

**Aim** - to analyze the importance of studying pharmaceutical terminology in English for future pharmacists. There is such task for solving this purpose: what kind of pharmaceutical terminology is needed for future pharmacist.

**Materials and methods.** What should pharmacist pay attention for studying English? The special meaning has medical and pharmaceutical terminology. A pharmacist, who works at the pharmacy warehouse, control-analytical laboratories, pharmaceutical factories and plants, at industrial chemical and pharmaceutical enterprises, should pay attention to terminology of such sciences: Analytical chemistry, Organic chemistry, Physical and colloid chemistry, Biochemistry, Pharmaceutical botany, Microbiology. For example, methods of determination (argentometric method, acid-base method, refractometry and etc.), the names of acids, alkalis, alcohols, hydroxides, oxides, chemical elements (tartaric acid, acetic acid, insoluble in water compounds, Sodium, Potassium, Gold, Copper), colors, as it is very important for identification cations and anions (crimson, brown, black, muddy), the names of properties of substances (buffer properties, acid properties, acid-base properties), also solubility of substances, excesses, residues, precipitates, smell, density, the names of dyes (phenolphthalein, methyl orange, fluorescein), the names of the pharmaceutical plants, their structure and diagnostic signs (bud, bark, drupe, seed, stem, meristem, Chamomile, Dog-rose, Adonis, Melissa). A pharmacist, who works at drugstore should pay attention to terminology of Pathological physiology, as the names of diseases (Angina pectoris, Hemolytic disease of the newborns, Leukemia Cerebral stroke), the names of symptoms (flatulence, nausea, vomit, weight loss, convulsions, cough, itch), the names of organs, systems of organs, tissue (nervous tissue, blood, lymph, liver, gallbladder, brain, lymphatic system, circulatory system), of Microbiology (vaginal discharge, fungus, mold fungi, causative agent, microscopic mites, pertussis bacillus, virus, septicopyaemia), of Pharmacology, as the names of drugs and active substance (clonidine), contraindications, indications, side effect (hallucinations, dizziness, constipation, headache).

You should not forget about grammar rules (tenses, irregular verbs, infinitives, gerund, the right order of words in the sentence and etc.) as the speech must be not only understandable, but also right.

**Results and discussion.** So, you will be more the educative person and it would not be a language barrier, that do not let understand the needs of the customer, that is a big problem as for a pharmacist, as a foreigner. Because a pharmacist can give another drug or another dose and, in the conclusion, not to help a person who needs it. The consequents can be horrible.

**Conclusions.** As it was mentioned above we can conclude that English is necessary for the any educational person and more over for a pharmacist (as minimum for understanding a customer as maximum for affective and productivity work abroad).

## ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS NOWADAYS

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**Introduction.** To begin with, we have to say what phrasal verbs are. According to the Oxford Dictionary: "A phrasal verb is a phrase (such as take off or look down on) that combines a verb with

a preposition or adverb or both and that functions as a verb whose meaning is different from the combined meanings of the individual words.”

**Aim.** To provide the review of the educational materials in order to analyze phrasal verbs in English.

**Materials and methods.** The analysis of educational materials and modern phraseological dictionaries in the target field.

**Results and discussion.** It is essential to emphasize the fact that there are a lot of different phrasal verbs in English and they are essential to get the message across. As far as everyone knows, phrasal verbs are phrases that indicate actions. They are generally used in spoken English and informal texts.

While working on this article, we have come across phrasal verbs that have connection to lifestyle, animals, eating, appearance and feelings.

It is interesting to know that as in the Ukrainian language the prefix serves as a powerful tool for the formation of various verbs from the same root (walk, go out, come, go, go, etc.), so in English the same role is played by prepositions and adverbs.

The meanings of some phrasal verbs are intuitive, since they are easily deduced from its constituent elements: come back - to return, go away - to leave, stand up - to get up, and so on. Others are idiomatic in nature, and their meanings just need to be memorized separately, for example: take after - take an example, be like someone.

In combination with various elements, the main verb can acquire a variety of meanings, at first glance, little related to each other in meaning. For example:

look – дивитися, виглядати

look for - шукати

look after – піклуватися

Phrasal verbs in English, the list of which we have prepared in this article, cannot be learned one by one. Speech consists of phrases, and there is little meaning in individual words. Therefore, it is easier and more effective to learn them inside the context.

All the most common phrasal verbs among those that we have analyzed, we have grouped in one table. The table 1 is called “The most common English phrasal verbs” and you can study it below.

Table 1

**The most common English phrasal verbs**

№	Phrasal verbs	Translation	Examples
1	Bring on	Викликати	Her sick headache was brought on constant stress.
2	To see to	Стежити	Pharmacists see to that the medicine is of high quality and helps the patient.
3	Beat around the bush	Приховувати (головну думку, суть)	I'm not going to beat around the bush - I paint paintings to order.
4	A drop in the ocean	Крапля в океані	I wanted a lot of dresses, but these two dresses are like a drop in the ocean.
5	Bend over backwards	Щосили намагатися	Don't worry, we'll bend over backwards to help you.
6	Break the ice	Покласти початок	This is a study of break the ice in the development of new technique of the company.

7	Spill the beans	Розкрити, розповісти	I'm not quite ready to spill the beans yet.
8	Cutting corners	Скорочувати відстань	James, cutting corners, didn't do a good job.
9	Miss the boat	Втрати можливість	I don't want to miss the boat to congratulate you personally.
10	That's the last straw	Повністю, цілком; до останку.	There's no way! That was the last straw of my patience
11	hear on the grapevine	Почути не підтверджену історію	I heard on the grapevine that you're being promoted
12	To step up one`s game	Почати працювати краще	If you really want this medal, you'll need to step up your game.
13	To add fuel to the fire	Ускладнювати, посилити	He did it to me on purpose, like he was adding fuel to the fire.

**Conclusions.** To sum up, we have to say that in English, a phrasal verb is a phrase such as turn down or ran into which combines two or three words from different grammatical categories: a verb and a particle and/or a preposition together form a single semantic unit. Some phrasal verbs are easy to understand (for example sit down or come in). But most phrasal verbs are idiomatic, which means that there is no way to know what the verb and particle mean together by knowing what the verb and particle mean separately (for example call off or run out).