

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.

The aim of this work is to determine the terminological status of pharmaceutical eponyms.

Materials and methods. Eponym (gr. ἐπώνυμος - giving name, name) is the person on whose behalf the name of the area, people comes from (1985). This is the name of a process or function formed on behalf of a person (2007).

Results and discussion. In modern linguistics, there is a wide and narrow understanding of the term eponym. In a broad sense, the term eponym is defined as a proper name that has become the basis for the creation of nominative units with a new meaning, and in a narrow sense, as a term formed from a proper name.

Pharmaceutical terms-eponyms are an important part of the lexical composition of the language. They reflect the history of the development of our terminology. Eponymic terms appeared long ago, back when the first remedies for illnesses began to appear, which were great discoveries for medicine and mankind. That is why the names of their inventors are deservedly fixed in the history of pharmacy in these terminological units.

Eponymous terms function in all subgroups of pharmaceutical terminology, but the frequency of use in each of them is different.

Note that it is easier to remember the surname that formed the basis of the term than a complex name.

The leading place among eponyms in pharmaceutical terminology is occupied by the names of extemporaneous dosage forms, which have been tried and tested in practice and have not lost their meaning today.

Popular and highly effective remedies such as Vishnevsky's ointment, Lugol's solution, Kvater's mixture, Rosenthal's paste, Zelenin's drops and many others have been considered almost a panacea by generations of patients.

This is why the practice of using eponyms has a long tradition. The semantic structure of eponymic terms indicates that this is the oldest layer of terminological vocabulary. The formation of medical terms from names has been common since ancient times.

For example, the term galenic drugs is named after the eminent physician and pharmacist Claudius Galen (131-201), who first suggested that medicinal raw materials of plant and animal origin contain substances with both curative and harmful effects. The term Galenic drugs itself appeared thirteen centuries after the death of C. Galen.

Bittner's balm is among the preparations known to all. Since the 16th century, the Bittner family has kept an ancient manuscript of the famous balm, which over time has been handed down from generation to generation. For centuries, its composition has remained unchanged. When a family council decided to make and sell the healing balm, the pharmaceutical production of the famous medicine began.

Dr. P. Theiss is a well-known German phytopharmacist who in 1978 founded his own plant for the production of medicines based on natural components and headed it. It is impossible not to mention his medication sage extract with vitamin C by Dr. Taiss (Dr. Theiss extract *Salviae* and vitamin C), Rev. Dr. Taiss (Dr. Theiss Rheumacream), bronchocept by Dr. Thais (Dr. Theiss Bronchosept), Dr. Taiss echinacea extract (Dr. Theiss extract *echinaceae*), Dr. Taiss plantain syrup (Dr. Theiss syrup with *plantaginae*).

Eponyms are often those terms that are nominated for the first and last names of persons who invented them or persons who are otherwise involved in the names of scientific concepts or the appearance of these terms. For example, Curie therapy (synonym for radiotherapy - radiotherapy using radium) is named after French physicists who invented radium (P. Curie and M. Skłodowska-Curie).

In Ukrainian pharmaceutical terminology, many terms are combined with their own names:

- 1) names of balms - Shostakovsky's balm;

- 2) names of liniments - Bilioth liniment;
- 3) names of tablets - Pavlov tablets;
- 4) names of drops - Zelenin drops, Botkin drops;
- 5) names of ointments - Vishnevsky ointment;
- 6) names of flasks - Büchner flask;
- 7) names of pastes - Shnyrov's paste;
- 8) names of mixtures - Bekhterev's mixture;
- 9) names of powders - Preobrazhensky powder;
- 10) names of salts - Fagigen's salt;
- 11) names of solutions - Singer's solution, Lugol's solution;
- 12) names of liquids - Rosenthal's liquid;
- 13) names of mixtures - Boyko mixture, Vorobjev mixture, Khuzhe mixture, Gordishevsky mixture, Durand mixture, Keffer mixture, Osipov mixture, Levy-na mixture, Likhachev mixture, Menshikov mixture, Neibel mixture, Syabro mixture;
- 14) names of samples - Sidorov's sample;
- 15) names of reagents - Steibler's reagent;
- 16) names of alcohol - Gebr's alcohol;
- 17) names of plaster - Lebedev's plaster;
- 18) names of lipsticks - Botkin's lipstick;
- 19) names of reactions - Lieberman reaction;
- 20) names of acids - Koch's acid;
- 21) names of lotions - Pirogov's lotions;
- 22) names of diseases - Wilkinson's anaemia.

Conclusions. It is difficult to imagine an area of medicine in which eponymic names would not be used to one degree or another. The use of eponyms in the circle of narrow specialists provides a quick understanding of the current picture, conveys the continuity of knowledge, and reflects the main stages of the development of science, the formation of a scientific worldview of man.

ETHYMOLOGY OF LATIN BOTANICAL NAMES

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Introduction. As is known, the main taxonomic category of biological taxonomy is the species. Latin names of plant species are binomial, they consist of two words: the name of the genus and species epithet words. Latin botanical names are divided into indifferent and informative. Indifferent are terms formed from proper names: names and surnames of scientists (mostly botanists) and prominent people. For example: the genus *Linnaea* (Linnaeus) is named after the Swedish naturalist K. Linnaeus; genus *Nicotiana* (Tobacco) - in honor of the French ambassador J. Nico, who sent the seeds of this plant to Paris. Indifferent also include names formed from mythological names. For example: the name *artemisia* "wormwood" is given to the plant in honor of the Greek goddess Artemis; the name *centaur* (*kentaurea*) "cornflower" - in honor of the centaur Chiron, who treated various diseases with the help of medicinal plants. As a species epithet quite