

Materials and methods. The main research methods are: linguistic observation and description method, component analysis method, conceptual analysis and the cognitive method.

Results and discussion. Before the Russian-Caucasian War, the official language in Dagestan was Arabic. It was used for religious education, and literary works were created. The Kumyk language played the role of the main language of everyday communication. As a rule, the Dagestanis knew the languages of those people who were directly in the neighborhood. Today, the state languages of the Republic are Russian and 13 languages of Dagestan people, which have the Writing. The emblem of Dagestan depicts an eagle with seven feathers on its wings, symbolizing 14 peoples and 14 languages. But, according to the new legislation, the number of state languages should be doubled from 14 to 28 units. The native language will be studied in schools obligatorily.

Conclusions. The Lezgin language, along with all its dialects (Guney, Kurakh, Yarkin, Akhtyn, Fiy, Cuban) belongs to the Dagestan group of the Iberian-Caucasian family of languages. Until 1928, the Lezgins, like other people of Dagestan, used a writing system based on an Arabic script called "ajam." Linguistic scientists Professor Yarali Yaraliev and Joanna Nichols say that the grammar of the Lezgin language is taken as a key to decipher ancient letters. The wisdom and traditions of each nation are reflected in its language and preserved by proverbs. I would like to demonstrate a few Lezgin proverbs. Proverbs with Arabic motives: Proverbs with matches in Russian language; Lezgin. If there is a literature (and there is a very rich literature in the languages of Dagestan people), if there is a folk memory, then the languages will be remained, even if the range of their use is limited. The language will not die; it will simply remain a sleeping language.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RUSSIAN AND ARABIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS ABOUT LANGUAGE AND WORD

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Introduction. Proverbs and sayings are invaluable material for everyone who tries to feel the spirit of the people whose language he is studying. They were born in the process of comprehending the people's experience, polished, improved, acquiring the utmost precision and accuracy.

There are many international themes and motives in the phraseological units of different peoples, therefore, comparing Arabic and Russian proverbs and sayings, we get the opportunity to significantly expand our own knowledge, joining universal human moral values.

Aim. The aim of the work is to compare the meanings of the concept of language and word in the Russian and Arabic languages.

Materials and methods. The material of the research was the phraseological units about the language and the word in the Russian and Arabic languages. The method of comparative analysis was used as a research method.

Results and discussion. The article examines groups of proverbs and sayings about the significance of a word (When you speak, your words should be better than silence (ar.); If you are afraid, do not speak, if you said, do not be afraid (ar.); Language is small, but rocks (rus.); The wind destroys the mountains – the word raises the peoples (rus.)) and the dangers of verbosity (Do not throw words into the wind (rus.); What is written with a pen, you cannot cut it out with an ax (rus.); It's good to listen to a short speech, it's good to think with a long speech (ar.); He speaks until evening, but there is nothing to listen to (ar.)).

The value of silence is noted (Word is silver, silence is gold (rus.); Good silence is better than empty muttering (rus.); He who is silent will teach two (ar.); Your tongue is a lion: if you hold it, it will protect you; if let it out – it will tear (ar.)) and the importance of self-control (the word is not a sparrow, if it flies out – you won't catch it (rus.); Do not let your tongue loose, but your heart in anger (rus.); Beware that your tongue does not cut neck (ar.); Your tongue is your horse: if you save it, it will save you; if you let it go, it will humiliate (ar.)). Language is considered as a measure of the mental development of a person (A person is known by his language as a bad nut by his lightness (ar.); You can recognize a donkey by his ears, and a fool by words (ar.); Language reveals reason (rus.); What is mind, such is speech (rus.)).

Conclusion. The meanings of the concept of language and word in the Russian and Arabic languages testify to the common moral values among the Slavic and Arab peoples.

The word is a dangerous weapon that affects both the hearer and the speaker. Therefore, in Russian and Arabic proverbs and sayings, it is said about the punishment that a person will receive for saying evil words or stupid speeches.

SCIENCE-RELATED IDIOMS IN ENGLISH

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Introduction. Idioms and expressions are an important part of everyday English. They come up all the time in both written and spoken English. Because idioms don't always make sense literally, you'll need to familiarize yourself with the meaning and usage of each idiom. Learning idioms is fun, especially when you compare English idioms to the idioms in your own language.

Aim. The aim of our research is to provide the review of the educational materials in order to analyze the most common science-related idioms in English.

Materials and methods. Modern dictionaries in the target field have been scrutinized. The analysis of educational materials has been used.

Results and discussion. An idiom is a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word on its own.

Concerning the fact that idioms are often used in English, they are of great importance. Since science is such a broad field – you've got biology, chemistry, physics, and more – the opportunities for idioms abound. Therefore, we have chosen the most common English science-related idioms.

1. Acid test - a conclusive test to establish quality
2. At boiling point - reached one's limit in patience or temper
3. Bent out of shape - needlessly stressed or worried about something
4. Blind with science - confuse with highly technical language
5. Blow a fuse - get very angry
6. Cog in the machine - a person or thing that is part of a larger system
7. Cutting edge - advanced and innovative
8. Fire on all cylinders - everything is working well
9. Get your wires crossed - being confused or not understanding someone
10. Have something down to a science - totally understood and well-managed.