

Group IV: BACTERIA AND VIRUSES. This group is also divided into two subgroups, the first subgroup, where the terms are similar in spelling, but slightly different in structure, the second subgroup with the identical in structure terms, these are almost all binomial botanical names and types of bacteria and viruses.

Table 5.1. Terms that are similar in spelling, but different in structure

Term in English	Term in Latin	Term in Ukrainian
Prozoa	Protozoa	Найпростіші
Parasite	Parasitus	Паразит
Microbe	Microbium	Мікроб
Vaccine	Vaccinum	Вакцина

Table 5.2. Terms that are identical in structure

Term in English	Term in Latin	Term in Ukrainian
Staphylococcus aureus	Staphylococcus aureus	Стафілокок золотистий
Treponema pallidum	Treponema pallidum	Біда трипонема
Neisseria gonorrhoeae	Neisseria gonorrhoeae	Гонокок
Spirillum	Spirillum	Спірили

Results and discussion. According to the work carried out, it can be determined that the English medical terminology has many borrowed terms from the Latin language, but it is also worth noting that the borrowed terms in many cases are the assimilation of the Latin words, due to the differences in spelling and orthoepy of the two languages. Also, in Latin, the terms in many cases are monosyllabic, while in English medical terminology, many phrases are used.

Conclusions. Having made a qualitative analysis of scientific works, books and dictionaries, it can be determined that the English and the Latin medical terminology are quite similar, but have differences. English medical terminology is more prone to simplifications, to the addition of typical endings and to the use of several words for one term, while in the Latin most terms are monosyllabic, standard and reference for science.

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF SHAKESPEARE'S DESCRIPTION OF PHARMACY OF THE BEGINNING OF THE XIV CENTURY

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Introduction. William Shakespeare is the most important English humanist-play writer of the Renaissance. It is not surprising that nowadays his plays do not leave the stages of theaters all around the world. William described in detail not only people, their feelings and passions, but also the places where the actions took place.

Aim. The aim of the research is to study the form, structure, and linguistic features of the description of the pharmacy in the play "Romeo and Juliet" (Act V. Scene I. "Mantua. A Street")

Materials and methods. The description of the pharmacy in William Shakespeare's play "Romeo and Juliet" has been analyzed. The linguistic method of text analysis has been used.

Results and discussion. Linguistic analysis of the given fragment of the text was carried out (Act V. Scene I “Mantua. A Street”):

*I do remember an apothecary, -
And hereabouts he dwells, - which late I noted
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples; meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones:
And in his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shaped fishes; and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes,
Green earthen pots, bladders and musty seeds,
Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roses,
Were thinly scatter'd, to make up a show.
Noting this penury, to myself I said
'An if a man did need a poison now,
Whose sale is present death in Mantua,
Here lives a caitiff wretch would sell it him.'
O, this same thought did but forerun my need;
And this same needy man must sell it me.
As I remember, this should be the house.
Being holiday, the beggar's shop is shut.
What, ho! apothecary!*

The following results were obtained:

1. General characteristics:
 - language type: monologue with descriptive elements;
 - style: artistic;
 - first impressions after reading: an unusual and mysterious entourage, which differed pharmacies of the early XIV century.
2. Syntax:
 - There are simple, complex and unconnected complex sentences.
 - The role of punctuation: commas are used for homogeneous parts of the sentence; exclamation mark strengthens emotionality; dash is used before the generalizing word after the homogeneous parts of the sentence.
3. Vocabulary:
 - Thematic: the fragment contains descriptions and a list of various substances and vessels that were used in pharmacies in the early XIV century. (*And in his needy shop a tortoise hung, An alligator stuff'd, and other skins Of ill-shaped fishes; and about his shelves A beggarly account of empty boxes, Green earthen pots, bladders and musty seeds, Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roses*)
 - Emotionally expressive words: epithets are used that give the fragment an emotional colour and enhance the impression (*In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows; Sharp misery; and other skins of ill-shaped fishes; caitiff wretch*)
4. Artistic features of the text:

- Means of expression:
 - a) Tropes:
 - Metaphors are used to enhance the emotional expressiveness of speech. (*Sharp misery had worn him to the bones*)
 - Epithets are used for a detailed description of things and places of action in the play. (*Green earthen pots; old cakes of roses; ill-shaped fishes*)
 - b) Stylistic figures:
 - Antithesis is used to match contrasting characteristics, which makes the text brighter and more interesting.
 - Inversion is used to preserve the poetic metre and for emotional and semantic expression. (*I do remember an apothecary, And hereabouts he dwells*)
 - c) Poetic metre: iamb.

Conclusions. After conducting a linguistic analysis of a fragment of the text, we can come to a general conclusion:

1. Theme, idea of the work. The fragment contains a description of a pharmacy in which there is a variety of junk. The main character concludes that the pharmacist will be able to sell him the poison, even if it is prohibited by law.

2. Features of the plot, composition. The fragment uses artistic means that enhance emotional expression and help the reader to imagine the scene in more details. Inversion and antithesis are also used. The description first mentions a pharmacy and medicinal plants, and in our understanding it should be a tidy room with many medicinal substances, but then there is a description in which we see the presence in this pharmacy a lot of junk. This is an example of the antithesis.

In works of art, various means are always used to interest the reader. And the works of William Shakespeare are definitely filled with many of such means.

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATION

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Introduction. As a result of globalization, people are facing with new problems and challenges, which require continuous development of professional knowledge and skills. At the present stage of development of world educational trends there is an expansion of Ukraine international relations with other countries at the educational and scientific levels, the growing public need of states for qualified English-speaking specialists; there is an urgent need for quality translations of professional medical texts not only for specialists, but also for communication between professionals and non-professionals.

Aim. Currently, there is active cooperation and international exchange of experience in the field of medicine and health care. In this regard, the urgent task was to perform high-quality translation of professional texts (educational, scientific) medical direction.