

Moroccan pharmacy, you should point out some differences compared to Ukrainian and European pharmacies.

**Results and discussion.** The profession of pharmacist in Morocco is received at one of 4 medical universities, where, unlike Ukraine, they study for 6 years. Many go abroad - mainly to Europe for a specialist diploma with a higher pharmaceutical education - the Master of Pharmacy, in order to subsequently have a license to open their own pharmacy. Most pharmacy owners save by allowing unskilled low-paid employees to work behind the counter for a short internship under the supervision of a pharmacist. Another difference is that the payment for the work of a pharmacist depends on the position, the city in which the pharmacy is located, and also on gender: the salary of women is much lower than the salary of men, since men enjoy greater consumer confidence than women. In rural areas, the poorly educated population lives mainly, therefore, unlike the city, pharmacists have to explain for a long time and in detail how to take this or that drug. The assortment of pharmacy products offers only finished dosage forms and is inferior to the assortment of European countries and Ukraine: hygiene products, cosmetics and goods for children are not sold there. The next difference is that the drugs are stored strictly in alphabetical order, separated by dosage form. Many over-the-counter drugs are dispensed over the counter than in developed countries. As in Ukraine, in emergency cases without a prescription, you can buy prescription drugs: antibiotics, analgesics, etc. Unlike Ukraine, preparations that are stored in the refrigerator are dispensed to customers along with an ice pack.

**Conclusion.** Thus, Moroccan pharmacies are characterized by tax benefits after opening and with low incomes, the involvement of non-specialists, the absence of manufacturing pharmacies, and the placement of drugs in material premises alphabetically.

## **BORROWED LEXICAL UNITS AS A BASE OF WORD FORMATION IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE**

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**Introduction.** The vocabulary of the Uzbek language is constantly enriched by the formation of new words, changing their lexical meanings and the appearance of new ones. The system of word formation of a language is based not only on the dictionary units of its own language. Lexical elements borrowed from other languages also play an important role in this process.

**Aim.** The purpose of this article is to analyze the process of borrowing lexical units from the Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages, which are considered as an external source of enrichment of the Uzbek language.

**Materials and methods.** In the system of word formation there are such things as base of word formation, meaning of word formation, means of word formation, method of word formation, type of word formation, word formation model. All of them are important and necessary for creating new vocabulary units.

**Results and discussion.** In the process of word formation, not only the units of the language's own layer play an important role, but also the borrowed layers. Arabic and Persian-Tajik words in the lexical structure of the Uzbek language participate in all these processes of internal enrichment of the language. Usually nouns are borrowed from one to another, but this does not mean that words related to other parts of speech do not have this property. Among borrowings, there are both adjectives and adverbs.

Most people who speak Uzbek do not perceive these words as foreign. This situation brings together Arabic, Persian-Tajik borrowings, which serve as the basis for the formation of new words.

Ancient Arabic and Persian borrowings in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language can only be considered conditionally as an external resource for adding to the vocabulary of the Uzbek language.

Regardless of which lexical layer the basis of the new formation and the word-forming morpheme of the new dictionary unit belong to, they are considered to be their own product, the richness of the Uzbek language.

**Conclusions.** Borrowed in the history of the language and actively used in the Uzbek language, Arabic and Persian-Tajik borrowings have had an effective impact on the development of the Uzbek language as a means of word formation. A deeper study of this phenomenon makes it possible to generalize the process of development and enrichment of the Uzbek language and its lexical system.

## **INVECTIVE RUSSIAN VOCABULARY AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCHES**

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**Introduction.** Recently, there has been an interest in linguists and translators, which occupy a significant place in the thesaurus of the average person in the study of invective vocabulary and foul language. Such vocabulary has the absolute ability of utterances without shifting the semantic center, as well as the lack of need for a semantic chain. In fiction, reduced vocabulary began to be used at the beginning of the twentieth century. In the modern linguistic situation the leading place is occupied by the democratization of the language, where the literary norm has significantly weakened its position. A lot of works have been devoted to the study of reduced and profanity (A.I. Smirnitsky, 1998; V.I. Zhelvis, 2001; T.V. Larina, 2009; G.V. Galyant, 2018, etc.). But the growing interest in such vocabulary as a linguistic mean of emotional expression of the individual's feelings determines the relevance of our study. The object of the study is reduced Russian vocabulary the subject is its etymology and semantic transformation in the process of usage in speech.

**Aim** includes in the analysis and description of the substantial characteristics of some invective lexemes in the Russian language. To achieve the goal the following tasks were set: to describe the classification of colloquial vocabulary, to trace the etymology of some of the reduced Russian tokens, to identify the antonyms in meanings.

**Materials and methods.** The material for the work was the material of modern Russian dictionaries by V.M. Mokienco, T.G. Nikitina and V.V. Chemist and etymological dictionaries. We used hypothetical-deductive and descriptive methods.

**Results and discussion.** Abusive words in ancient Rus were called "unnecessary (indecent) verbs". But these words are necessary and curious for philologists, because their etymology is surprised. Some of them are completely of noble origin. For example, the word "okhlamon". It comes from the Greek "okhlos" (crowd), and literally means "leader of the crowd." And now its meaning has changed dramatically. Many Russian words had a different meaning, which now refer to invective vocabulary. For example, the swear word "infection"(zaraza) 250 years ago was a flattering compliment for a lady. In those days they used to say: "What an infection (zaraza) you are!" meant to admit: "What a charm you are, the very charm!". And it is because of the word "to infect" originally meant "to defeat, to kill." Later, the infection began to denote female charms with which they "infected" (fought on the spot) men. We will end this small etymological excursion with the word "freak", which in ancient Slavic means "handsome, one who was born for fame." This old meaning is preserved in Ukrainian, Polish and some other Slavic languages.