

HISTORY OF PHARMACEUTICAL ETHICS IN IRAN

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Introduction. Iran (formerly *Persia*) is located in southwest Asia with its five major climates has been presented a unique diversity of medicinal plants. This country, also, played an important role in the history of medicine and pharmacy in the world. History of ethics is closely related to the presence of human being in the world.

Aim. The article is an analysis of the history of the ethics of pharmacy in Iran.

Materials and methods. History of pharmacy in Iran goes back to several centuries ago. The ancient history of pharmacy in Iran is an amalgamation of medico-pharmaceutical beliefs of Babylonians, Assyrians, inhabitants of Mesopotamian Plains as well as Greeks, Indians, Egyptians, and ancient Iranians.

Results and discussion. Babylonians and Assyrians believed that health and diseases were gift of Gods and treatment was based on prays and incantations. But their beliefs were not confined to magic and spiritual activities. R. Campbell Thomson the British scientist examined hundreds of clay tablets obtained from library of *King Assurbanipal* and found a valuable materia medica. He identified 250 vegetable drugs, 120 mineral drugs, alcoholic beverages, and parts of animals being used as drugs. Mostly, those whom we consider as physician-pharmacists are so called because they have writings on pharmacy and pharmacology such as: Ali ibn Sahl Rabban Tabari (circa 818–870 CE), Mohammad ibn Zakariya Razi (Rhazes in Latin) 865-825 CE, Abu Mansur Muwaffaq Heravi, Abu Ali Al-Husain bn Abdullah ibn Sina (Avicenna in Latin) (980–1037 CE).

The role of Iranian scholars was very important in the advancement of sciences and art. The Arabic language became the dominant scientific language. the center of Arab alchemy in the Middle East was Baghdad. The most famous Arab alchemist Jabbar.

According to the British scientist Edward Brown: “The most cogent evidence for ancient Iranian interest in pharmacy is the Iranian origin of many drug names in medieval medicine”. It is interesting to mention that the term ”drug” is probably derived from the Avestan ancient term “*darav*” meaning the stem of a plant as the origin of medicinal herbs, (*Dar* in Current Farsi language stands for tree). This word later changed into “darug” in the median Farsi language, and then changed to “droga” in Latin, “*drogue*” in French” *drug*” in English and “*daru*” in Farsi language.

Conclusion. Pharmacy (and medicine) has been a profession engaged with ethical measures in the ancient period of Iran. During early Islamic periods, many medico-pharmaceutical scholars wrote treatises regarding ethics. By the introduction of bioethics and advancement of biosciences, bioethics was taken into consideration in Iran and their obligations were put into action.

RUSSIAN SPEECH WITH UZBEK (TURKIC) WORDS

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Introduction. The paper deals with the problem of functioning of the modern Russian language in terms of contact with the Uzbek language. The Russian speech of Russian- speaking Uzbek people includes language units that are high-frequency in Uzbek speech, so they are quickly perceived and articulatively easily implemented in the Russian speech stream of Russian-speaking Uzbek people. This is usually a geographical and colloquial vocabulary. The use of Uzbek language units in the Russian speech of Uzbek people is accompanied by word-formation, morphological and syntactic adaptation. These language units of the Uzbek language in Russian speech are often marked with a different stylistic color, in comparison with their stylistic marking in the native Uzbek speech. Based on these Uzbek language units, new words are formed that are characteristic of the Russian speech of Russian-speaking Uzbek people, but not characteristic of the Uzbek speech of Uzbeks.

The **aim** of this paper is to investigate the interaction and interdependence of Russian and Uzbek languages in the speech of Russian-speaking Uzbek people.

Materials and methods. The study used a statistical method and a comparative analysis method aimed at detecting common features in the semantics of words that make up different lexical and semantic groups in the Russian and Uzbek languages.