride's Family. Some of the items demanded by the bride's family are; bag of sugar, bag of rice, alligator pepper etc. If they are Christians, the groom's family bring bible also. Non edible items like clothes, several pairs of shoes, wristwatch, a gold engagement ring and head tie.

Bride Price. There is no fixed amount of money for the bride price, as it is usually dictated by the bride's family and is subject to negotiation.

Conclusions. Yoruba traditional marriage is seen as an occasion for family members to reunite. It is a fun filled and meticulously planned period that announces to the world the union of their loved ones. Muslims have a more simplified wedding protocol which involves Islamic scholars and religious leaders who offer prayers to the union followed by merriment in form of a party.

PHARMACY FROM ANCIENT GREECE TO KIEVAN RUS

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Introduction. History helps to understand the current level of pharmacy and to foresee its development prospects. The study of the past pharmacy gives an idea of the emergence of drugs, drug science, the creation of the pharmaceutical industry and the development of pharmacies.

The aim of the work – to study the most significant stages of development of pharmacy from ancient Greek times to origin in Ukraine.

Materials and methods. The famous Greek doctor Hippocrates (460-377 B.C.) paid great attention to drug science: in the nature of drugs are given already in the ready form, optimal condition and combination; he applied them without mixing. His name is associated with the idea of high moral duty and ethics of doctor and pharmacist. The "Hippocratic Oath" contains requirements to treat the patient with care and mercy, not to use knowledge and medicines to the detriment of the person. The Roman physician and natural historian Claudius Galen (131-210 AD) used extracts of natural substances, which were later called halene preparations; he is the founder of drug technology. Avicenna (980-1037), a prominent scientist of the Arab world, gives the characteristics of 811 medicinal products of plant, animal and mineral origin, gives the knowledge that the world pharmacy used for another 500 years; for the first

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.