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ENGLISH LANGUAGE FOR THE COMPETITIVE SPECIALISTS OF PHARMACY

Introduction. The recent advances in technology have led to an increase in global competition in the pharmaceutical industry. The pharmaceutical companies begin to operate internationally, often outsourcing offshore locations and partnering with international partners for maximum efficiency, they require connectivity between operations in different parts of the world. Successful language learning in the pharmaceutical field is not just about knowing grammar and vocabulary. It's about knowing how to communicate in real-life situations.

Aim. This thesis reviews the importance of learning professional English for the specialists of pharmacy. The main communication tasks for the future specialists in the pharmaceutical field are revealed.

Materials and methods. Researches by Yu. Blazhevych, T. Kolomiets, Yu. Suetina, O. Demetska, O. Yerofeeva on the importance of knowledge of English by pharmacists have been scrutinized. Methods for analyzing data, component analysis method, qualitative analysis methods have been used.

Obtained results. Knowledge of English is the way to success in the labor market, because English is used from filling out questionnaires, writing a resume, and to basic pharmacy responsibilities in the workplace. Most of the interesting and

necessary literature is printed in English language. Learning English opens new opportunities for future pharmacists: to train or work abroad, go to international conferences, be the first to read publications about discoveries in pharmacy.

A person who speaks English is a developed personality with the best ability to learn new things, free and confident in communicating with other people, which is very necessary for the profession of a pharmacist.

Proficiency English for a pharmacist can be one of the most important factors in management's decision to hire him for a vacant position in a foreign or international clinic, a prestigious medical, pharmacological or research center. This is confirmed by the fact that already in many advertisements for the vacancy of a pharmacist or a provisor, one of the points is the requirement for English proficiency.

An increasing number of tourists come to Ukraine. Fluency in English, as well as knowledge of pharmaceutical terminology, are required in order to provide professional helping to your customers. Therefore, proficiency in English is one of the most important factors for employment in a pharmacological and medical center.

Communication with customers and patients for the future pharmacist is vital for everyday operations. Pharmacists must learn English to explain instructions, doses of medicines and effectiveness treatment.

What does English for pharmacists include?

1. Acquaintance and conversation with the client. This is both a greeting from the client and knowledge of the most common symptoms (allergies, coughs, headaches, etc.).
2. The needs of the customer. To do this, you need to be able to question the client, know the names of body parts and organs, diseases, medicines.
3. Ability to describe the product, its characteristics, benefits, dosage, indications. And also be familiar with the types of medicines: tablets, drops, syrups, ointments, and so on.
4. Communication with the client by phone. A huge number of the pharmacies have official websites where they communicate with potential customers. Knowing English means you will not only be able to greet the customer, be able to introduce yourself and use common phrases, but also tell about the pharmacy, and also be able to politely ask the patient about his health problems.
5. Acceptance of payments, knowledge of the rules of exchange and return of goods in the pharmacy, as well as the ability to competently respond to customer complaints.

Conclusions. For any future pharmacist who wants to build a career, expand the boundaries of their communication, get the latest information from primary sources, open new life perspectives, be competitive and eventually diversify their lives and make it more interesting, learning professional English is simply necessary.

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ARABIC SYSTEM OF PHYSICIANS' TRAINING

Arabic medicine had well-thought-out structure of doctors' education. It was an important factor of its successful development. In the Middle Age such variant of teaching medical students was the most advanced one. There were some key principles it was based, such as: adoption and analysis of the experience of predecessors, personal observations, experimental medicine and the system of schools, madrassas and libraries.

Translation of medical literature to Arabic language was a significant part of activity in this sphere. Aaron was the first translator of Greek treatises to Arabic. Thanks to his efforts the collection called "Pandects" with excerpts from Galen's books was released in 685. Hunayn ibn Ishaq al Ibadi (809-873) got the nickname "Sheikh of the translators", because he did a lot for translation of Greek medical literature into Arabic language. He translated works of Hippocrates, Galen, Aristotle, Plato, Oribasius, Paul of Aegina.

Conquering Byzantine Alexandria, the Arabs preserved existed medical school and created the conditions for its successful work. The Arabs carefully studied and analyzed the experience of their predecessors in medical science. They did not invent their own, truly Arab medicine, but took the best that already existed both in theory and practice. People could be grateful to them for the enormous work in translating and preserving the ancient Greek and Egyptian literature, for the creation of fundamental encyclopedias of medicine of the Ancient world. The Arabs were able not only to use the achievements of ancient Greek medicine, but