

The agricultural sector of the country produces mainly rice, coconut and grain, largely for domestic consumption and occasionally for export. The tea industry which has existed since 1867 is not usually regarded as part of the agricultural sector, which is mainly focused on export rather than domestic use in the country.

In conclusion, only if Sri Lanka reappraise the country's development strategies in the light of the suggestions made by independent economists, trust the private sector and the global economy, create the required environment for productive investments to take place, country can become the 'Emerging Wonder of Asia' in reality.

Source:

1. Information on Return and Reintegration in Sri Lanka // [Electronic resource]. – 2013. – Mode of access: http://www.ch.iom.int/fileadmin/media/pdf/programme/rif/2012_Country_Sheet_Sri_Lanka. – Date of access: 12.01.2013.

EFFECTS OF AMINO ACID COMPOSITIONS ON THE LEVEL OF REDUCED GLUTATHIONE IN THE ERYTHROCYTES OF RATS AFTER INTERRUPTED ALCOHOL INTOXICATION

Hussnain P.

Grodno State Medical University, Belarus
Chair of Biochemistry
Scientific supervisor – Natallia Petushok, Ph. D

Reduced glutathione (GSH) plays an important role in antioxidant defense of the cell. Under oxidative stress conditions GSH acts as a free radical scavenger and participate in detoxification of peroxidation products. So GSH may play a critical role in cell viability. Metabolism of ethanol leads to generation of highly reactive acetaldehyde and free radicals, which are considered to be among main factors mediating alcoholic injury of tissues. Excess endogenous sources of free radicals can override the antioxidant system of the cells resulting in the excess of free radical oxygen being formed. Such an excess can result in oxidative damage of important cellular structures, modify the cell function or even lead to cell death.

We estimate the level of GSH and content of thiobarbituric acid-reactive substances (TBARS) in the erythrocytes of rats after interrupted alcohol intoxication with administration of different amino acid compositions. The investigations were performed on male rats (180-220 g). Ethanol was administered in a dose of 3.5 g/kg body weight (a 25% solution) intragastrically, two times a day. Experimental rats were treated with ethanol during four days, next three days animals don't receive ethanol (withdrawal). The cycle alcoholization/withdrawal was repeated four times. The animals from the control group received the equal volumes of 0.9% NaCl solution. Experimental rats were subdivided into several groups, which in days of withdrawal intragastrically received 1) amino acid composition "T" in a dose of 500 mg/kg/day; 2) amino acid composition "N" in a dose of 200 mg/kg/day; 3) amino acid composition "C" in a dose of 3500 mg/kg/day.

The concentrations of reduced glutathione were determined spectrophotometrically using the Ellmans reagent (5,5'-dithiobis(2-nitrobenzoic acid))

The concentrations of stable products of lipid peroxidation reacting with thiobarbituric acid (TBARS) determined spectrophotometrically using the method of Plazer Z.A. et al.

It was found that after four cycles of alcoholization/withdrawal the level of GSH was diminished by 41%. Administration of amino acids composition "T" lead to increasing of GSH content by 70%, other amino acid compositions only normalised the level of GSH in rats' erythrocytes. In the same time the content of TBARS increased after interrupted alcohol intoxication. Administration of all tested amino acid compositions help to prevent these disturbances.

LEBANESE COMMUNICATION STYLE ETIQUETTE

Maria Hassan K.

Grodno State Medical University, Belarus
Department of Social Science and Humanities
Research Supervisor – Candidate of Historical Sciences, ass. professor Karalionak L.G.

Receive first-hand knowledge about communication etiquette protocol in Lebanon. With this report in-hand you will be able to leave a good impression in Lebanese minds.

Lebanon is a country on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. Languages spoken include

Arabic, French, English, and Armenian. There are many accents in Lebanon. Accents are a much higher indicator of social status than they are in the United States. The people of Lebanon are proud of their tradition and hospitality. The Lebanese people are religious. There are also specific gender roles in play. Women have rights such as having to be protected by everyone in the family. They are considered the heart of the family. Men do take the final say in decision making; however a woman's opinion is valued. Westernization, education and independence is decreasing the Lebanese culture and customs.

Lebanese do not identify themselves as Arab, but rather as descendents of the ancient Canaanites and prefer to be called Phoenicians. The Lebanese are very gregarious. The souks (markets) are always crowded; shopping downtown is very popular, as is strolling with friends along the busy streets. Lebanese people usually sit close together and interact vivaciously. Manners are important and are highly influenced by French etiquette, especially in matters of dress, address, and eating. Strangers as well as acquaintances greet each other respectfully, usually using French terms, such as bonjour, bon soir, and pardon.

The Lebanese are very «touchy-feely», so Communication Style Etiquette usually depends how well people know each other, but in general people tend to be more indirect than direct. Family is a very important aspect of the culture and asking about one's family is usually greatly appreciated. In the current political situation it is better to steer clear of talking or enquiring about political/religious subjects. The amount of personal space that one is given depends greatly on the situation, but it is usually quite close, less than arms length. This space may be a bit greater in business/formal situations and between genders as well. It is common for good friends of the same sex to hold hands or interlock arms while walking and talking together. This is a way of expressing their friendship. One the one hand touching is common during conversations, especially between members of the same gender, on the other hand between genders, touching during conversations may be considered inappropriate. However, it usually depends on the sub culture (Muslims tend to be more traditional, Christians tend to be more open. Direct eye contact is acceptable to a degree between sexes. It becomes less so – especially if it's direct and prolonged – between elders/kids and boss/employee. Between genders, direct eye contact becomes loaded with sexual innuendos, and a girl accepting or initiating eye contact can be considered an invitation for something more intimate in certain sub cultures. Moreover Time is not usually considered a valued commodity. Being late is a common practice; it may even be a sign of being fashionable when coming late to parties and social events.

Lebanese have an indirect and non-confrontational communication style, which relates to the need to maintain personal honour. They rely heavily on the context to explain the underlying meaning of their words. The listener is expected to know what they are trying to say or imply. Non-verbal cues and body language are crucial to learn so you can more fully understand the responses you are given.

For the most part, Lebanese try not to lose their tempers publicly since such behaviour demonstrates a weakness of character. They strive to be courteous and expect similar behaviour from others. However, if they think that their honour has been impugned or that their personal honour has been challenged, they will raise their voice and employ sweeping hand gestures in their vociferous attempt to restore their honour.

These tips are all what you have to know to be able to communicate with Lebanese people.

ТИПЫ МЕТАФОР В МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ

Авезметов Я.

Гродненский государственный медицинский университет, Беларусь

Кафедра русского и белорусского языков

Научный руководитель – ст. преподаватель Барановская А.В.

Известно, что в медицине с древности и до настоящего времени очень часто используются метафоры – образные названия и выражения. Это особый способ накопления и запоминания информации корнями уходит в глубокое прошлое, когда специальное изучение строения организма человека запрещалось религией.

В связи с этим понятно стремление к иносказательности. Поэтому первые анатомические обозначения имели ассоциативный характер и лишь немногие термины отражали древние научные теории. Метафорические термины представляют собой как бы концентрированное сравнение и их появление вызвано особенностями мировосприятия древних народов.

В то же время метафора, благодаря своей образности, как бы облакает называемое понятие в живые формы, делая его доступным пониманию, даже тогда, когда медицинская наука шагнула далеко вперед, она не утратила своей роли. Например, только среди наименований