

11. In layman's terms - describe something technical or complex in a simple way
12. It's not rocket science - easy to do or understand
13. Run out of steam - lose motivation or enthusiasm
14. Silver surfer - an older person who knows how to use the internet

Conclusions. Learning to use common idioms and expressions will make your English sound more native, so it's a good idea to master some of these expressions.

THE FEATURES OF SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETATION IN DIFFERENT CULTURES

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Introduction. One of the most important areas of human life is communication, because it makes possible a successful life, helps to plan and create different projects, and so realize yourself as a person. That is why people constantly strive for learning not only their own language, but also many others. However, there are situations when it is important for interlocutors to understand each other without knowledge of the common language and without translators. Then they move on to the sign language. Speakers also use sign language as additional accents for their own expressions.

Aim. The purpose of our work is to study and describe the types of gestures, investigate their meaning in different parts of the world and Ukraine.

Materials and methods. The following methods during the investigation were: description and study of the basics of scientific methods, methods of theoretical analysis of scientific knowledge, methods of classifier and systematization.

Results and discussion. In general, there are several classifications of gestures. Different groups of gestures are distinguished depending on what part of the body they are performed (head, legs, arms, etc.).

According to the semantic load, scientists distinguish such types of gestures as: descriptive, pointing, emotional, symbolic, protective, national and personal gestures. Descriptive gestures through visualization can help the listener to understand the speaker better. For instance, when describing a tornado, the speaker may involuntarily make circular movements with his hands. Pointing gestures can indicate the place, priority, question, or need to perform an action ("Come here," "It is there," "What time is it?", "We need to hurry," etc.). Such movements can be performed by nodding the head, arm, leg, turning the body. Emotional gestures express different feelings, such as joy (applause), indifference (waving), surprise (divorce with two hands), dissatisfaction (shaking his head), frustration (lowered head), doubt and ignorance (shrugging) and so on. It is interesting that on the basis of some there are phraseological units, such as "throw the hands up" - not known. Symbolic gestures can replace verbal communication. For example, the actor's bow became a symbol of gratitude to the audience, and applause - the audience's gratitude to the actor. In particular, for modern culture, a raised thumb signifies approval. Protective gestures are designed to repel an attack (clenched fists, arms crossed). National gestures, unlike all previous ones, have different meanings in different countries and cultures. That is why they are on our scientific interest.

In our work, we examined some of the world's most popular gestures, which have different meanings depending on the country of use.

1. Thumb up

This gesture, in the usual sense, means approval, but in Bangladesh and in some parts of the Middle East it can be perceived as an insult. This gesture causes people a lot of problems and causes a lot of misunderstanding.

2. Gesture with the index finger (request to come closer)

This gesture can be used to ask a person to come forward or come closer, but it is disapproving in Asian countries. Such a gesture can only be used to call a dog. If you use this gesture in the Philippines, you may be arrested.

3. Rockers' gesture (two or three fingers raised)

This gesture is quite common in the musical culture, and usually means approval or belonging to a musical style. However, in the Mediterranean and Latin America, such as Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Spain, Italy, and Portugal, displaying such a sign means that you are trying to tell someone about a possible adultery.

4. Look at the clock

For most European countries, this gesture can mean - "I'm in a hurry", "I have to be somewhere at a certain time." In the Middle East, however, the conversation must remain natural. Looking at the clock in the middle of a conversation is a disrespectful and rather rude gesture in this part of the world. Communication in Arab culture, from its inception, "must use its time."

5. OK

In most English-speaking and European countries, this gesture means that everything is good, wonderful or perfect. At the same time, in Brazil, this gesture is considered rude.

6. "V" sign

This gesture has two variants in which it is demonstrated with the palm outwards or inwards. Both of these signs refer to "victory" or "peace." Protesting the Vietnam War, activists took the gesture as a sign of peace. Thanks to the hippie culture, the gesture has become even more entrenched and popular around the world. But, for example, in Britain, Australia and South Africa, such a gesture, demonstrated by the back of the hand, is considered extremely offensive.

Conclusion. Scientists paid attention to gestures long ago because they are the part of communication between people, so there are many classifications of gestures in the scientific literature. Most types of gestures, which are distinguished by the semantic load, have a common meaning for people of all cultures. However, the greatest amount of differences in interpretation exist among national gestures. Representatives of European and Eastern culture often have radically opposite meanings. Therefore, we believe that when learning a new language, it is necessary to study the culture of sign language.

PHARMACEUTICAL EPONYMS

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Introduction. Linguists have repeatedly investigated eponym terms in various professional fields of knowledge, in particular in medical terminology related to pharmacy (clinical and anatomical). The attitude towards eponym terms changed from negative to positive condescending, because of discussions about their terminological status. Most terminology scholars believe that the eponym is a linguistically legitimate means of nomination in the language of specialty.