

Results and discussion. The interaction and interdependence of languages and cultures are enriching the language and national culture. The influence can be: 1) two-sided, when both parties (languages and cultures: Russian and Turkic) are both recipients and donors at the same time; 2) one-sided, when one party (for example, Russian) is a donor and the other party (for example, Turkic) is a recipient. We see bilateral interaction and mutual influence of Russian and Turkic languages in most Turkic-speaking countries. This interaction of languages is realized primarily in live speech in both the Turkic languages (Kazakh, Uzbek, Kyrgyz, etc.) and in Russian.

There is a serious discussion about what the Russian language is outside of Russia in terms of contact with other languages, and especially with the Turkic languages (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan). Some linguists define it as a multi-national language. Others believe that a new literary version of the Russian language is emerging in Central Asia (for example, in Kazakhstan). Still others speak about the specifics of non-native Russian speech. Fourth define this position of the Russian language as geo-Russian and functional Russian, etc.

Russian language in Uzbekistan is Russian literary language that executes (after the state Uzbek language) education (school and University), ethnic (a mean of international communication), research and other functions, that is Russian language in the life of Uzbeks performs polysocial functions.

Inclusions of linguistic units from one language to another in Uzbekistan (and other Turkic-language countries) are two-sided: Russian borrows in Uzbek and Turkic (Uzbek) borrows in Russian.

Conclusions. Russian speech with elements of the Uzbek language as language inclusions is not specific only for Uzbekistan. This phenomenon is characteristic of Kazakhstan (with Kazakh language and speech inclusions), and Kyrgyzstan (with Kyrgyz language and speech inclusions), etc. This phenomenon has both a global character (Turkic-Russian or Russian-Turkic) and a local one (Uzbek-Russian or Russian-Uzbek).

Such regional features of the Russian language do not go beyond the Russian literary language norms. These Turkic-language inclusions are present in Russian speech, fully adapting to the Russian language's rules and laws, so they do not violate the unity and binding nature of its literary norms. The process of enriching the Russian language with foreign-language (Turkic) elements is underway, which has been going on for more than a thousand years.

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY IN ENGLISH

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Introduction. Pathophysiology is one of the essential disciplines in professional training for pharmacy students. According to the curriculum, students of National University of Pharmacy study English in Proficiency. Educational programme of the discipline requires basic knowledge of Pathophysiology and other medical and pharmaceutical options in English.

Aim. To study the origin, meaning, semantics and classifications of types of diseases.

Materials and methods. The names and classifications of the most popular diseases have been used for the research.

Results and discussion. We made a research of giving English equivalents for the names of the most popular diseases, studied the origin, meaning, semantics and classifications of types of diseases.

Conclusions. Perspective learning English in proficiency for pharmacy students is a close, continuous learning process of co-disciplines and depends on profound knowledge of these subjects.

Pathophysiology is a transitive stage between the biological and clinical disciplines. It is closely connected with biology and normal physiology. Pathophysiology is a basic discipline joining preclinical

and clinical courses for students in the health sciences. Students learn to examine and to categorize diseases. Pathophysiology means the functional changes caused by or resulting from any disease or injury. So that, functional change that accompany a particular disease is considered to be another meaning of the term pathophysiology. Health has traditionally been defined as the freedom from disease. Disease is a disordered state of a tissue, organ, system or organism during which this part can't function normally. In many cases, the terms disease, disorder, morbidity and illness are used interchangeably.

Humans have suffered from illnesses since they first appeared on the earth about 2,5 million years ago. In those times treatment was based largely on superstition and guesswork. Medicine has made tremendous progress in the last several hundred years. Today, it is possible to cure, control or prevent hundreds of diseases.

Nowadays there are about sixty thousand diseases. It is quite clear that if we want to put an end to at least a small part of them it is necessary to organize a process of training doctors and pharmacists at a high level. These specialists must have good knowledge in order to avoid mistakes in the process of diagnosing and treatment.

There are different types of diseases. Such as inherited, infectious, allergic, nutritional, toxic, neoplastic, degenerative diseases that make patients suffer. Diseases can strike almost any part of the body. Besides diseases can be classified as contagious and non-contagious, inherited and non-inherited, and as diseases, which have different causes, such as poisoning, or immunologic. We can also speak of geriatric diseases, which occur in aging people. Many diseases are tightly connected with our lifestyle or profession (e.g. illnesses caused by the lack of movement as most office workers have). We can also speak of illnesses, which occur chiefly in certain climates and geographical regions (e.g. tropical disease – malaria). Each type of diseases should be treated by specially trained specialists.

Medical specialists, psychologists, social workers help patients and their families cope with chronic, acute or terminal illnesses and handle problems that may stand in the way of recovery or rehabilitation. They may organize support groups for families of patients suffering from cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease, or other illnesses. They also advise family caregivers, counsel patients, and help plan for their needs after discharge by arranging for at-home services – from meals-on-wheels to oxygen equipment.

But we can help our body to fight and prevent many diseases ourselves. Organism itself is a complicated machine and has barriers against infections. And as the best treatment is prevention we should carefully look after ourselves, keep a healthy lifestyle: «Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise».

QUALITY ASSURANCE IN PHARMACEUTICAL TRANSLATION

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Introduction. This article discusses pharmaceutical translation quality, translator training and qualifications, translation quality management procedures with particular focus on back-translation and parallel translation in the field of improving the quality of translation and interpreting for the medical and pharmaceutical sector.

Aim. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the importance of quality in pharmaceutical translation and interpreting, to present various methods of quality assurance in pharmaceutical translation, to reflect the qualifications of medical and pharmaceutical translators and to provide suggestions regarding pharmaceutical translation quality assurance.