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**УКРАЇНА В ХХІ СТОЛІТТІ:
АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ,
СУСПІЛЬСТВА ТА ОСВІТИ**

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CHAPTER I

RELEVANT PROBLEMS OF PHILOLOGY

Ivan Bakhoz

THE TRANSLATOR'S AMANUENSIS 2020

The debate around the ideal translator's workstation – or the translator's amanuensis, as first enounced by Martin Kay in 1980 – has been revisited within computational linguistics and translation studies over the last thirty years. How should technology assist human translators? What is the proper place of humans and machines in language translation? What is the proper place of professionals, non-professionals and machines in web translation? How should technological skills contribute to translator training? Why should translators perform postediting of machine translation (MT)? A prescriptive rhetoric emanates from these questions, with suggestions on the different ways in which the translation community should adapt to a changing landscape.

Studies with a more descriptive aim arising from software manufacturers, the translation industry and academia have tried to evaluate or compare existing translation workstations. In the last fifteen years we have also witnessed an increasing number of empirical investigations on the use of technology in translation, often in the form of surveys, cognitive and/or ethnographic studies or focusing on processes and applications. There is also an increasing interest in the ergonomics of translation, with studies urging for enhanced translation tools that do not harm translators' health or curb creativity. This body of research provides us with first-hand

information on the experiences and opinions of the translation industry's real actors. Thanks to these studies, we are in a position to know what translators' needs and difficulties are, what tools and resources they turn to while translating and what features they consider positive or negative in a translation tool.

The increasingly fast development of MT and computer-aided translation since their inception in the 1940s and in 1967, respectively, 'will maintain its momentum for many years to come'. As Garcia argues, it is risky to predict how translation technologies will evolve, but there seems to be a consensus – at least among the optimistic – around the idea that post-editing will be key in forthcoming years, which underlines the importance of focusing on the implications and consequences of this form of human-computer interaction.

In this paper, we discuss the different possibilities presented by post-editing and how this form of human-computer interaction might shape translation practices and the different tools used by translators in a not-so-very distant future. Post-editing is understood here as 'a process of improving through modification (rather than revision) a machine-generated translation, often eyeing a minimum of effort on behalf of the post-editor'. Our methodology pursues an interpretative – and at times philosophical – approach. This paper is to a large extent an exercise of imagination that tries to envisage future scenarios for translation – similar to those depicted in the cyborg translation paper written by Robinson in 2003. We do so by triangulating different data sources currently available with the aim of reflecting – modestly and within our limitations – on the design and features that the translator's amanuensis could incorporate. While it is, indeed, probable that translation tools will go through drastic changes in the short term, as predicted by Garcia (2015), the reference made to the year 2020 in this paper is largely symbolic; the features presented here are discussed as likely additions to translators' workstations in the near future, but without a precise date being proposed for their implementation.

Over the last decades we have been witnessing a reformulation of translation as a social construct, as a discipline, and as a process. As in many other fields, in translation the impact of the internet has marked ‘the start of a new era: an era characterized by a radical break with past concepts and models of thought’. Once thought of as lone workers, translators are now increasingly connected through forums, servers and cloud technologies, a fact that changes the perception of translation as an individual practice, moving it towards an increasingly collective activity, in a technological turn that gives rise to new formats and devices.

According to Jenkins, the concept of a medium can be approached at two levels: ‘on the first, a medium is a technology that enables communication; on the second, a medium is a set of associated “protocols” or social and cultural practices that have grown up around technology’. From a broad perspective one could draw a parallel between the paradigm shift that translation is undergoing and what is happening to traditional media. According to Bolter and Grusin (1999), media continuously go through trends of *immediacy*, *hypermediation* and *remediation*, i.e. the process of offering immediate and automatic accessibility to a medium user, the process of presenting users with a wealth of information that reminds them of the medium’s possibilities, and the process of having one medium represented in another, respectively. These processes are not new. Throughout history, we have witnessed examples of how new media have remediated previous ones. For instance, having books being remediated as films and having films being remediated as TV or Internet entertainment. Following our parallelism –that translation is comparable to media – the infiltration of machine translation in the global workflow of translated content could be considered a process of remediation, where what once was communicated via a human-only activity is now communicated via an automatic, computerised process. This parallelism takes place at both levels with which to approach the concept of a medium described by Jenkins. At the first level, machine translation can be regarded as the new medium enabling communication, while, at the second

level, machine translation can be seen as a broader set of procedures that change the ways in which translation is perceived and carried out, for example via post-editing, with the raw MT output being used for gisting, or with human translators and machine translation systems interacting in the process of producing the text (e.g. in interactive MT, when the MT output adapts itself to human translators' edits).

The logics of the process of remediation applied to the case of translation would imply that MT – the emerging medium – strives to be perceived as a more immediate experience than traditional translation. However, arguably the *Holy Grail* of global communication, MT technology resorts to human translation through a number of diverse mechanisms: by incorporating post-editing practices, by adhering to quality standards normally applied to human translation, by mining and processing human-produced corpora, or by trying to emulate neural connections of the human brain as in recently developed MT system architectures based on neural networks.

Indeed, processes of remediation can come about in a number of shapes. According to Bolter and Grusin, the range and diversity of these shapes depend on the amount of competition between the old medium and the new. In view of this, we envisage that the forthcoming repertoire of translation modalities will be rather heterogeneous; multilingual communication will not be instant, automatic and *ubiquitous* (i.e. distributed everywhere and embedded in most devices used on a day-to-day basis in all cases, as the degree to which a process of this kind is expected to occur will depend on the rivalry between the new medium and the old, as mentioned by Bolter and Grusin. We would argue that translation will not gain from immediacy and ubiquity in scenarios where it is appreciated as essentially the human *process* of understanding, re-expressing and linking cultures, in line with the concept of *cultural translation*, introduced in recent Translation Studies research. In this theoretical framework, translation is not understood as a mere commercial product, as is usually the case in, for example, localisation. We

would argue that this focus on the process, rather than the product, might relax the rivalry between old and new in remediation procedures. While the products resulting from the process of linking cultures may also be achieved through automatic means (i.e. with cultures becoming more mutually understandable as a result of machine translation), the human-centred intellectual benefits arising from the process of embarking on this journey are, in our view, likely to remain untouched by advances in technology.

In contexts that focus mainly on the translated product, there are (and there will be) trends of *expansion* (i.e. overlap and inter-connection) between machine and human translation. In these cases, we expect machine translation to become increasingly ubiquitous, being integrated into different platforms and devices. We already see that machine translation is not restricted to written forms of communication; we expect its application to audio-visual content to flourish on even larger scales. It is worth noting, however, that *convergence* tendencies (i.e. integration) are becoming apparent, with different types of technology being inter-connected with networks of people upon unified platforms, as mentioned by Declercq. This means that processes of both expansion and convergence are expected to surround the remediation between human and machine translation. The ways in which this might come about are addressed in more detail in the following sections, where we describe how we expect this tension between expansion and convergence to shape the horizon of multilingual communication in the near future.

FUNCTIONAL PECULIARITIES OF COMPOUND ADJECTIVES WITH SUFFIX *-ED* IN J. LONDON'S NOVEL "THE WHITE FANG"

Constant changes in social life and development of science and technique cause enriching the English vocabulary, which determines the relevance of the research.

The aim of the research is establishing regularities of creating compound adjectives in the American fiction.

135 compounds selected from the "White Fang" novel served as **the material** of the research.

A compound word combines a name of a referent and its main quality in one word, making in such way author's speech imaginary and expressive:

single-purposed; white-faced

Most of compound adjectives are used to describe some human's peculiarities: appearance, character, attitude to the world.

Among compound adjectives with the suffix *-ed*, we can distinguish a group of **bahuvrihi**.

The term has been proposed by the Ukrainian professor L. F. Omelchenko, and means "someone having something":

absent-minded – about someone who is not attentive;
sad-faced – about unhappy person.

The most productive word-forming model is (adj)+n+ed: *soft-spoken; sun-coloured*.

As well there are two other models: n+PII (*sun-cured*) and n+n(a)+ed: (*love-tale-red-written*).

Most of compound adjectives are used in syntactic functions of an attribute:

Some of them were **short-legged** – too short; others were **long-legged** – too long.

But he insisted on his own privacy and so thoroughly ignored Dick that **good-natured** creature finally gave him up and scarcely took as much interest in him as in the hitching post near the stable.

Jack London used compound words as a various stylistic means: **epithets** (*frosty-nosed, bright-eyed*)

Everyone was afraid of his **frosty-nosed** stare.

Hardly had the carriage entered the grounds, when he set upon by a ship dog: **bright-eyed, sharp-muzzled, righteously indignant and angry.**

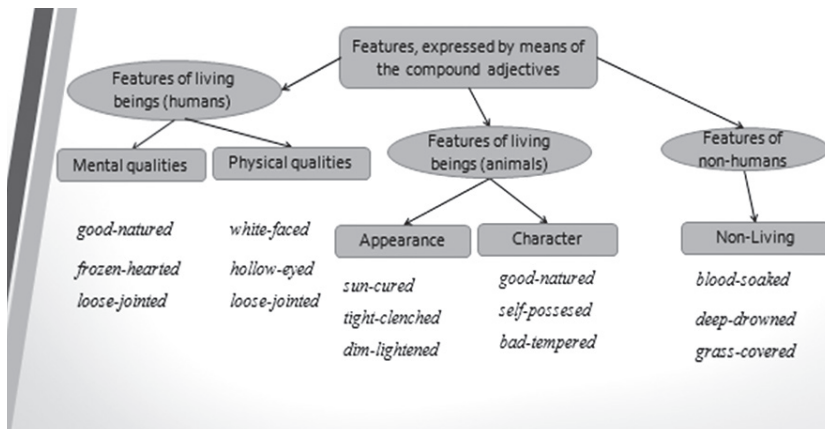
metaphors (*clear-headed, even-handed*)

He was so clever, and **clear-headed**, that I was quite unprepared for such a sudden change.

He is very *even-headed* person.

Among stylistic means epithets dominate, metaphors are less.

We have created an ontology of compound adjectives with the suffix *-ed*.



We have divided compounds according to features of the living beings and non-living beings.

Also, these words have been subdivided into mental qualities, physical qualities, appearance and character.

According to our investigation, we can affirm that usage and creation of compound words is the peculiarity of the author's style.

J. London uses these lexemes in excess. Most of them are adjectives-bahuvrihi and describe features of characters, namely the men and the wolf-dog.

PHONETIC AND LEXICAL FEATURES OF THE AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH

The aim of this research is to identify features of lexis and phonology of Australian English.

Australian English is a major variety of the English language, used throughout Australia.

Although English has no official status in the Constitution, Australian English is the country's national and *de facto* official language as it is the first language of the majority of the population.

It began to diverge from British English after the founding of the Colony of New South Wales in 1788 and was recognized as being different from British English by 1820.

As a distinct dialect, Australian English differs considerably from other varieties of English in vocabulary, accent, pronunciation, register, grammar and spelling.

Most linguists split Australian English up into three main kinds. These are Broad, General, and Cultivated Australian English.

Broad Australian English sounds very strongly Australian, when compared to other kinds of English.

General Australian English is the middle ground. It is used by most Australians, and can be heard in Australian-made films and television programs.

Cultivated Australian English is similar to "Received Pronunciation".

The primary way in which Australian English is distinctive from other varieties of English is through its unique pronunciation. It shares most similarity with other Southern Hemisphere accents, in particular New Zealand English. Like most dialects of English it is distinguished primarily by its vowel phonology:

/ɛ/	strut, bud, hud
/ɛ:/	bath, palm, start, bard, hard
/æ/	price, bite, hide
/æ/	trap, lad, had
/æ:/	bad, tan
/æɪ/	face, bait, hade
/æɔ/	mouth, bowed, how'd

Australian English is non-rhotic. In Australian English the /r/ sound can only occur before a vowel. Many words which sound different in other accents sound the same in Australian English. Some examples are:

- *caught* and *court*;
- *raw* and *roar*;
- *aunt* and *aren't*;
- *formally* and *formerly*.

Australian English has many words and idioms which are unique to the dialect and have been written on extensively, with the *Macquarie Dictionary*, widely regarded as the national standard, incorporating numerous Australian terms. The term for Aussie slang and pronunciation is *strine*, and it is often characterized by making words as short as possible.

Internationally well-known examples of Australian terminology include *the bush*, meaning either a native forest or a country area in general, *g'day*, a greeting, a battler – a person who works hard to make a decent living in difficult circumstances, *ant's pants* – something extremely impressive; the best of its kind, apples: *she's apples* – everything is fine, all is well (The use of the pronoun she is common in Australian speech in phrases where the pronoun it is standard in other varieties of English), *bluey* – the swag so called because the outer covering of the swag was traditionally a blue blanket.

Some other examples of unique words of AuE are:

Bludger – a person who does not do a fair share of work and who exploits the work of others.

Digger – a miner digging for gold.

Litotes, such as “not bad”, “not much” and “you’re not wrong”, are also used, as are diminutives, which are commonly used and are often used to indicate familiarity. Some common examples are *arvo* (afternoon), *barbie* (barbecue), *salvo* (*Salvation army officer*), *Aussie* (Australian) and *pressie* (present/gift). This may also be done with people’s names to create nicknames (other English speaking countries create similar diminutives). For example, *Johnno*, *Jacko*, *Robbo*.

Some Australians speak quickly so the words run together and end sentences with an upward intonation. Sometimes comments sound like a question. At times, this can make it almost impossible to understand and quite offensive to speakers accustomed to formality.

Overall, Australians use many words common to British English, such as “lift” instead of “elevator”.

Australian English	World Standard English
amber	beer
arvo	afternoon
barbie	barbecue
barrack	cheer
beaut	great
bloke	man
chook	chicken
clobber	clothes
crook	ill
daks	trousers (BrE), pants (AmE)
dinkum	genuine, true
evo	evening
G'day	hello
lolly	sweet (BrE), candy (AmE)

The most striking difference between Australian and British accents is the pronunciation of individual letters. Australians elongate their vowels and the words ending with “ay” sound are pronounced “ie”. Often today sounds like “to-die”.

There is a common joke about AuE that you might have heard before:

“During World War II, a British flier was shot down and remained in a coma until he regained consciousness in an Australian hospital. “Where am I?” – he asked.

“You’re in Australia”, replied his nurse.

“Oh, did I come here to die?” moaned the flier.

“No”, said the nurse sympathetically, “you came here yesterdie”.

Australian English is different from British and American English in that it has a bias towards invention, deception, profanity, humour and a classless society.

FUNCTIONAL AND CONCEPTUAL SEMANTICS OF ABSTRACT NOUNS WITH SUFFIX *-NESS* AND SUFFIX *-ITY* IN T. M. REID AND G. GREENE FICTION

The aim of the research is to define semantic peculiarities and conceptual aspects of creation and usage of abstract nouns with suffix *-ness* in the T. M. Reid's novels "Headless Horseman" and "The Maroon" and to compare them with the abstract nouns with suffix *-ity* in the G. Greene's novel "Quiet American".

200 abstract nouns served as a **material** of the research with suffix *-ness* selected from T. M. Reid's novels "The Headless Horseman" and "The Maroon" as well as 100 abstract nouns with suffix *-ity* from G. Greene's novel "Quiet American".

Suffix *-ness* is one of the most productive suffixes nowadays, for example: *wildness*, *whiteness*, *sadness*.

All the stems of adjectives which unite with the suffix *-ness* can be divided into two subclasses:

1. Those, which describe state, signs, conditions of living beings: *adroitness*, *madness*, *weakness*.
2. Those, which describe state, signs, conditions of non-living beings: *darkness*, *calmness*, *sacredness*.

In order to define pragmatylistic peculiarities of usage of abstract nouns with suffix *-ness* in T. M. Reid's fiction we have created the ontology of these abstract nouns.

One of the urgent problems of modern linguistics is a cognitive analysis of structural word units aimed at their role to conceptualize and categorize the worldpicture. The question which should be answered in this section, is which aspects of human experience

are expressed by means of abstract nouns with the suffix *-ness*, presented in the Thomas Mayne Reid's novels.

So, the first step in this research is to determine the general principles of the classification of abstract nouns with the suffix *-ness*, according to their categorial semantics:

1. In terms of the basic philosophical ontology the main categories are material and abstract objects, properties and relations, and their complexes. So, abstract nouns with the suffix *-ness*, have a dual nature, because they take the meanings of features, states and other characteristics that with the suffix *-ness*, goes into the category of abstract objects from the certain class of the adjectives.

2. O. Smyrnytski claims in his conception of lexical categories that the category of the characteristic is represented by two opposite categorial form: substantive and adjectival. According to O. H. Valiyeva's work substantive form is a derivative, and is formed by means of the suffix *-ness*.

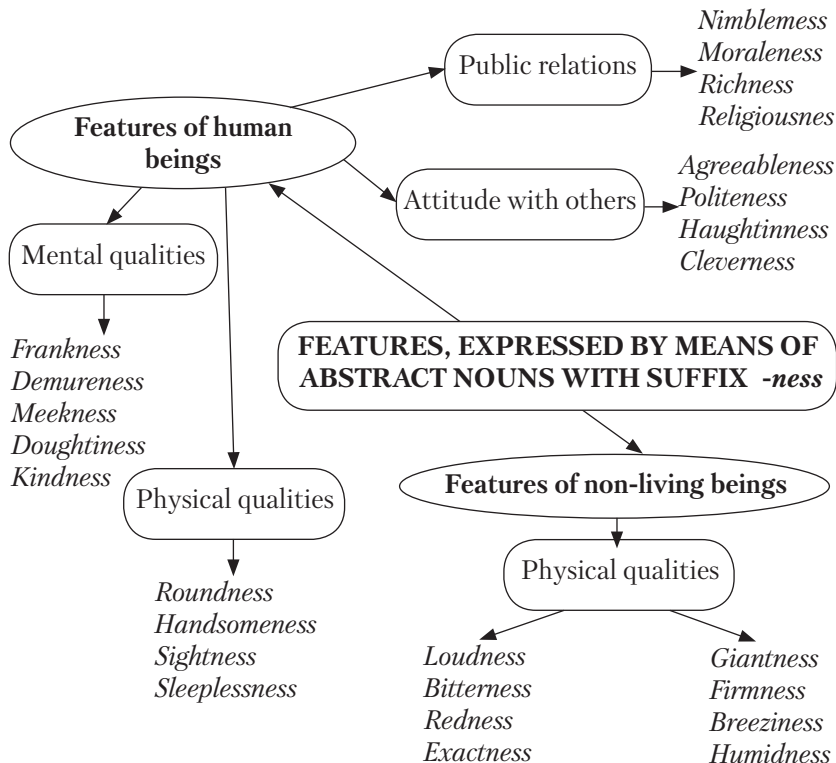
3. The categorial status of this type of word-formation is confirmed by it's high productivity.

So, the specificity of categorial semantics of nouns with suffix *-ness* indicates that their subcategorization is possibly based on the original meaning of their stems.

All the nouns with the suffix *-ness* in the novels is formed with a help of the adjectives' stems, and that's why we can assume that the category of such nouns coincide with semantic groups that are available in the class of adjectives.

Analysis of thematic groups identified a small group which consisted of two macroclasses. The members of these groups are not actually synonyms, but they are rather the part of the same conceptualization domain defined by the principles of markedness which means the presence or absence of the feature — the name of the class. Synonymous and antonymic relations within the groups create semantic oppositions, and that allows minimize the number of thematic groups. It's important to note that the opposition "marked-non-marked" is only a special case of general opposition between "the most marked" and "the least marked"; this is espe-

cially true with regard to characteristics, which inherit the ability to scaling from adjectives. A simple two-term pattern of opposition is accepted at this stage of research for convenience. In choosing the titles of class the preference was for “positive” qualities.



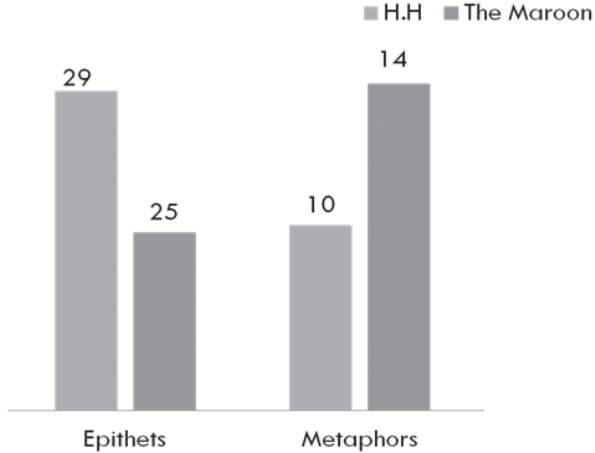
Epithets are the most used stylistic means. For example:

*The noonday sun is shedding his beams from a sky of cerulean **brightness**.*

*He was eager to fight, and that was proven by his **fierceness**.*

In cause of realistic style of the author, he used metaphors rarely, but those few examples are quite bright:

*The attitude is altered, and with the **suddenness** of coup d'eclair*, the change being caused by the recognition of the horseman.*

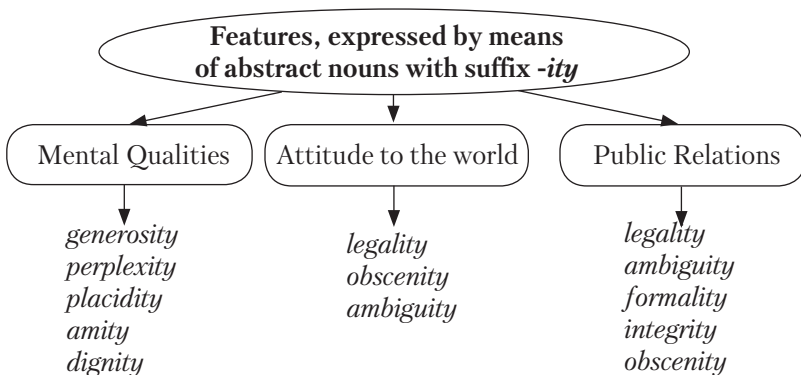


Semantics of the suffix *-ity* are similar to one of suffix *-ness*, but is less productive nowadays, for example: *vacuity*, *perplexity*, *ambiguity*, *legality*.

Just as nouns with suffix *-ness*, nouns with suffix *-ity* describes state, signs, conditions of living beings: *generosity*, *perplexity*, *dignity*.

Though, nouns with suffix *-ity* rarely describe state, signs, conditions of non- living beings.

In order to define pragmatylistic peculiarities of usage of abstract nouns with suffix *-ness* in T. M. Reid’s fiction we have created the ontology of these abstract nouns.



Epithets are the most used stylistic means. For example:

*He said in a low voice, tense with **ambiguity**, "He had special duties". "Oh yes, we all guessed that".*

*Oh yes, people always, everywhere, loved their enemies. It was their friends they preserved for pain and **vacuity**.*

*When I looked back at him he was watching me with pained **perplexity**.*

Due to the G. Greene's special realistic style of the fiction, epithets with the suffix *-ity* are the only stylistic means made of nouns with the suffix *-ity*.

BORROWINGS IN MODERN ENGLISH

The aim of the research is to identify the regularities of the process of penetration of borrowings into the English language.

The relevance of this topic is related to the importance of studying the development of the English language, which, in the course of its long history of development, took a large number of foreign words.

Borrowings from about 50 languages – of the world make up almost 75 % of the English vocabulary.

Among the main ways of borrowing vocabulary are transcription, transliteration, tracing and semantic borrowing.

As a result of the influence of other languages on the English language in its vocabulary there have been some changes, the most notable of which are the following:

1. Lots of foreign words appeared in English, especially words borrowed from French, Latin and Greek.
2. Foreign word-formation elements appeared in the English language. There are many Latin and French affixes in English: *anti-*, *re-*, *pro-*, *counter-*, *-ism-*, *-age-*, *-able-*, *-ous* and so on.
3. Many English words came out of use or changed their meaning.
4. The English language is replenished with international words.
5. There are a lot of words, which pronunciation and spelling mismatch the English language.

Words borrowed from the French language, in combination of 'ch' reads as [sh]: *machine*, *chauffeur* and in the words of the Greek origin, in combination of ch read as [k]: *Christ*, *character*.

If we consider from etymological point of view the main reason for borrowing was that different nations hadn't own names for things that came from other countries.

If we consider an earlier period, about 60 % of all borrowings are French and German words, 30 % of all borrowings are Latin, Scandinavian and Celtic words.

And also consider 10 % from other languages such as Spanish, Italian, Russian and others.

In our time, the number of borrowings has decreased. Starting from the 60's and 70's, French is not at the first place, but at the same time, the number of borrowings from the Spanish language is growing. They belong to the socio-political sphere.

In the 1990s, the number of borrowings from the Asian languages are growing too.

Japanese borrowings belong to the financial and business spheres. *amakudari*, *jusen*, *keiretsu*, *kohnimi*, *kyosei*. Japan is known to be one of the leading places in the field of modern computer technology. So the word *otaku* called fanatical amateurs of computer technology. And the words which we use in our everyday life: *tycoon* (*tycoon*); *kimono* (*kimono*); *Sudoku*; *origami*; *ikebana*, *karaoke*, names of brands that everyone knows: *Nintendo*; *Sega* and some names of food.

As for Chinese, because of the development of the economy a number of Chinese words and expressions was adopted: "*Long time, no see*". And other words: *ketchup*, *silk*, *tea*, *feng shui*.

A large number of Arab borrowings appear: *coffee*; *banana*; *lemon*; *lemonade*; *algebra*; *zero*; *sofa*; *mattress*.

The most widely used in our day are Italian words related to the cooking: *pizza*, *pasta*, *spaghetti*, *lampredotto*. Moreover, from Italian such words as *balcony*, *cartoon*, *gallery*, *graffiti*, *paparazzi* were adopted.

The prefix *uber-* was borrowed from the German language: *uber-oligarch*; *uber-computer*; *uber-journalist*; *uberpowers*; *uber-collection*; *uberachieving*. In the American version, it successfully competes with the prefix *super-*. The most popular English

words of German origin are: *hamburger (hamburger); kindergarten (kindergarten); zeitgeist (spirit of time); mittelstad*.

During the twentieth century, we see in English the Russian words relating to political events in Russia: *Soviet, sputnik, bolshevik, kolkhoz, activist, agitprop, perestroika, sputnik, siloviki*.

Ukrainian borrowings are: *hryvna, cossackhood, cossack, karbovanets, Rada, Maidan, Orange Revolution*.

The topic of borrowing has been considered by linguists in detail for long time. The process runs from the earliest times, and in modern times expands due to globalization. Also, the character of the distribution of borrowed words in different spheres of life varies. So in modern society, the largest number of borrowings in English is observed in the socio-political sphere, as well as in economics and business.

MODERN NEOLOGISMS IN THE MILITARY SPHERE OF THE AMERICAN VARIANT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The relevance of the research is due to the fact that English military vocabulary develops faster than the whole general English because of the fact that during each military conflict all new euphemisms, lexical-phraseological neologisms and military terms appear. In addition, the fact that the study of the development of military vocabulary is engaged only by a small number of people.

The objective of this research is to establish the regularities of appearing and functioning new military terms, lexical-phraseological neologisms and euphemisms.

The English language has been replenished with many words related to the war for many centuries. The military vocabulary acquired special development during the XIX–XX centuries and is developing in our time. Many of these words, associated with a single word *war*, denote the names of conflicts, their character, weapons and their types, soldiers, etc. For example:

1. the types of a military conflict: *civil war, asymmetric war, total war, nuclear war, world war, cyberwar, information war*;
2. the character of war: *maneuverable war, trench warfare, air war, naval war, preventive war, war on terror*.

A large number of words related to military vocabulary was borrowed from many foreign languages and began to be used in English on a permanent basis. In modern military vocabulary of English are either borrowed from other languages, or many years ago many words related to the word *battle* appeared. The examples are names of the:

1. military equipment: *battle cruiser, battleship, battle plane, battle squadron, main battle tank*;
2. military operations: *offense, defense, meeting engagement*;
3. other terms connected with battle: *battlefield, battle fatigue, electronic battle surveillance equipment, battle control system, battle damage indicator*.

Structural-semantic groups of neologisms

№	iterative component	number	example
1	war	78	Civil war, maneuverable war, war on terror
2	battle	90	Main battle tank, offense, battlefield
3	terrorism	67	Cyberterrorism, mega-terrorism, bioterrorism

These words mean a great need for the military terminology of the English language because they are closely related to the words war and battle, from which many terms, names of military equipment, and fighting have been formed.

Since the beginning of the XXI century a great number of military conflicts have appeared all over the world. A lot of them are connected with so-called “*war on terror*” which has begun after the 11th September terrorist attack. Since then a lot of terms connected with terrorism have appeared.

The scale of the terrorist attacks of recent years and their tragic consequences, the possibility of using weapons of mass destruction in these actions also led to the consolidation of the terms “*mega-terrorism, superterrorism*” in modern terrorism, especially in the terrorist activities of the world’s largest terrorist organizations; and the neologisms *mega-terrorist, superterrorist* are used for signing modern terrorists.

The use of “*cyberterrorism*” can lead terrorists to have access to a computerized system for monitoring energy, city communications,

nuclear power stations, air transport. The use of other innovations is connected with this type of terrorism.

The possible capture of aircraft by terrorists caused the need to take extraordinary measures of security to develop new means of combating air pirates. Neologisms *sonic bullets*, *directed stick radiator*, *acoustic weapons* indicate exactly the new types of weapons used against terrorists.

The military operations of the United States and its allies on the territory of Afghanistan, which began in October 2001, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (both the US and Israel, fighting under the banner of the fight against terrorism) called for the addition to military vocabulary of large number of new words and phrases. So, the concept of “*asymmetric warfare*” (asymmetric conflict, asymmetric tactics), that is, the war in which the combatants have different military potential and the weaker side uses “*non-standard*” tactics, especially terrorist attacks, had appeared.

During the “Afghan operation” the verb *body slam* appeared in the general language “*to inflict a crushing blow*”, borrowed from the military slang.

The characteristic feature of the military sub-standard vocabulary is the presence of emotionally colored euphemistic words and phrases with elements of a pun, based on a semantic combination in one context of different meanings of one word, or different words (phrases), identical or similar in sound. The formal ways of creating a pun is different. This is a multiplicity of words and phrases; homonymy; the similarity of words and phrases by sound. In the pun is always a sharp estimate of the contrast of individual elements. The pun carries out certain functions in the language: it “allows you to” mask “the message and thus circumvent censorship of culture and pass on those values that (for various reasons) are prohibited”.

The conclusions made in the research are:

The military vocabulary of the English language has become an important part of the language itself and is able to strongly affect on the English vocabulary.

Structure of neologisms

type	number	example
Simple words	45	War, battle
Compounds	38	Cyberwar, superterrorism
Phraseologisms	63	Asymmetric conflict, arms lab

PECULIARITIES OF HEADLINES IN ENGLISH PERIODICALS

Aim of the research is to analyze lexical and cohesion of headline, its functional and stylistic features on the example of English-speaking journalistic texts published in Ukraine, USA and Great Britain.

The set aim involves solving the next tasks:

- to study the meaning of the word headline and its main functions;
- to analyze lexical features of headlines of English texts;
- to determine stylistic features and pragmatic orientation of newspaper headlines.

Actuality of the topic is conditioned by general direction of modern linguistic researches of the text analysis as communicative system, tendency of deep studying of functional features of various types of texts, in particular journalistic.

Means of distribution of information plays a great role in the modern life. Magazines and newspapers occupy a special place. The Headline is a necessary part of newspaper publication and the first signal which urges a reader to look through the article. It goes before the text and carries certain information about the contents of the newspaper publication. The face of the newspaper depends on their design and character. Could you even imagine that at the beginning of the XIX century texts were published without headlines!!! Nowadays almost all texts and many illustrations are published with headlines.

Scientists point out such functions of headlines:

1. Nominative function. It is considered to be main function. Headline must name the article, mark it out among others.

2. Expressive function. It shows the attitude of the speaker to the article.
3. Informative function. A Headliner gives us brief image of the article.

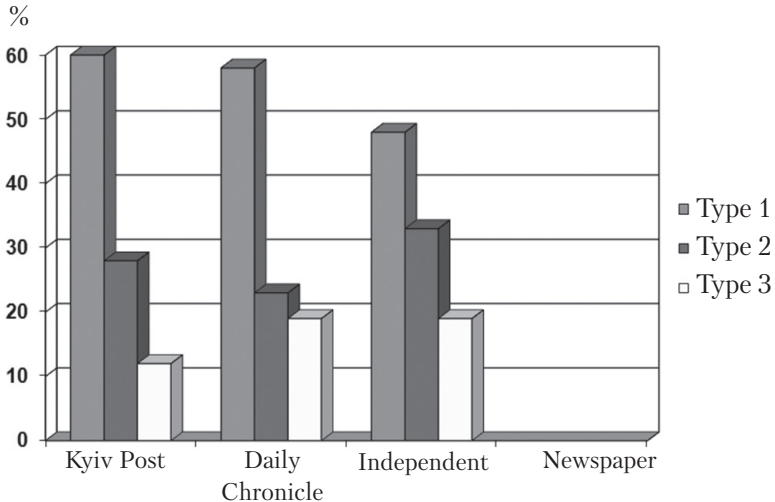
Information of the headline can be expressed by different parts of the language:

1. Nouns.
2. Adjectives.
3. Verbs.
4. Adverbs.
5. Pronouns.

Articles, prepositions, conjunctions and particles are used too.

Ivanov divides headlines into 3 types:

1. Headlines which we understand without reading the article.
2. Headlines which we don't understand without reading the article.
3. Headlines which we understand incorrectly and after reading the article their real meaning.

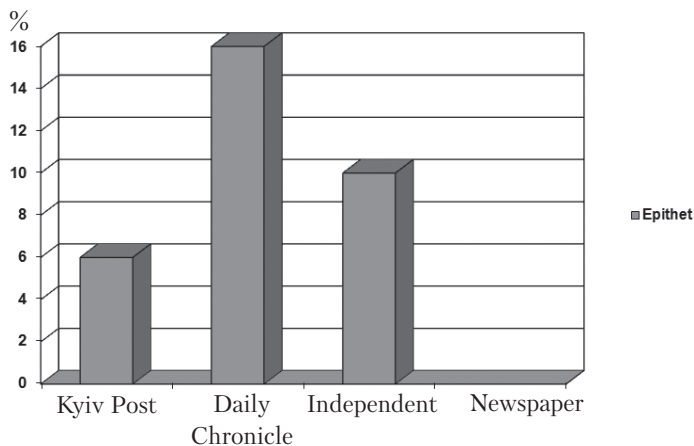


50 articles and their headlines selected from the newspapers Kyiv Post, Daily Chronicle and 30 headlines from Independent served as a material of the research. We took headlines published by these newspapers during one month, so number of headlines from each newspaper is different. Headlines of the 1 type (Headlines which we understand without reading the article) make up about 60 percent from all headlines published by Kyiv Post, 58 from headlines of the Daily Chronicle and 48 from headlines of the Independent. Headlines of the second type make up about 28 % from headlines of the Kyiv Post, 23 from headlines of Daily Chronicle and 33 from headlines of Independent. Headlines of 3 types make up about 12 from Kyiv Post, 19 from Daily Chronicle and 19 for Independent. So newspapers mainly use headlines of the first type. The third type can be rarely seen in these newspapers. The second type is used more in England than in Ukraine or the USA.

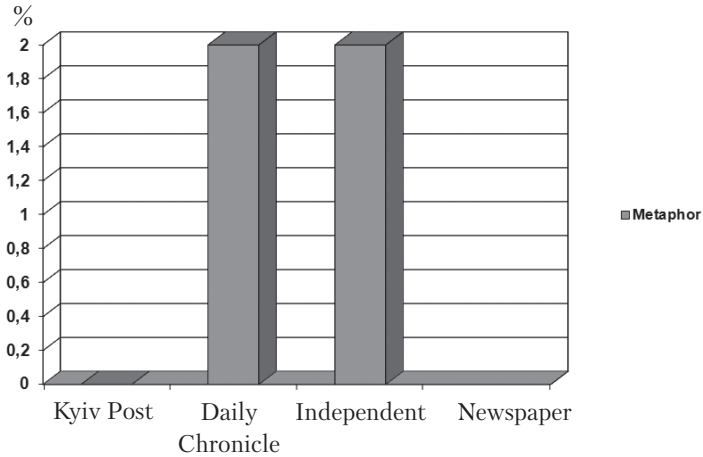
Lexical-stylistic features of the headlines are epithet, metaphor, metonymy, comparison.

We classified headlines selected from Kyiv Post, Daily Chronicle and Independent according to the use of this lexical-stylistic techniques.

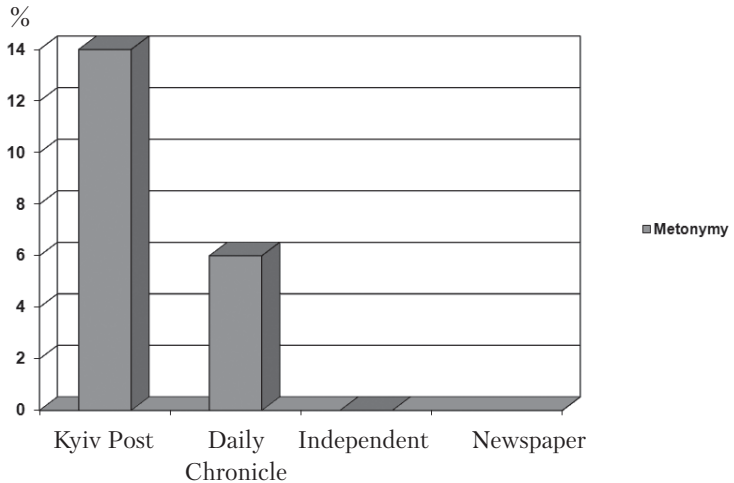
The use of epithet made up 6 % for Kyiv Post, 186 for Daily Chronicle and 10 for Independent.



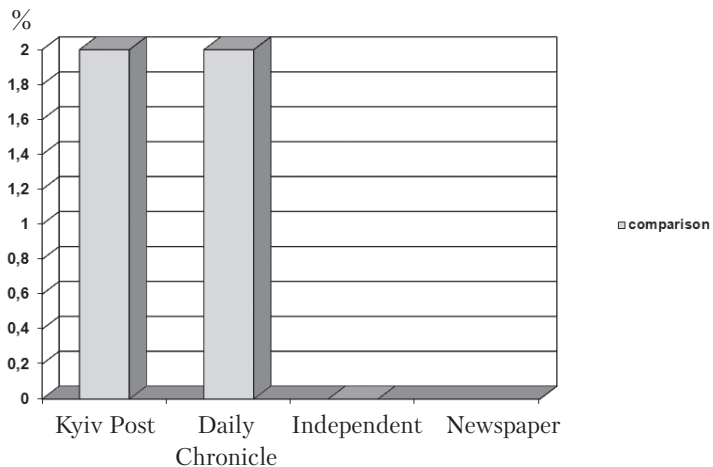
The use of metaphors made up 2 % for Daily Chronicle and Independent. Kyiv Post hasn't used it at all.



The use of metonymy made up 14 % for Kyiv Post, 6 for Chronicle. Independent didn't use it at all.



The use of comparison made up 2 % for Post and Chronicle. Independent hasn't used it at all.



So newspapers mainly use epithets and metonymy.

To sum up, each newspaper developed its own style with its own lexical and stylistic features.

CHAPTER II

MODERN PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

Irina Kondratenko

**WHICH WOULD YOU CHOOSE:
A HIGH-PAYING JOB WITH LONG HOURS
THAT WOULD GIVE YOU LITTLE TIME
WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS
OR A LOWER-PAYING JOB WITH SHORTER
HOURS THAT WOULD GIVE YOU MORE TIME
WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS?**

For many years people are worried about one question that predicts their future life. The question is that we should choose between high-paying job with long hours or a lower-paying job with shorter hours that would give us more time with family and friends. I know that I will have to make such a choice. I will choose a high-paying job. Maybe, someone will condemn me for such a choice and maybe someone will understand me but it is my life and only I have right to dispose of it.

But the main thing is to find that sphere, that thematic direction, which will give the best result and give you an opportunity to become an interesting person, realize yourself, to discover all your natural talents, no matter how diverse they are. And then this work will become a favourite affair that will bring pleasure and financial independence. So I choose a high-paying job. But when

I have a day off or just a free hour, I will spend all this time with my family.

I am only sixteen, I study at school and now the main thing in my life is to pass the exams successfully and enter a good university, life is just beginning and it is beautiful with all its shades. Maybe after school I will change my decision, but the priority in my life will become a work but it won't prevent me from creating a friendly and happy family. I will do everything for my family to be proud of me!

DOES HIGHER EDUCATION ALWAYS MEAN A HIGHER INCOME?

Every person is unique, has his own character. But we are so similar in some situations. Everyone thinks about the future. As a rule our parents and friends ask us about our future profession since our childhood. However we can't give an exact answer. At the age of 5 you want to become a president, a cosmonaut or a princess... When you are 9 you dream to be a teacher, a policeman as well as a doctor. And finally at the age 14–15 you seriously ask yourself: "What I want to be? What I want to do?" It is rather important to make a right choice of the profession, because your further life will mostly depend on it.

There are a lot of different interesting professions nowadays and it is really hard to choose. Of course, everyone wants to have really prestigious and high-paid job. But you should always consider your preferences. For example, if you are fond of languages or drawing, you shouldn't become an accountant only because of high income. You should do what you want to do. I think that you must like your job and it should bring only pleasure.

When you passed all the exams and became a student, your main aims would be to get higher education and find a good, high-paid job. But does higher education always mean a higher income? My answer is no. In my opinion, a person always should stay a person. No one will want to work with selfish, rude, unfriendly people even if they are real professionals of their business. And people should be interested in the work, because if they don't care about it, they can't do it well, otherwise they can just face the problem of unemployment.

So, I want to say that higher education doesn't mean the high-paid work. Everything depends on us! With the help of desire, skills, ideas, creativity and diligence we can reach the heights in the profession. You always should follow your dreams and aims.

A WINNER IS A DREAMER WHO NEVER GIVES UP

The author of this quote is Nelson Mandela, a great person. He was a president of South Africa. There he was often called “Madiba” which was the name of the clan he was born into. Nelson Mandela became the president of the African National Congress (ANC) Youth League in 1951. He fought for the laws that allowed equal rights for all races of people in Africa. Mandela changed the way the world thought about different races being treated. But what about his quote?

Every person has a dream. This dream can be different depending on what we are interested in. Firstly, this dream seems for us like a distant goal that we will not be to achieve. But only determined people can meet all expectations and achieve what was planned.

As the result of your diligent work, finally you can become a winner. As we know most of the winners faced with lots of failures and disappointments in their life. Many times they lowered their hands, absolutely disappointed in their skills. Our life always prepares many difficulties and barriers on our way to victory and the only rule we must not forget is never give up. We must continue bending our own line and do our best to make our dreams come true. As the result of hard work, we can become a winner with great willpower and durability. In fact, we need realize our dream and make a clear destination in our mind.

As for me, the proof of the truth of this quote is my friend. He is an athlete and he has been always dreamed about the victory in the important competition. Every day he did his best to win that competition and, as the result, he did it because he never gave up. Therefore this is an example of the relevance of this quote.

So, the main point is never give up on yourself. Almost everything that happens in our life, no matter bad or good things, is all for our higher purposes. We should only dream and make our dreams real.

DOES HIGHER EDUCATION ALWAYS MEAN A HIGHER INCOME?

Does higher education always mean a higher income? It's so hard question. We need to look from all sides and discuss all the options. On the one hand some students think that after graduation of university they will earn a lot. It's so hard in our country to find a job with high salary. In our world there are such narrow-special professions. For example in my country pilot is a very unique job. I prefer to enter the Kirovograd fly academy. I think it will be easy to enter because my generation has bad habits and few healthy children. When they pass a medical testing everything will be visible. It is very difficult to pass the survey to enter this university. I know that there are not enough pilots in my country. It all depends on how you arrange your life. Today nobody needs your higher education. How you will do depends on your skills and endeavors. I find that I have to try to work for myself. In general, it's very difficult to promote. Look at the other side, if you are taken after graduating from university to work. In general, many people don't work in their specialties, they just go where they are offered a good salary. In the 21th century you can get higher education.

Amiran Sardarov is a videoblogger and he earns more than 200–300 thousand dollars with the help of donates. He makes a good cart out, he has 2,5 million subscribers on YouTube. It is remarkable that he finished only elementary school and then only engaged in self-education.

So what are we educated for?

All parents say: "If you study very well, you will get a good profession".

I think that people can earn as much as they want. Well, that's just my opinion. We know stories about a man who earns a lot of money without higher education. His name is Dmitriy Portnyagin, he is a very rich man. The main thing is to be able to make money and you will never be poor. Once again I repeat — it is just my opinion!

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The world is so large. There are so different lives and professions in it... From childhood everyone thinks about their future profession. One can be interested in art, literature, poetry, music, sport, science and many others; all this can have an influence on person's choice.

But when a person grows, they realize there is another important thing in their life that apart from a career. It is a family! At first, the family where one was born, and then their own family: wife/husband, children, grandchildren etc. It is so necessary for everyone.

Because of this, there is a conflict in adult life, what is more important: a family, friends or a career? What is better to spend more time for? This choice depends only on the person. But let's think globally about this theme. What is family for everyone? It is some care, mutual understanding, love, support, the warmth of the home... It is something for a person to live and return home after a hard day at work. And what about friends? They are those people who know you for long time, and are ready to help in any moment.

And now let's think about career. What is a job? It is the way to develop yourself; it is a way to support your family. These two things are interrelated. Without job you can't have secured family

and without family support and love your job will be very difficult for you. Therefore, you should try to combine them, but don't forget that the job won't help you at difficult time. You should just remember about your family.

So, if I should choose among a high-paying job with long hours that would give me little time with the family and friends or a lower-paying job with shorter hours that would give me more time with the family and friends, of course, I'll choose the second one. The family and friends couldn't be bought for any money.

ART, LITERATURE, POETRY, MUSIC AND THEATRE ARE AMONG SOME WAYS OF MOST POPULAR WAYS FOR PEOPLE TO EXPRESS THEIR EMOTIONS

Every day people communicate with each other. Communication is part of our life. Everyone has a best friend or simply a person whom you can tell whatever you want. They share secrets and dreams with each other or discuss events that have happened recently. A person expresses and shows his real emotions in communication. A person expresses his emotion more easily with native people, whom he can trust. It is nice to be with a man who knows how to express himself.

I guess not everybody can show itself how they really are. So people are trying to show it in art, literature, poetry, music, theatre. I consider that these people are withdrawn and they are trying to show to the world who they are.

For example, in art people express their emotions in pictures. They express their emotions with the help of different amazing colours or different geometric shapes. A person can prove himself and show others who he actually is.

A person can express their emotions with the help of preparation and writing poems, tales etc. in literature.

In theatre a person should not only try to express his emotions but must show them to everybody. Acting is a good opportunity to learn to speak to the audience.

In music people can express their emotion with the help of dancing or singing. Music can make us laugh, it can make us cry. Music can change us.

I consider it is very nice that art, literature, poetry, music and theatre are among some ways for people to express their emotions.

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Every person wants to have a saturated life. It's also very important for us to have a good job, family and to identify yourself. There are a lot of good and bad sides of all the parts of our life. For example, choosing a good career, a woman can't fully give her children love, attention and care. Children don't receive all the love they need, which directly affects on their development and often in a negative way. It turns out that we work intermittently, often taking a leave. But a career involves continuous work and full results.

But what we get if we choose a career?

The best age to build a career is up to 30 years. At this age you are the most capable, full of ideas and creativity. You work constantly and you're forgetting about your private life. It's also possible that you can spend a little time with your family, working without free time. But you can also spend all the time with your family getting low wages.

I have my own point of view and I would choose a high-paying job even though I couldn't spend enough time with my relatives. And if I have a profitable job I would be able to ensure my family. My own opinion is that the child should see wise, clever and lovely mother, and her husband — careful housewife.

BY HELPING OTHERS, YOU WILL LEARN HOW TO HELP YOURSELF

Any insult is always a complaint. Claim for what you did wrong, did not see, did not appreciate, did not understand, and so on. And, perhaps, the most insulting when you betray a loved one, when he refuses the first love that he had for you, and turns against you. How to react to this? It seems to me that, if we adequately treat ourselves, then all grounds for demanding respect and love for us will simply disappear.

The most correct relationship between people – the relationship is asymmetric. When you give to others more than they do to you, and do not expect a response from them. And when you wait for symmetry: “here I forgive, but he does not forgive me”, “here I did for him, but what did he does for me?” – this is already an initially distorted understanding of the relationship.

That is, you always need to take the first step to meet and not to wait for another? Forgive even those who do not ask for forgiveness?

Of course, in such a symmetrical relationship you can only drown, nothing more unless you put an effort and start looking for ways to reconcile. A reconciliation begins with overcoming the resentment that sits in us. When we forgive a person even before he asks us for forgiveness, we give him a chance to change our relation with us, we are the first to make a step forward. And if we wait until he takes this step, it turns out – we become his hostages, we play according to the rules that he defined to us. And this, of course, is wrong.

As a result, we can understand, if you open your hearts to other people, forgive them, you can do the same procedure with you.

Forgiving others you will learn to forgive yourself.

ART, LITERATURE, POETRY, MUSIC AND THEATRE ARE AMONG SOME WAYS OF MOST POPULAR WAYS FOR PEOPLE TO EXPRESS THEIR EMOTIONS

Emotions, like other psychic phenomena, represent different forms of reflection of the real world. People will know the world and its wonderful sides and express in both through emotions and feelings.

There are many different ways to express emotions. I think that one of the most effective ways is through music. When we make music, we leave the real world and fly away somewhere else. We express our emotions in songs, we put our feeling and soul. Sometimes it's hard to express emotions through words, because we can't pick up words and put it in a bunch. Music is a simpler way to express your feeling and emotions. It helps to improve the mood. When you feel bad, you can sing few songs and you will be better. Playing musical instruments we open our soul and stretch out to the beautiful things.

In the same way we express our emotions through music, we can reach emotional freedom through art. If you aren't into making music or can't play an instrument, art is a great alternative. Drawing, painting or making sculptures also brings you into the present moment. You can express your emotions without words. Whenever you feel sad, aggressive or weird, why not paint a picture? Why not express how you really feel through art? Colours express our emotions. Try this and I am sure that you will find it to be helpful.

The third creative way to express your emotions is poetry and literature. Just as making music or creating art, this is a great way

to get in touch with your emotions. However, you are using words to describe how you feel it has something magical to it. You aren't just logically describing how you are feeling, you are emotionally describing how you are feeling. Your words express emotions. Poetry can be a great tool to get in touch with your emotions. Why not write a poem and express how you feel?

Are you angry? Why not write an outrageous poem? Writing poems is great because you can do it anytime and no matter where you are.

People express their emotions every day. People's emotions are a complex process. It is difficult to manage. Don't forget that if you can't express your feelings, emotions, that is music, literature, art, poetry for you. Be yourself and control yourself.

DOES HIGHER EDUCATION ALWAYS MEAN A HIGHER INCOME?

The world is changing and changing rapidly. What seemed still fundamental yesterday, does not work today. One of such fundamental thing was considered secondary and higher education. An educated person is considered an intelligent, cultured, mannerly human.

I believe that an educated person really deserves serious respect, but I want to talk not about the prestige of education, but about its impact on success in life.

We are always told: “Study well at school”, “Enter a prestigious university” and then you will achieve success. I think this is not entirely true. In the modern world competition exists in all spheres of activity, education is no exception. Now it is very difficult to enter a prestigious university, there is a stiff selection of entrants. This is due to desire of people to have a high-paying job. And it gets only by a specialist with high professional qualities, which are got during studying at the university, and then improved in practice. Good education does not guarantee a good job because a person can have a higher education, but not be disposed to anything. Sometimes it happens that a person does not have a good education but has golden hands and is very efficient.

About 15 years ago, people having a higher education, were very much appreciated by both employers and society.

In the abilities of people with higher education, no one doubted that if one got it this specialist is of the highest level. But now it doesn't work.

Today, to get pleasant results in life, you need to work well, for good results-excellent, for excellent results — you need more than efforts.

So, I think today education does not always mean a higher income.

BY HELPING OTHERS, YOU WILL LEARN HOW TO HELP YOURSELVES

Everybody needs our help. When you help others, they are more likely to help you. They will feel grateful and understand that the world is not so bad and awful. Once you help others some of them will help you back. I think that if you want to change the world, then start with yourself, with the help of your neighbours. When you help someone, your self-esteem increases and you feel real pleasure. You will enjoy it. It's important to understand that helping others can actually help yourself. I saw a great movie on a similar topic. It is called "Pay it Forward". This film, although having a sad ending, teaches a lot. This film is about a seven-year-old boy Trevor. Trevor is caught up by an intriguing assignment from his new social studies teacher, Mr. Simonet. He gives the class an assignment to devise and put into action a plan that will change the world for the better. Trevor's plan is a charitable program based on the networking of good deeds. He calls his plan "pay it forward", which means the recipient of a favor does a favor for three others rather than paying the favor back.

There are many guys and girls who care about others. I am one of them. As for me, I'm trying to do good things, at least help my parents and family. I'm trying to help animals. One time when I was at the animal shelter, I decided to take a cat. In return, I got a real furry friend. And now, he wakes me up every day in the morning. When I come back from school he runs up and wags with his tail, probably he wants to say "I am happy to see you!" When I do my homework, he gets into my schoolbag and controls me. I think he wants to help me. To my mind, when you help someone, you feel very happy because you have done something really useful and

others appreciate it. In the end, you realize that helping people, you get joy and fun, though you did not expect it. You don't think about what it costs you, because you get a lot from it. It will help us in the future because everything you do... every single thing... has a "boomerang effect".

What would be happen in the world if the word 'help' stopped existing? In my opinion, selfishness would destroy us all at once! That is why we don't do good for someone else, or for something, either because of the benefit or because we will then receive some kind of gratitude. We do goods because our soul is full of goodness!

WHICH WOULD YOU CHOOSE: A HIGH PAYING JOB WITH LONG HOURS THAT WOULD GIVE YOU LITTLE TIME WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS OR A LOWER-PAYING JOB WITH SHORTER HOURS THAT WOULD GIVE YOU MORE TIME WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS?

Many people, especially young people, think what to do: to get a high paying job with long hours that would give you little time with family and friends or a lower-paying job with shorter hours that would give you more time with family and friends?

The first way would be better for the people who are alone and want to make a career. But if you have a family and friends and you still want to choose the first way you must work harder to get this job. But your days might not be interesting. It seems more interesting for the people who enjoy their work. And the second way would be better for the people who enjoy their life with close people and don't worry about their budgetary position. But the problem with this way is getting less money.

The interesting thought that gets to my head is to combine these two ways because there are many jobs with different requirements and payment on our planet.

In my case I will choose the first way or combination of these ways. Because I am a creative person and I like to deal with music and with graphic design.

In conclusion, I can say that for the career you must choose the first way and for the second way you must be optimistic and have really good friends. In my opinion the best choice is to get the job that brings pleasure.

A WINNER IS A DREAMER WHO NEVER GIVES UP

Every person wants to become someone, to get the job they like and live where they want. So we all start with something. We try and we learn how to do things, but the most important is that we set goals.

Everybody has its own way, so earlier or later we all face with difficulties. And this is the first time we think “Does it really worth that?” And for some people this moment means the end. They leave ‘the game’ and never get back. Such people are tied with the ropes they made by themselves. They can’t overcome their fear to lose.

But some of them go through the troubles and keep moving on. These people have much more chances to reach the heights they set. But the competition is not finished. So every time, with every new day there stay less and less people to hold their positions.

It’s always a long way, which leave the strongest and the best through the time. And only a few people can become successful. The others either stay on the some part of their achievements being satisfied with what they have or stop even trying to do something.

But a real winner is a person who doesn’t know the end. A winner doesn’t think that ‘it’s enough’ and always tries to learn something new.

The thing is that some people set the line where everything ends and it becomes an ideal, where there’s no way to become better. But dreamers never call themselves perfect. Every time such people achieve a goal, they find a new one, keeping learning every day. Dreamers can get prizes and awards, take first places in competitions, but it will never be enough for them.

The dream always stays unachievable, it's like you try to get to the end of the way every time making the part you walked through half less than the previous one was. So despite how close you can get, you'll never reach the end.

Everything that makes a person keep in motion is dreams. Well as difficult as it may be they find strength in themselves to go further. They win not because they are gifted, but because they are not afraid to loose, because anyway they learn lessons from whatever the situation is.

So remember that everything is in your hands and mind, don't stop dreaming and never give up, because it's the only and best way to achieve the most unbelievable goals.

BY HELPING OTHERS, YOU WILL LEARN HOW TO HELP YOURSELVES

Now a lot of people have many different troubles and with the help of their friends they can easily solve them. I have four true friends whom I can trust and when they have problems I always help them. It doesn't matter what kind of problem it is. It can be very important project, which must be finished tomorrow or something else, I always do everything what I can.

Solving different problems, I get more experience and become more and more intelligent in different cases. Now I know how to cook tasty dishes, that cost 50 grynvas or how to fix headphones. Also when I have troubles, my friends are ready to help me. They have much experience and easily solve problems in which I don't know anything about. When friends help me, I also watch how they solve it and gain experience in this case. Also I can understand, who is my real friend because I see people, who can help me in hard time and conversely.

Occasionally I understand that my life can be more complicated, if I don't have friends. As I see it, friendship is when you can do everything for a person and be sure that this person also can do the same for me.

In my opinion we should develop ourselves every day or in other way humanity will come to the end. I want to get new information because it is a sense of my life.

I think that in next few years I will know a lot and will solve different problems faster. Now I want to learn how to cook the simplest dishes like buckwheat, rice and different soups. I believe that experience, which I get now, will help me in future.

In my life I have seen a lot of people, who can't help themselves. To my mind, these people are awful and won't become independent. They live in with their parents and don't earn money. These people just degrade their whole life and it's disgusting. I think that everybody needs to obtain new experience and knowledge.

In conclusion, I want to say that helping other people gives you some experience that you can use in the future. I think that the more experience you have, the better you are.

A WINNER IS A DREAMER WHO NEVER GIVES UP

People always compete with each other and try to excel other people, so we can say that life is like a competition and we are those who can be winners or losers. I think that real winners are those who follow their own dreams and don't give up.

But there are people who try to benefit from other people's problems; they are likely to be unfairly successful in the future, but it's known that bad deeds will return to you later and those people who had been hurt will prosper and live happily.

Also I'm not pleased when people raise their status in an unfair way. For example, a university student skips the university and is not admitted to take the session, so they pay bribes to professors and successfully pass the session instead of being expelled. They even don't try to study harder, think that everything can be bought, and, of course, they consider themselves as winners. Such people have a lack of human personality, they are like empty shells, programmed to spend money.

But let's talk about people who try to improve in a fair way and put all their efforts in achieving desired heights and dreams.

It's known that people, who choose a job which isn't highly paid, but it's a job, which they do with pleasure and dedication, the dream job, stay positive and friendly all the entire life, and it's very rare to see them losing their temper. They make a striking contrast to those, who chose high-paid job on which they work with a strong desire to die and as a result they are always hot-headed and impolite. They do harm not only to themselves, but to their colleagues. So, choosing a job is an important factor in building

foundation of your life. We can also say that the first type of people are winners and the second-losers.

I think that money isn't important because when choosing a job, the most important thing is whether you like what you do or not. I can give an example from my life. I'm going to become a graphics artist and I know that it's hard to be a creative person in our country because Ukraine doesn't prosper in this sphere as much as other countries, like Japan or USA, but despite these conditions I prefer being not rich, but happy doing what I was born to do to having a lot of money for the job I don't really like. Now I put all my abilities into improving my skills, draw every day, every free moment, because for me, a day without even little time of drawing is an unproductive day. And drawing every day really helps, I as well as my teachers in art school see some improvements, in some aspects. I hope that my efforts will be paid off and I will study in the desired academy.

In conclusion, I believe that people who improve themselves with their own efforts and contribute something to make their dreams come true are real winners, not those who are bribe-type unfair "winners". Go, dreamers, go!

WHAT DO YOU FEEL WILL BE THE MOST POPULAR CAREER CHOICES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN YOUR COUNTRY IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS?

Having graduated from school millions of people begin independent life. They can start working or continue studying to get higher education. Choosing the job is one of the most important decisions for every person. Somebody pays attention to salary, others to society demand and seldom for soul. The future profession should be interesting and satisfy the demand of the person. Of course, I understand that the sooner I choose my future profession the better it will be. To avoid mistakes I discuss career prospects with my friends and parents even today. In addition, there is a very actual unemployment problem. You must choose a profession which allows you to find a job then.

Nowadays there are about 7000 professions in the world, so many people find it difficult to navigate in such a variety.

As we know there are many professions in the world and all of them are necessary and important. In our modern fast-paced world there are plenty of new interesting and socially important professions.

For example, teachers and doctors are demanded professions, but they are low-paid, so many people don't want to choose it. To be good at computer and to have a good level of English is absolutely necessary for modern jobs.

So, the most popular jobs are traditionally: IT-specialists, lawyers, drivers, managers. Then there are engineers, installers, accountants, pharmacists, teachers and doctors.

If you think about near future, it can be assumed that such specialties as engineers and technologist in the field of nanotechnology will get popular.

Наукове видання

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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ,
СУСПІЛЬСТВА ТА ОСВІТИ**

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