

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**

Morshad Ibtisaam

Scientific supervisor: Brik N. V.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

sinnatra007@gmail.com

**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

to communicate in everyday life, to learn the culture and traditions of the country we will be studying in for 5-6 years.

One of the largest groups is made up of students from French-speaking countries. When learning Ukrainian, it would be logical to take linguistic peculiarities into account.

**Aim.** To develop ability to identify the gender of nouns, to teach to recognise the gender by gender endings, to find the best ways of working through the problematic moments in order to avoid mistakes and to make speech more correct.

**Materials and methods.** The research materials were various Ukrainian language textbooks for foreign students: Мацюк Г. Р. Українська мова. Практичний курс для іноземців: навчальний посібник / Г. Р. Мацюк. – Тернопіль: ФОП Паляниця В. А., 2017. – 195 с.; Ласкаво просимо!: навч. посібник з української мови для іноземних студентів: у 2-х ч. / І. В. Вальченко, Я. М. Прилуцька; Харк. нац. акад. міськ. госп-ва. – Х.: ХНАМГ, 2011. – 386 с. and so on. Research methods: analysis, comparison, typological method.

**Results and discussion.** There are three genders in the Ukrainian language: masculine (батько, музей, словник), feminine (сестра, пісня, площа) and neuter (вікно, море). But there is a class of words of the so called common gender. These words, depending on the context, may be used in both masculine and feminine genders (базикало, писака, ябеда, сирота, бідолаха, ледащо).

Also, the gender category does not apply to words that are used only in plural (ножиці, штани, окуляри, канікули, шахи тощо). There is a number of the vocabulary *borrowings* in Ukrainian, the gender of which is rather problematic. These words are: «еспreso», «бариста», «сулугуні», «цунамі», «жіноа», «торнадо». These can make the learning process much more difficult, especially at the initial stage. Dictionaries should be consulted for help in such situations.

There are two genders in French: masculine and feminine and no neuter.

Quite often the gender of nouns in French and in Ukrainian does not coincide. For example, the word «книга» in Ukrainian is feminine while in French it is masculine «le livre» («la table» (ж. р.) – «стіл» – (ч. р.); «le problème» (ч. р.) – «проблема» – (ж. р.)).

The most common tasks to determine the gender of nouns: read the text and pay attention to the gender of nouns, distributive dictation, complete the table with words you know, rewrite nouns and determine their gender, write words in the table, make an exercise according to the example (Зразок: Стіл тут. Де ...? – Стіл тут. Де він?), read the text and write out nouns identifying their gender, work with cards (write down words on pictures and identify their gender), match a suitable noun with an adjective, etc.

**Conclusions.** We must remember not to draw analogies with French when determining gender in Ukrainian in order to avoid confusion.

In order to learn the rule of gender identification more quickly it is necessary to have the grammatical category of gender in coherent speech. In order to achieve this goal, speech, thematic, situational and creative tasks should be performed.