

If these priorities are successfully implemented, Nigeria`s educational system would be well on its way to realising government`s commitment to its own policies and the United Nations` Sustainable Development Goals.

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SUBTLETIES OF TURKISH AND UKRAINIAN LITERATURE TRANSLATION

Relations between Ukraine and Turkey in the field of literature have been continuing for more than a century. These relations are of the important role in the overall development of history of Ukraine during the period of rebirth in the 1920s and Turkey when proclamation of the Republic, Turkey's reformation process begins with Atatürk in 1923.

It was a time of great transformations. Cultural relations have been tightened again in 1990s when Ukraine emerged as an independent state in the international arena. Translation of artistic works, intercultural interaction and mutual cultural enrichment laid the foundation of Ukrainian-Turkish literary communication.

One of the most important manifestations at the same time, the cultural-national code of one language are compatible with the cultural-national code of another language. The mastery of translation of leading and influential literary works from one language to another became a cultural achievement of that language to which the translation is made. Impressive examples of Turkish literature with their romantic imaginations and sensuality attract the attention of Ukrainian people who are close to Turkish and have a lot in common.

It is important to evaluate the translation work not only from linguistic, historical-cultural and psycho-linguistic perspectives, but also from communicative-pragmatic, linguistic-ethnic and socio-cultural phenomena because of the mentality difference.

Therefore, the success of a translation is possible not only with the extensive knowledge of the target language but also knowledge of philosophy and history which are essential for competent translation and explain Turkish culture, worldview and understanding of life.

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HEALTHCARE IN TURKEY

Healthcare in Turkey consists of a mix of public and private health services. Turkey introduced universal health care in 2003, known as Universal Health Insurance (UHI).

The following medical treatments are covered by the UHI: emergencies; work accidents and vocational illnesses; infectious diseases; preventive health services (substance use); childbirth; extraordinary events (injuries from war and natural disasters); fertility treatment for women younger than 39; cosmetic surgery deemed medically necessary.

There is also a large private healthcare sector. Private health services often offer shorter waiting lists and higher quality services. Most banks and insurance companies offer health plans and contract with certain hospitals and doctors.

There is a substantial medical tourism business in Turkey. The Regulation of International Health Tourism and Tourist Health came into force on July 13th 2017. It only applies to those coming specifically for treatment. Hair Transplant in Turkey has also grabbed global attention to the country. Istanbul is considered as the focus point for hair transplant surgeries.

Due to major health reforms in the 2000s and 2010s, universal health insurance coverage for the population was achieved and the general quality of health services