

areas as a result of hostilities and criminal acts by the aggressor country. Another part of the specialists involved in the distribution of medicines were mobilized and defended Ukraine.

It should be mentioned that the state significantly helped to solve this problem. We must pay tribute to the leadership of the state, because on March 9, the Committee on National Health and the Ministry of Health allowed students of medical, pharmaceutical specialties and teachers of medical universities to work in pharmacies under martial law. We believe that it is possible to propose a change in the format of work – pharmacy workers and pharmacists go to work not at the old place of work, but on the principle of distance from the place of residence. If a pharmacist works at the point of company A, although he lives near the pharmacy of company B, then it is necessary to agree that he will go to work in the pharmacy B.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the problems faced by pharmacies at the beginning of the full-scale war could not have arisen if the ways to solve them had been immediately adopted, namely: restrictions on the supply of medicines and the search for medicines-analogues to avoid excitement and panic among the population; temporary permission for movement during the curfew for pharmacy workers to solve the problem with logistics and interruption of supply chains; creation of a new principle of work of a pharmacist by distance from the place of residence. We believe that such ways of solving problems would ease the burden on pharmacy workers and contribute to the prompt filling of the market and providing the population with the necessary medicines.

## HUMAN BODY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH

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**Introduction.** In our humble opinion, we are to define the term “an idiomatic expression” or “an idiom”. According to the Oxford Dictionary “idiomatic expressions are a type of informal language that have a meaning different from the meaning of the words in the expression”. We would like to give an example of some idioms in English: “out of the blue”, “to hold the tongue” and “Break a leg”.

**Aim.** To provide the review of the educational materials in order to analyze the most common idiomatic expressions in English.

**Materials and methods.** It is essential to point out that we have done the analysis of educational materials and modern phraseological dictionaries in the target field in order to get the deeper understanding of the topic.

**Research results.** In our professional opinion, we have to emphasize the fact that English idioms and expressions are an essential part of everyday English. We can find them all the time in both written and spoken English. Due to the fact that idioms do not always make sense literally, you may need to familiarize yourself with the meaning and usage of each idiom in order to be understood in a clear way. There are thousands of idiomatic expressions in English and they are important to get the message across. We are to admit that you may find plenty of different dictionaries, which can represent lots of different idioms with a wide range of topics. Among them there are the Cambridge International Dictionary and Cambridge Dictionary of American idioms, which we have used for our research.

Taking into the consideration the fact that idiomatic expressions are used a lot, idioms are of great importance. Therefore, we have chosen top fifteen the most common English idioms.

In our point of view, the English language is a language with a big idiomatic base, which makes its learning and usage very exciting. Many idiomatic expressions, in their original use, were not figurative but had literal meaning. In phraseology, idioms are defined as a sub-type of phrases, the meaning of which is not the regular sum of the meanings of its component parts. This collocation of words redefines each component word in the word-group and becomes an idiomatic expression. Idioms usually do not translate well; in some cases, when an idiom is translated directly word-for-word into another language, either its meaning is changed or it is meaningless.

Idioms	Transtlation	Examples
<b>Break a leg</b>	Побажати успіху	Do you have an exam tomorrow? <b>Break a leg!</b>
<b>Cold shoulder</b>	Холодно зустріти когось, ігнорувати когось.	Steve would not take to James after their argument. He has given him the <b>cold shoulder</b> .
<b>To cost an arm and a leg</b>	Коштувати дуже дорого	I'd love to buy a Porsche, but they <b>cost an arm and a leg</b> .
<b>To be all fingers and thumbs</b>	Бути дуже незграбним	He tried to put something in his pocket but couldn't manage because he was <b>all fingers and thumbs</b> .
<b>Cold feet</b>	Нервувати перед важливою подією	My sister didn't get <b>cold feet</b> until she put her wedding gown on.
<b>Head over heels</b>	Бути сильно закоханим	My brother is <b>head over heels</b> for his new girlfriend
<b>Take heart</b>	Надихнутися	When we had troubles, grandpa said, " <b>Take heart</b> , my children."
<b>Up to one's ears</b>	Бути у роботі по самі вуха	I would like to go with you but I am <b>up to my ears</b> at work today.
<b>Cry your heart out</b>	Дуже багато плакати	They broke up last night and she's been <b>crying her eyes out</b> all day.
<b>Give/lend a hand</b>	Допомогти комусь	Can you <b>give me a hand</b> with this shopping?
<b>Head over heels</b>	Сильно закохатися	They are <b>head over heels</b> for one another; it's really sweet.
<b>In over your head</b>	Взяти на себе те, з чим не зможете впоратись	He shouldn't have taken on that project at work, he's really <b>in over his head</b> now!
<b>To be down in the mouth</b>	Депресувати, бути сумним	<i>You're looking <b>down in the mouth</b> today, Peter. Come on, cheer up!</i>
<b>Pain in the neck</b>	Неприємність; дратівлива, настирлива людина	<i>I hope Mary doesn't bring her brother this time, he was a real <b>pain in the neck</b> the last time he was here.</i>
<b>To keep at arm's length</b>	Уникнути зв'язку з кимось або чимось	I didn't trust her, so I <b>kept her at arm's length</b> .

**Conclusions.** The English language has a long and rich history. Throughout its existence, it has accumulated many speech phrases that have their value in the national vocabulary development. As well as, in colloquial speech, people quite often may use special set expressions, which are now called phraseological units. In turn, phraseology is a set phrase peculiar to a certain language, the meaning of which is not determined by the meaning of individual words included in its composition. Phraseology is used as a whole that is not subject to further decomposition and usually does not allow permutation of its parts within itself. Semantic fusion of phraseological units can vary quite widely: from the irreducibility of the meaning of phraseology to phraseological combinations with meaning arising from the meanings that may make up some combinations. We have to sum up by identifying an idiom as a unit of language that is a set combination, the meaning of which is not motivated by the words that make it up, i.e the meaning of the parts is not reduced to the meaning of the whole.

## THE USE OF AZULENE IN COSMETOLOGY

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**Introduction.** Nowadays, cosmetology is a field of clinical medicine that is closely related to the personal characteristics of a person. Services provided in cosmetology clinics are directly related to human health and quality of life, restoration and maintenance of balance and harmony of individuals.

Azulene has found application in therapy and surgery for diseases of the genitourinary, digestive and respiratory systems. Preparations based on it are an excellent choice for sensitive, prone to allergic reactions, irritations and inflammations of the skin.

**The aim.** To conduct the analysis and research the use of azulene as a main component of cosmetology products.

**Materials and methods.** The following methods were used in the work: search, data processing, and analytical methods.

**Research results.** According to the work carried out, azulene, named after the Spanish word for "blue," azul, is an organic compound derived from the steam distillation of chamomile; blue tansy(Tanacetum anuum); Roman chamomile(Anthemis nobilis);or yarrow(Achillea millefolium). The oil obtained from this steam distillation is often found in products used topically, such as skincare products and some cosmetics. It is widely regarded as a useful ingredient for both its lustrous blue color and wide array of healing properties.

This compound dates to the 15th century, when it was derived from the steam distillation of German chamomile. It was later discovered to be present in several other plants, including yarrow and blue tansy, during the late 1800s. It was officially named in 1863 by English perfumer Septimus Piesse, and it has been used over the centuries in various herbal remedies.

The analysis of the materials on the topic of the research showed that, in practice, products containing azulene are successfully used in programs for the treatment of acne, post acne, reducing