

units with names of animals are used as a figurative characteristic of man and his behavior, as they have a high connotation potential.

Aim. To make a linguistic and cultural analysis of proverbs containing a zoonym component.

Materials and methods. For the research, we used paremiological units with animal names in Russian and Arabic. Research methods used description, comparison, analysis.

Results and discussion. The study of animalistic vocabulary is considered one of the topical linguistic directions presenting wide terminology base requiring profound comprehensive study and unification. For animal names the term "zoonym" is used in direct meaning. The term "zoonym" is a direct nomination of animals, and the term "zoomorphism" is used to denote the portable use of zoonims. Zoomorphisms are based on objective and subjective qualities of animals, which are attributed to them by the imagination and creative thinking of the people.

The zoomorphisms used for human evaluation description, define both similar and different characteristics in different languages of the world. Despite the divergence views of different languages speakers in animal world perception, it has been mentioned that animals are in many ways similar to humans. This made it possible to briefly and figuratively characterize humans through animals characteristics.

Conclusion. Paremiological units with a zoonym component make speech more expressive, as well as inform about the customs of different peoples of the world, about the characteristic ways of reflecting reality in their language.

PHARMACEUTICAL LANGUAGE TEXT

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Introduction. Recently, the Ukrainian language has been increasingly attracting the attention of scientists as an interesting subject for research. The main driver of this tendency was the process of state formation and the establishment of the Ukrainian standard language in all spheres of state-political and cultural life of the society.

Nowadays, we often find the use of professional language in everyday life. It is widely used in specialized literature and business communication. Specialist languages are determined by the specific selection, the use and frequency of language, in particular at such levels as morphology, vocabulary, syntax, and text construction.

The main criterion for the assessment of a modern employee in any field is high professional skills and good level of proficiency in the language of the profession, which determines the work relevance.

Aim. To identify the need for specific language tools in professional texts.

Materials and methods. The object of the study is professional text. The subject of the analysis is the structure of professional text, the use of appropriate language means. The main source of pharmaceutical text taken for analysis is the journal 'Clinical Pharmacy'.

Syntactic and morphological analyzes of the text have been taken as research methods.

Results and discussion. According to the analysis, the following language tools have been identified.

Grammatical: complex sentences complicated by homogeneous adverbs; composite sentences complicated by homogeneous adjectives; compound prepositions; simple sentences; simple sentences complicated by homogeneous definitions; simple sentences complicated by clarification; parenthesis.

Lexical: scientific abbreviations; scientific terms; nominations of scientific representatives and institutions.

Conclusions. The professional texts analyzed often contain proper names of scientific institutions and representatives. It has been found that among the various lexical means the scientific terms and abbreviations are the most widely used in pharmaceutical texts. The syntax of the professional scientific text is most often represented by complex contractual sentences, which allows the transmission of cause and effect relationships.

TRANSLATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMS BY MEANS OF INTERNET RESOURCES

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Introduction. At the present stage of the development of pharmacology, there is a need for qualified translation of pharmaceutical sources (scientific articles and monographs on chemistry, biochemistry, microbiology, pharmacognosy, etc.), so it is necessary to establish the requirements for the translation of the pharmaceutical terms in accordance with the specifics of the discourse.

Research on the specificity of the pharmacological terminology, namely: definition, description and comparison of traditional and innovative methods, approaches for translating this vocabulary is a very interesting problem for scientific investigation.

Aspectology of studying terms in general and ways of their translation are considered by M. I. Golyanych, V. V. Dubichinsky, T. R. Kiyak, V. I. Karaban, O. S. Akhmanova, L. P. Belozerskaya, R. I. Dudok, L. I. Fursova, I.S. Kvitko, V. M. Leychik, J. V. Zhitin, O. D. Stepanov, O. O. Reformatsky, N. V. Piletska and others.

Aim. On the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the pharmaceutical publications online materials, to find out the difference between translation of the pharmaceutical vocabulary using dictionaries and machine translation programs Google translator, Promt, Meta.

Materials and methods. The research materials are the Merriam-Webster, Cambridge and Oxford electronic interpretative dictionaries; Ukrainian-language interpretative dictionaries edited by V. V. Dubichinsky and A. M. Yakovleva; English-language texts of electronic publications from PharmaTimes, Independent Community Pharmacist, P3pharmacy, Chemist and Druggist etc.

To accomplish these tasks, a number of methods and techniques were used: linguistic analysis to familiarize and study the status of problems; analysis of dictionary definitions to explain certain terms and concepts; sample analysis for the selection of examples that became the material of the study; contextual analysis and descriptive method for studying and analyzing selected examples; an experiment to determine the effectiveness of translation methods and ways while working with research material.

Results and discussion. In the process of analyzing the methods of machine terms translation, the practical importance of the programs Google translator, Promt, Meta was considered. The following are some examples of machine terms translation in a sentence without context and human-made translation.