

- 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.

Materials and methods. Materials are research papers related to medical education published in the Institute of Scientific Information.

Results and discussion. Of particular importance nowadays are the status and functions of medical translation in the modern world, as well as the status of genre theories of medical translation in the general system of translation studies. Researchers study debatable issues methodology of written and oral reproduction of medical English texts in Ukrainian.

An important aspect of the problem under study is the appropriate reproduction of the content and medical context of medical educational, methodological and scientific literature in medical higher education institutions. Commonly used medical terms that have formal similarities in English and Ukrainian can differ significantly in lexical meaning.

It should be noted that at the present stage of study, domestic students studying in Ukrainian should actively study English, in connection with the inclusion in the examination questions of the test exam "Step" all levels of tests in English (up to 30 percent), as well as the need to prepare for the IFOM international exam (The IFOM Clinical Science Exam), which reflects general medical knowledge for physicians of all specialties. Instead, tests for preparation for this exam are currently only available in English.

Also a significant component of the problem is the appropriate understanding of the content of test questions for domestic students, because they are compiled in accordance with global standards and with appropriate terminology, which should be reproduced in the teaching of the discipline, textbooks and manuals, guidelines and be voiced during lectures and practical classes by the teacher.

The modern realities of the general education space, in particular medical education, deserve special attention, after all cover a variety of opportunities for international student communication, internationalization of education, internship and study opportunities in different countries and students and teachers. They require all participants educational process of acquiring or deepening knowledge of foreign languages, improving professional translation skills and professional use of knowledge in professional activities.

Getting education for foreign students in English also has a number of features and problems at the present stage.

Students who are studying in English in medical higher education institutions in Ukraine must acquire professional knowledge taking into account European and world standards, because they will mostly work in different countries. The terminology of names, symptoms and signs of diseases sometimes differs significantly from Ukrainian terminology. Also complex language situations add equivalents of terms in different languages, for example: Ukrainian equivalent of the English term "angina" is not "angina", but "angina pectoris, chest pain". Proof of this is the definition in the explanatory dictionary: «angina - d e s t pain or discomfort that develops when the heart muscle is not getting enough oxygen and blood; also is known as angina pectoris». Instead, the English equivalent of the Ukrainian word "angina" is "Tonsillitis".

Another important aspect for the study and development of ways to improve the teaching methodology at the international faculty is the international composition of English-speaking students who came from around the world (Iran, Sudan, India, America, the Netherlands, etc.) to study in Ukraine. They have certain linguistic features and pronunciations, and medical and biological terminology, which they received while studying at home. Unfortunately, they have different levels of language training, which affects the overall level of knowledge acquisition during a practical lesson or lecture. Active, in accordance with the goals and objectives of the classroom perception of

professional educational material possible only under the conditions of the appropriate level of language training and understanding of linguistic equivalences of medical and biological terms. These aspects significantly affect the level and quality of professional training.

Conclusions. All of the above leads to the conclusion that the teacher needs to pay attention not only to important aspects of teaching the discipline, but also to the peculiarities of translation individual words and terms for students of English-language form of education, and domestic students studying in Ukrainian language.

It should be noted that there is a significant difference between medical and educational English literature and methodological documentation, which is necessary for a teacher to be able to teach medical disciplines to students of different levels of learning opportunities and different levels of language training.

An important aspect of the professional training of masters of medicine is to take into account the peculiarities of the acquisition of practical skills by students of various forms of education, which is undoubtedly important for professional training of medical workers. After all, patients who are treated in medical institutions of Ukraine do not know English, so mastering the practical skills of communication with the patient depends on knowledge of the state language student or language skills of free translation of a foreign language by a teacher.

Every year there are many international and regional scientific conferences on translation studies, linguistics of translation, psychology of translation, etc. At such meetings, scientists from around the world are trying to solve current problems of modern translation science, as well as outline further ways of its development.

The most important problems require a thorough scientific approach to the study of translation problems, typology, and so on. All of them involve not only defining the range of problems and ways to solve them, but also their practical significance of scientific developments for translation.

It should be noted that the current prospects for the development of higher medical education are the basis for identifying and introduction of new professional opportunities, qualities and requirements for high school teachers. Also important aspect is to take into account the psychological and linguistic characteristics of domestic and foreign students, which will help improving learning outcomes.

Modern realities of higher medical education require a thorough knowledge of foreign languages for all participants of the educational process, namely: higher education teachers, domestic students in Ukrainian, foreign students studying in English in Ukraine.

PECULIARITIES OF DETERMINING THE GENDER OF NOUNS IN UKRAINIAN BY FRENCH-SPEAKING STUDENTS

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Introduction. More and more foreigners are coming to Ukraine to study. In recent years Ukrainian has become a more popular subject for foreign students. Ukrainian language is necessary