MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

SCIENTIFIC STUDENT CONFERENCE

YOUTH WITHOUT BORDERS
BUILDING CROSS-CULTURAL AWARENESS

Conference materials, the XVI Annual Scientific Student Conference

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YOUTH WITHOUT BORDERS
BUILDING CROSS-CULTURAL AWARENESS

Conference materials, the XVI Annual Scientific Student Conference

The collection includes papers of the 16-th scientific student conference «**Youth without borders – building cross-cultural awareness**» which took place in the Faculty of International Relations of National Aviation University on May 04, 2022. The participants covered the issues related to the academic mobility, foreign language learning, online platforms, IT in contemporary education, critical skills for the jobs of the future and youth competitiveness in the job market. They also shared personal experience of taking part in different educational and youth projects.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF USING TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN ENGLISH

Actually, it can be argued that the English language is an international means of communication and plays an important role in the world order. It is used both in social life and in the professional activities of each person. This is exactly the language spoken in almost every corner of our planet. The importance of learning English is growing every day, as it is related to the need to use it in everyday and business communication with foreigners. Therefore, the need to learn English is growing every day. Today, knowing this language means reading, writing, speaking and thinking in English. Therefore, the skills of translation techniques is one of the main things in learning this language.

The purpose of this work is to determine the need for translation standards and their proper application.

In order to properly understand the semantic meaning of the text, it is necessary to translate it correctly. This is the importance of using certain translation rules. Many scientific papers have been devoted to the definition of these norms, among them are [1]:

- concretization is a method of translation by replacing a phrase or word with its broad meaning with a word or phrase with a narrower meaning. It is very important to pay attention to words that have a broad meaning to avoid mistakes when trying to translate from English into Ukrainian.

For example: *violence*

- *бешкетування, насильство, розправа.*

- generalization is a method of translation by replacing individual units of language with a narrow meaning with a unit of translation language with a broad meaning.

Jane used to drive to market with her mother in their La Salle convertible.

- *Джейн їздила зі своєю матір'ю на базар* [2].

- modulation is a method of translation that replaces the unit of translation with a meaning that logically follows from the content of the text.

I don't blame them.

- *Я їх розумію. (Дослівно - я їх не звинувачую. Причина замінена наслідком: я їх не звинувачую, тому що розумію)* [2].

- antonymous translation replaces the affirmative form with a negative one and conversely.

The United States did not enter the political war until February 2022.

- *Сполучені Штати вступили в політичну війну тільки в лютому 2022 року.*

- holistic transformation is a method of translation that involves expressing the meaning of what is said in one language by means of another.

They left the room with their heads held high.

- *Вони вийшли з кімнати з високо піднятою головою* [2].

- tracing is a method of translation by replacing the original text, their components with the appropriate lexical meanings in the language of translation.

land-based missile

- *ракета наземного базування*

It should be noted that the use of translation is due to objective and subjective reasons. An objective factor related to the cultural differences that exist in both languages. The subjective factor includes some time in the translation process and the individualism of the translator [3].

In this study, we can say that compliance with the rules of translation is necessary for the full transmission of information available in the original language, as well as for compliance with the rules of the language of translation. It can be seen that the method of concretization and modulation more accurately convey the meaning of the text or individual constructions that are given in the

examples. This shows that the cultures and grammatical constructions of English are different, so following the rules of translation is necessary for learning this language.

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SOME FEATURES OF TRANSLATING PROPER NAMES IN THE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

It should be noted that phraseology is a universal linguistic phenomenon, as phraseological units are inherent in all languages. External factors, such as cultural, historical, sociolinguistic, geographical, play an important role in their formation.

Proper names are the most important source of information about various aspects of native speakers' lives. As well as phraseological units, proper names make up a special section of vocabulary in each language. Proper name (from Greek onoma - name, title) - a word, phrase or sentence that serves for highlighting the named object from a number of similar ones, individualizing and identifying this object [4, electronic resource].

In each language proper names belong to one of the oldest sections of vocabulary and take an active part in the phraseology creation, which reflects fragments of the linguistic picture of the world of an individual people. In this way, a phraseological unit with a component of proper name is a stable phrase, which includes a lexical component representing the names of famous historical figures, geographical names, names of animals, mythical heroes, plants. In the phraseological fund of any language there are a small number of phraseological units with an onomastic component.

Phraseologisms consist of words, so their meaning depends on the interaction of lexical components that are part of them. Onomastic components should be considered as specific words, because in the composition of phraseology they lose their literal meaning and together with others acquire a new one [5].

Egyptian slave - Єгипетська робота- важка, виснажлива праця;

Rob Peter to pay Paul - буквально: пограбувати Пітера, щоб заплатити Полу, тобто підтримувати одне на шкоду іншому;

Indian summer –бабине літо.

Speaking about the method of translation onomastics as a linguistic discipline, we underline that the main thing here is the comparative method, based on a broader dialectical approach which is needed to identify objective antinomies that cause interlingual and intercultural differences. Certainly, the best way to translate a phraseological unit is to use the appropriate phraseology in the Ukrainian language. The application of this method provides not only the transfer of meaning, but also the reproduction of imagery and expressiveness of English idioms [1, p.57].

Can the Ethiopian change his skin? - горбатого могила виправить;

Do at Rome as Romans do - з вовками жити - по-вовчому вити, в чужий монастир зі своїм статутом не ходять;

Dutch concert - хто в ліс, хто по дрова;

I 'm a Dutchman if - будь я проклятий, якщо; даю голову на відсіч [3, с.267].

Example in a sentence: *The diplomat believed that when in Rome do as the Romans do and he made an effort to learn the language and the customs of the people where he lived and worked. - Дипломат вважав, що до чужого монастиря зі своїм статутом не ходять, і постарався вивчити мову та звичаї народу, де жив і працював.*

In modern English there are many phraseologisms, the main function of which is to strengthen the aesthetic aspect of the language. Many phraseological units were created due to customs, historical facts, but most of the English phraseological fund arose from works of art and literature.

Sometimes, in the translation of phraseology, the interpretor, striving to preserve the imagery of the original, which has no equivalent or analogue in the Ukrainian language, resorts to a literal translation [2, p.39].

Rome was not built in one day – Рим будувався не один день;

Paris is worth a mass - «Париж вартий меси», варто піти на компроміс заради очевидної вигоди;

Example in a sentence: *I was told to have patience since Rome was not built in one day. Getting this job done is going to take time. - Мені сказали бути терплячим, оскільки Рим не був побудований за один день. Для виконання цієї*

роботи потрібен час.

If the English phraseological unit has no equivalent or analogue in the Ukrainian language, and a literal translation could lead to obscure literalism, the translator has to abandon the transfer of imagery and use descriptive translation, id est explanation of the meaning through free combination of words.

Spoil the Egyptians - поживитися за рахунок ворога;

It bangs Banagher - це перевершує все, це неймовірно.

Proper names have a special social significance in communication, they are differently mastered by the cultures of different national societies and their subcultures. In the structure of phraseological units, the proper name is a supporting component. Such phraseologisms are often used to enhance the expressiveness and emotional impact on the listener / reader. Due to their semantic diversity, imagery, conciseness, proper names in the composition of phraseological units play a very important role in the language system.

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NEW TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION: INTERNATIONALIZATION AND STUDENT MOBILITY

The world community has many different definitions of this multifaceted process - internationalization, which includes various aspects / tools, including:

- teaching in a foreign language;
- education abroad;
- foreign students, lecturers;
- partnership [1].

There is no question that internationalization, and particularly international student mobility have transformed the higher education landscape in the last decade. It has brought diverse benefits to students, institutions, communities and countries. University strategic plans, national policy statements, international declarations, and academic articles all indicate the centrality of internationalization in the world of higher education.

While internationalization has become a formidable force for change it has also dramatically transformed itself. The conceptualization of internationalization as having two interdependent pillars i.e. ‘at home’ and ‘abroad’ is evidence of this change. Academic mobility has moved from people (students, faculty, scholars) to program (twinning, franchise, virtual) and provider (branch campus) mobility, and now to education hubs. Crossborder education has gradually shifted from a development cooperation framework to a partnership model and now to a commercial and competitiveness model [2].

The internationalization of education, first of all, should correspond to the goals and content of the European Higher Education Area, the formation of which takes place in three levels. First of all, it is cooperation between universities; the second direction is interstate cooperation, personified by the Bologna Process; the third is a supranational process that takes place at the level and within the

European Union.

Internationalization at home is a new approach to internationalization, not physical, but virtual mobility and digital partnership. After all, bold ideas and innovative solutions can be developed and implemented by joining online conferences of world leaders and online learning, taking into account international perspectives.

Thus, new trends in higher education are currently being observed:

- the COVID-19 pandemic is a global challenge that can only be overcome by working together at all levels;
- new learning model "Education 4.0" (rethinking education at all stages of human learning);
- hybrid learning (blended learning that combines traditional (face-to-face), online (computer mediated instruction) and independent learning);
- E-internationalization and mixed, virtual mobility;
- digital collaboration and virtual partnership [3].

These new developments illustrate that it is necessary to stay alert to unexpected twists and turns along the road to internationalization and more specifically student mobility. Nothing unfolds entirely as expected. As student mobility evolves, it is important to monitor intended and unintended results so that benefits to individuals, institutions, nations and society outweigh the risks, both now and in the future. Thus, the modern student must be ready to compete in today's labour market, be flexible and quick to make decisions, navigate and respond to new challenges. In order to acquire new skills and gain foreign experience, young people must be active and strive for self-improvement and development.

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THE FORMATION OF SOFT SKILLS BY IMPLEMENTING THE "CASE OF SUCCESS" IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Modern education is personality-oriented. The course of higher education toward European integration requires a change in approaches to the educational process. The focus shifts from the direct acquisition of knowledge in the direction of mastering "soft" skills, in which the role of the teacher is also new. Nowadays his or her main function is to supervise the teaching. He or she becomes a tutor, a facilitator, capable of developing and implementing modern innovative technologies. According to the practice, the use of innovative methods in Ukrainian HEI is a prerequisite for the training of highly knowledgeable specialists [1].

More self-sufficiency and creative independence are given to the student. This is a great responsibility because today's society is very dynamic, and changes are taking place every year. Our society requires highly specialized professionals with the entire set of "soft" and "hard" skills, where the priority remains the language, the ability to respond quickly to challenges, teamwork, communication, digital literacy, time-building, leadership riches, and, as a result, high productivity [2].

Therefore, an adequate self-evaluation of capabilities and ways to improve each participant in the educational process will lead to the formation of their competence and the development of self-determination. A tool for self-evaluation of such activities is, in our opinion, the “Case of Success”. Its main senses are to

enable the student to independently generate their own set of "soft" and "hard" skills, which we will tentatively call "Case of Success". In other words, the weakest achievement of the student – is a cumulative system of success for the entire institution. And the process of presenting this progress forms a positive image of the higher education institution as a whole.

The analysis of the "Case of Success" will provide an opportunity to see the general dynamics of development from an individual student to the entire institution, to control the zones of progress and difficulties of all participants, and so on. The innovation will form the self-monitoring and self-evaluation skills; the ability to plan and organize your own activities; set your goals; assess the level of own knowledge, skills, etc. Efficient implementation of the Success Case will facilitate the development of professional competence, and increase the motivation and activity of all participants in the educational process.

The result of the "Case of Success" is the demonstration of one's own successes: increasing the quality of knowledge and skills, acquiring a wide range of professional competencies that are demanded in the labor market, as well as engendering an atmosphere of creativity. The teacher prepares a well-trained, success-oriented student who enjoys working and is able to set goals, and clearly defines results. The HR professionals agree that social or soft skills are the key advantages of the future. Later even in theoretical disciplines the more successful will be the one who is able to socialize and comprehend the teamwork. And he or she will likely succeed in his or her career [3].

Thus, we can assert that "Case of Success" as an innovative learning technology is an intensive method that produces a "creative and innovative approach to the understanding of the professional activity, develop self-sufficient thinking, the ability to make effective decisions in a particular professional situation"[1].

In conclusion, the implementation of Case of Success in universities will promote the development of successes for all participants of the educational process, which will impact the motivation of students' progress, rating, and prestige of the educational institution among the applicants.

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THE IMAGE OF MODERN STUDENT'S IDENTITY

Education has been the identifier of a person for centuries. However, right now it is more accessible than ever. There are a few features which distinguish previous students from the modern ones. So, it is necessary to talk about the specific image of the student, because only then will we have at least a rough idea of what the meaning lies in this concept. From the etymology of the Latin word "studiosus" or "studens" it becomes clear that the student is the one who learns (from the Latin studeo - to work hard, read). That is, the first sign of a student is diligence in learning [1].

The second sign of a student, which distinguishes him from other people engaged in work, is independence (freedom) and corporatism (community of

teachers and students in the service of one strategic object). Students are free to choose the field of their space of educational and scientific creativity. Our government provides the universities with a diversity of possible student activities: as an example, based on our National Aviation University, there is a Common European Educational Space which contributes to the development of academic mobility of both students and teaching staff. Such a department promotes the characteristic feature of all modern students – internationalization. Students now do not sit still but are trying to expand the boundaries of their purview, trying new and unknown things for themselves. That's why academic mobility plays an essential role in education. This enables professional self-realization, provides for parallel education, updating the content of education, freedom to choose an individual program, strengthening the creative and independent component of learning, democracy in the teacher-student relationship, transparency of entrance exams, improving the quality of labour resources, language skills, integration skills in the cultural space of other countries [2].

Furthermore, we are witnessing the new trends in higher education due to the COVID-19 pandemic is internationalization at home. Internationalization at home is the purposeful integration of the international and intercultural dimensions into the formal and informal curriculum for all students within the internal space [3]. The essence of this approach lies in virtual mobility and digital partnerships, not the physical presence of students. The latest ideas and bold decisions can be developed and implemented by participating in online lectures of world-famous leaders, and you can learn something new at an online seminar under the auspices of a skilled figure. As follows, we can highlight the following trends in higher education: hybrid learning (mixed learning that combines traditional (face-to-face), online (computer learning) and self-learning); virtual partnership and virtual mobility. These trends demonstrate that the modern student must be ready to compete in today's labour market, be flexible and quick to make decisions, navigate and respond to new challenges.

As a result, the student's identity develops drastically in parallel with the historical time, and students in the XIX-XX differ a lot. Therefore, the impact of advanced technologies and modern developments could be easily estimated. Right

now youth has reached the pinnacle in the process of possession of knowledge and, most important, we acknowledge how we should implement all of this diversity of data. That's why we are more self-aware and creative in comparison to the previous descents. We are not within the boundaries owing to internalization, international student exchanges and access to any source of information in the world.

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THE ROLE OF A FOREING LANGUAGE IN THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF A SPECIALIST IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

A person who works out in international economic relations is a very important specialist for the country's economic development, as well as a representative of his country in the international area. Such a person should know several foreign languages at a high level. Foreign language – an integral part of a

professional activities of people in high state position.

Nowadays, the world has a lot of opportunities. Due to the rapid economic and technological development of countries, highly qualified workers are very important. Particularly valuable are specialists who have knowledge of foreign languages, as well as international diplomas. The formation of communicative competence implies the mastery of foreign-speaking communication in the unity of its functions: informative, regulative, emotionally-evaluative and ethical. A technology “Learning while discussing” is an important way to motivate and encourage cognitive activities in the process of discussion. Students learn to defend their points of view, to formulate their principles and respect others. The result of the debate may be either coming to a consensus or remaining unconvinced [1].

Language displays the values of peoples. The quality of mutual understanding depends on many factors on both sides, like the level of language proficiency, the degree of intercultural competences and of cultural understanding, and the level of stress when communicating. People can calmly express themselves without any restrictions due to knowledge of foreign languages. Distant education is an effective way to deliver educational services and information when there is a problem with financing and the development of academic mobility [2]. With digital era taking over, it’s important to include digital and online tools into the learning process. Students rely on smart devices and internet more than on conventional learning methods. Keeping up with this trend is what allows the teacher to better understand students and their need. Additionally, these tools make the learning process more interactive and allow easier flow of information, which makes the teacher’s job much easier [3].

It is important, that each specialist in international economic relations is obliged to know several foreign languages, because in order to develop economic relations between your country with others countries, deciding important issues related to the development of the county, it is necessary to understand representatives of other countries. After all, professionally owning the language, it will be easier to agree with other people in the account of any important issues.

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THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE AND LANGUAGE

The modern world is changing rapidly. People, culture and attitudes are changing around the world. Humans are becoming more and more appreciative of international communication and are beginning to respect and study other cultures and traditions. A multicultural society values diversity and encourages creative dialogue between different cultures. It not only respects the rights of its members to their culture, increases the range of their choices. Intercultural dialogue is one of the crucial elements of this interaction, and when fully implemented, it can be an effective factor in achieving this goal. By the way, international organizations (European Commission, EU, OSCE) care about the effectiveness of intercultural dialogue in building a system of tolerant relations in polyethnic societies.

Therefore, the aim of this work is to determine the importance of intercultural dialogue and language in the modern world and to understand the impact on our lives.

“Intercultural dialogue is an open and respectful exchange of views between individuals and groups belonging to different cultures that leads to a deeper understanding of the other’s global perception” [2]. According to the Council of Europe, we can distinguish six factors that make intercultural dialogue meaningful:

- to show the equal dignity to all participants;
- to voluntary engage in dialogue;
- to have a mindset (being open, curious and committed), and to have no desire to “win” the dialogue;
- to be ready to look at both cultural similarities and differences;
- to have a minimum degree of knowledge about the distinguishing features of one’s own and the “other” culture;
- to be able to find a common language for understanding and respecting cultural differences.

In other words, a dialogue is about exposing both sides of arguments and promoting reflection on the topics at hand.

Every year on May 21, we celebrate World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development to promote dialogue and diversity. Each individual cultural and historical epoch left its legacy in the cultural sphere for the next generation. Entering the 21st century, the diversity of different cultures gives rise to a single civilization with common problems and core values. There is much in common between people from different cultures.

Equitable exchange and dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, based on mutual understanding and respect and the equal dignity of all cultures is the essential prerequisite for constructing social cohesion, reconciliation among peoples and peace among nations [1].

However, there are many different things. We all know that people spend their leisure time in different ways, talk, raise children, joke, appreciate what is happening around, love nature. It is this single civilization that exists in a multinational and multicultural world, where cultures of different countries coexist and harmoniously interact, which is why intercultural dialogue and language emerged.

Intercultural dialogue, the oldest and most basic mode of democratic

conversation, is an antidote to rejection and violence. In a general sense, the objective of intercultural dialogue is to learn to live together peacefully and constructively in a multicultural world and to develop a sense of community and belonging [2]. A well-known screenwriter Robert Alan Aurthur said: “Cultural differences should not separate us from each other, but rather cultural diversity brings a collective strength that can benefit all of humanity." "Intercultural dialogue is the best guarantee of a more peaceful, just and sustainable world” [4].

The biggest issue of building intercultural dialogue include : building intercultural competence and promoting interfaith dialogue and reconciling conflicting memories. Intercultural dialogue requires intercultural competence - the ability to interact congruously and correctly with people who are linguistically and culturally different. Interreligious dialogue is an important aspect of international understanding and, consequently, of conflict resolution. Intercultural dialogue is a set of different connections between cultures, through which the values of one culture become the property of another, and language in this duo is a key element. Because language is closely linked to a person`s originality and comprehensive, positioning oneself as a person and a nation as something integral and unbreakable, this is how it affects the interaction and perception of people of different cultures.
How does intercultural dialogue take place and where does it follow?

- Communication of people of different religious denominations
- An American and an African talk to each other about their preferences
- Gathering politicians from all countries to discuss and discuss a common or country-specific problem.
- Also one of the most common examples of intercultural dialogue is the conclusion of interethnic marriages

The key of intercultural dialogue is language as it is not only a means of communication, but also a tool for thinking and understanding the world. Interrelating exchange of experience, culture, language and even religion has become crucial and essential aspect.

What are the goals of international dialogue? Intercultural dialogue involves the exchange of plans and divergence in order to develop an apperception of different points of view and practices. UNESCO concludes that intercultural

understanding serves social cohesion and creates an environment conducive to sustainable development. It must be said that intercultural dialogue is an open and appreciative communication of views between individuals and groups which belong to different cultures, also leads to an insightful understanding of the global perception of others.

When studying our culture, we must not forget the cultures of other peoples, because the study of other cultural traditions or cultures in general is an invaluable gift to humanity, so we should be proud to be able to communicate with people through international dialogue and language. "As we are not alone, we need to move in society" [3]. This requires the exchange of information, opinions and ideas. This is called dialogue, through which we express our worldview, inform others about our existence and participate in various areas of work and communication.

Therefore, the goal of intercultural communication is to avoid separating a person from society, realizing our ambitions to achieve goals, educating people, and so on.

Thus, the real goal of intercultural dialogue and language is to support international peace and security, to settle disputes by peaceable sense in an atmosphere of freedom, trust, equality and, of course, with respect for the culture of other peoples.

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LANGUAGE AND INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

In the modern world in the conditions of intensive development of international contacts there is a necessity of effective interaction with representatives of various linguistic and cultural communities in various spheres. This is what sets us up to develop our abilities, participate in intercultural dialogue and requires a rethinking of traditions and the search for new theoretical foundations. That is why the issue of intercultural dialogue becomes especially relevant.

This makes the role and responsibility of each party obvious intercultural dialogue [2]. Authorities must:

1) to provide the legislative basis for the functioning of the dialogue;

2) to form a policy in the field of ethnocultural development, which would meet the requests of representatives different cultures;

3) ensure equal access for dialogue participants not only to cultural heritage and cultural heritage, but also to social benefits;

4) propose such a system of regulation of relations between people from different ethnic groups and bearers of different cultural traditions, which would not allow the emergence of such phenomena as arrogance, hostility, enmity, xenophobia - phenomena that can be an aggregator of conflict situations;

5) have levers and means of overcoming conflict situations;

6) to ensure an increase in the level of political culture, which is especially necessary in decision-making, if not direct actors of dialogue, then those to whom these actors, say, electing their representatives to power bodies) are trusted to manage, including intercultural dialogue [4, p.27].

As for the actors of intercultural dialogue, their role is defined such factors:

1) desire and willingness to enter into dialogue and lead it;

2) the level of awareness of the importance of conflict-free coexistence of

different peoples and bearers of different cultural traditions);

3) the level of awareness of other peoples and cultures;

4) the level of cultural competence. These factors are related to the qualitative characteristics of actors who enter or potentially enter into intercultural dialogue, and therefore can acquire them. This, in turn, can be facilitated by top-level skill management through the realization of one's role and tasks in intercultural dialogue [3].

In the current conditions of intensive international contacts, a foreign language is becoming an important means of generalizing knowledge of reality and intercultural communication, and therefore several conclusions can be drawn:

1) in today's conditions, as never before, intercultural dialogue is relevant to the theory and practice of everyday life of all countries, especially multiethnic, multicultural;

2) since the phenomenon of "intercultural dialogue" is extremely complex (especially in its implementation), its study should be carried out comprehensively, using the methods of many socio-humanitarian sciences [1];

3) success in achieving the goal of intercultural dialogue, which is to promote the integrative type of ethno-national and ethno-social development of polyethnic countries, can be ensured by the joint efforts of its organizers and actors at all levels - local, regional, national (within one country), regional, say, within Europe, on the continental and intercontinental;

4) intercultural dialogue should be based on such fundamental principles as respect for human rights, democracy building, observance of the spirit and letter of the law, equality (ethnic, racial, gender), dignity, mutual respect and mutual partnership.

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IMPROVING CULTURAL AWARENESS: STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

In today's global world, more and more people not only want to study in different educational institutions, but also get the opportunity to do so. After all, we all strive to succeed in life: to work well, to be able to travel around the world and to be financially protected in general, and the education is one of the major tools to get it. Education abroad at the same time captures and frightens those wishing to immerse themselves in an environment of new knowledge, which is understandable. The most important thing about taking part in studying abroad and participating in exchange programs is that you will experience a completely new way of life. Studying abroad will allow you to experience different cultures and perspectives, including new traditions and customs and meeting new people. Fully embracing this new culture is a chance to step out of your comfort zone and experience unfamiliar situations [1]. The list of the advantages is endless. Why study abroad is much better and more productive than in your own country?

The advantages of studying overseas are level of schooling and opportunities in the future. Various educational institutions, from schools located abroad, provide progressive and effective learning services. People who study abroad have

the opportunity to study in a unique, interesting program that will allow them to get a good job in the future. Each state takes care of the development of all industries and needs skilled workers. That is why advanced countries are doing everything to improve education, including student exchange programs. This attracts millions of people who want to get an international education, because they understand that in the future, they will have excellent career prospects.

Therefore education is the most important step in the development of any country and everyone must develop it as much as they can. But the key to successful education around the world and improvement is a student exchange program. Shortly, student exchange programs are the connection between students around the world, using which people get an opportunity to try out different experiences and methods of schooling.

It can be hard to choose just one country where you want to study abroad – but you don't have to. *The University of Nicosia Global Semesters* program will bring you to nine countries over the course of one semester. You will get to visit places that you're learning about in your classes, with some examples being Belgium's parliament, Mozart's house, and the Van Gogh Museum. *The School for Field Studies' Rainforest to Reef* program is for the environmentally-minded. The interdisciplinary curriculum delves into environmental, social, and economic issues in Australia, through lectures and field exercises. You will get to visit different ecosystems and see incredible wildlife and scenery [2]. The most essential thing of the first program is a trip after learning some information about one or another country. It sounds pretty innovatively and unique. The second program is interesting too, because by participating in it, you might see all the animals and plants on your own. Namely, you learn different ecosystems and then you have an opportunity to see the conditions, where they exist, get experience of touching different things. What is more, all the programs will be improved and people will be able to get more and more by seeing all the things in real life and for free.

Other reasons you might consider studying abroad is for the chance to experience different styles of education. Studying abroad also grants you the opportunity to completely immerse yourself in a new language, and there is no better way to learn than to dive right in [3].

It can be seen that student exchange programs are a great opportunity to broaden your horizons. It is a unique and rewarding experience. It helps you become independent, get ready to achieve your goals and be successful in your career.

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INNOVATIVE TEACHING: INNOVATIONS IN MODERN EDUCATION

The words "innovation" and "learning" are synonymous with human nature and inclination. Both of these words are perfectly interdependent. While the emphasis on innovation may not be greater, it is a well-established fact that innovation is driven by learning. The basis for training creative leaders of the future begins with innovative learning.

We can say that there are now many different ways of learning, from traditional to more creative and innovative methods.

Let's look at some innovative methods:

1. Computational Thinking

Computational thinking is a powerful approach to thinking and problem solving. It involves breaking large problems down into smaller ones, recognizing how these relate to problems that have been solved in the past , setting aside unimportant details , identifying and developing the steps that will be necessary to reach a solution (algorithms) and refining these steps (debugging) [3].

2. Self-reflection

This method is very effective for teachers to look at their teaching methods and find out how students react to it. You can also use this technique to analyze and evaluate your own teaching practice, focusing more on what works [2].

3. Create a comfortable learning environment

For teaching to develop, the classroom space should give students the opportunity to both work alone and interact with their peers and provide special areas of cooperation. Unfortunately, most classrooms are still overcrowded. I think that the learning space should be free and provide flexibility for one-on-one learning, collaboration, non-standard thinking and group discussions [1].

Technology innovations, such as the shared resources offered by Google and Microsoft. The influx of virtual learning caused by COVID-19 has greatly increased the level of interaction between teachers through the use of Zoom and Google Meet, as well as professional learning networks through various social networking platforms such as Facebook and Twitter. Today, teachers have a whole world of knowledge and connections at hand [2].

Thus, it can be concluded that innovative teaching methods are of great importance to students who have the tools to succeed in an ever-changing global society. By integrating a variety of innovations into technology, consider the potential benefits and challenges of developing innovations into successful teaching and learning practices.

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THE ROLE OF LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN MODERN REALITY. HOW WILL THE LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE IMPROVE OUR LIVES IN THE FUTURE?

When starting to do something new, we must clearly understand why we need to do it, whether it will be useful to us in the coming times. I realized that learning new languages will help me in the future, knowledge of the language always opens up new opportunities for new achievements.

There's a popular Chinese proverb that says: “The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago. The second best time is now” [3]. This statement also applies to language learning, because now is the best time to learn a foreign language. Today we have many opportunities for this and it is much easier to learn the language than before. For example, knowledge of English is always useful because with English you will be able to perceive more information than others will, with English you can achieve more than others do. English allows you to communicate with interesting people, with good reason English is called the language of communication. English helps in the perception of world culture. With knowledge of English, you will always be aware of all world events. It is possible to imagine how much more opportunities open up when you know other languages in addition. In the words of Frank Smith: "One language sets you in a corridor for life. Two languages open every door along the way" [2].

The borders of the world are now more open than ever. Many young people are looking for opportunities to go to study or do an internship in another country. The phenomenon of relocation of graduates of Ukrainian schools to study in EU countries, especially Poland, has become more widespread in recent years. There are no official statistics, but it is estimated that the number of Ukrainian students in the EU is between 60,000 and 70,000, and in Poland more than 30,000. It is happening because education abroad is considered more qualitative and more efficient. You can go to study abroad and then bring knowledge and experience to your home country. Applying the acquired knowledge will help the development of our country.

Working abroad can also be a motivation to learn a language. With the opening of new international companies, languages such as German, Chinese and French are also gaining popularity. There are no exact data on how many Ukrainians work abroad. In 2021, according to the Institute of Demography and Social Research, the number of migrant workers is 2.5-3 million [1]. All because of higher wages and greater prospects.

We did a small survey among my acquaintances of all ages. We asked if they see the point in learning foreign languages, and if so, what is their purpose? Four of ten respondents, said they saw the point in learning foreign languages because of the opportunity to study abroad, as they believed that better knowledge could be gained there. The two answered that they would like to work abroad, as they believe that it is prestigious and because of the higher salary. Other respondents believe that knowledge of languages will help them during the trip. Knowledge of the language will help to order or buy food, get to the hotel, buy tickets and help find new people from around the world. All this can really make your trip unforgettable. They also believe that learning languages expands our consciousness, disciplines us, and improves our memory. Because learning languages, you can read all the news from official sources and learn about the news earlier than others, analyzing them, which is really important in today's world.

In conclusion, we can say that learning foreign languages is very important in modern life. Learning foreign languages broadens our horizons, we become more educated. Whatever happens in the world, our knowledge and skills will

always remain with us, this knowledge will always help to cope with any challenges of fate. It can simplify and vary our lives. All that remains is to learn foreign languages and explore many interesting things with this knowledge!

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COMMUNICATION ACROSS CULTURAL DIVIDE

There are many cultures, tribes, nations and languages in the world. Each of us speaks different languages, prays to different gods, and eats different food, but these are obvious differences on the surface that we all can see. Less subtle, subconscious differences that we fail to grasp are often unnoticed. Our background, culture, education and understanding force different people to respond to all aspects of life in very different ways, it can be relationships or business .

Therefore, there is a cultural gap.

The cultural gap can have a significant impact on international operations in global organizations that require communication between people from different cultures. Usually ignoring such cultural differences as social principles and taboos can lead to a communication breakdown in the organization. Sufficiently cultural differences may also reflect the group's attempts to understand the other side's point of view, as differences between groups are assumed to be constant. Such gaps may prevent efforts to achieve consensus among these groups [2, p.110].

This cultural gap exists because the factors and reasons influence on why one culture does not understand the other. First of all, this includes internal causes, ideological differences and the stereotypes that many people follow. The internal causes of cultural differences relate to causes based on innate or personal traits, such as personal ways of thinking, internal mental structure or habits that influence how a person acts. Also, rules, principles and thinking are often introduced from a young age and this helps to shape a person's thinking and his or her way of thinking, which explains how two different cultural groups can perceive the same things differently. The idea of another culture can be usually supported by mass media or old stereotypes. As a result of using the scheme to simplify the world when we look at it, we rely on a set of established stereotypes available in our own culture to define and review the external group. In this way, the risk of stereotypes is that they are inaccurate and blind us to a certain key understanding of a certain class of people, and since stereotypes tend to remain even with new information, the problem of cultural gap can be continued. Cultural gap can also be caused by external influences that shape the perception of people from other cultures [1, p. 132-137].

But this cultural gap is not so terrible if you know the steps that will help to communicate effectively with different cultures. First of all, find common interests, because what seems obvious to you is likely to have a different reason or motivation. The second step is to respect other people's values. Be especially sensitive to the areas of religion, racial equality, moral conduct, confidentiality, justice and fair play. It is important to understand that we react differently to our environment, its teachings, and our beliefs. The third step is to show empathy.

Communication is your main part of the conversation. Some personalities find it easy to confront conflict, while others are more concerned with maintaining peace and unity [3].

Be friendly and appreciate the different and unique people's opinions they give to certain actions, methods or phrases. The fourth step is to treat it with understanding. Unless you live and work in another country, you probably don't understand anything about its culture. Living in a foreign country will fundamentally change your attitude, your thinking and many of your future decisions. This process tends to impart healthier cultural knowledge that helps in relaxation, without condemning these differences. And the most important fifth step is to be patient. You may or may not want to adopt a cultural philosophy or belief, but for effective communication, you have to understand its point of view [1, p. 132-137].

In conclusion, intercultural communication is important enough in the 21st century, but for an effective and successful outcome, it is necessary to narrow the cultural gap.

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LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

Translation is the process of converting the original or "source" text into text in another language. In order to translate a text you need to know at least two languages: the one from which you translate, and the one into which you translate the text. You need to know a lot of words to translate texts. A more melodious text when it is filled with synonyms, epithets or just adjectives. In order to translate professionally, you need to have your own style, otherwise the translation will not have any rhythm and its "highlight".

A professionally translated text is one that seems to be original when read. Linguists have to learn a lot of words, phrases, idioms. They have to study all tenses of verbs and all forms of changing words, all exceptions and where without punctuation sections.

The task of translation is to accurately convey the content of the text from one language to another. There are two types of translation: written and oral. Interpretation is consecutive, i.e. after listening, and simultaneous, i.e. translation takes place in parallel with the receipt of the oral message. There are literal and adequate translations according to the method. Consider in more detail. A literal translation is one that translates each word of the text separately, without missing a single word. This type of translation preserves the exact order of words and all grammatical constructions that are not inherent in the language you are translating. Adequate translation is the one which translates a sentence grammatically correctly. That is, so that the grammatical constructions and word order correspond to the rules of the language you are translating.

There are also different translations by volume: full translation, abstract and annotation. A complete translation is one that conveys the full semantic content of the text without any abbreviations. Such a translation is usually used for artistic, scientific and journalistic work. Headings and subheadings should not be omitted

in this type of translation. The full translation of the text is carried out in the following sequence:

1) reading the whole text to understand the content;

2) divide the text into parts and translate them;

3) editing the text, i.e. remove repetition of words, use unambiguous terms, review punctuation [2].

Abstract translation has the purpose of translating scientific, economic, legal, medical, sociopolitical documents. In order for the translation to be accurate, you must first read the sentences carefully, and identify those sentences and paragraphs that convey the meaning of the text. Then you can circle, for example, in pencil those pieces of text that will be translated. The next stage is the translation of the text with structural and stylistic, lexical and grammatical features. And the last is the competent division of sentences into paragraphs [2].

Annotative translation is the shortest. The task of such a translation is to publish a work of art or a textbook. You do not need to analyze or express your opinion in this translation. An annotative translation consists of about five sentences. There are wider annotative translations. Their size is from seven to ten short sentences [2].

So, in order to translate a text, you need to know a lot of words, phrases, synonyms, word forms, punctuation rules, correct word order and so on. There are oral and written translations, according to the method of translation - literal and adequate and also the translation is complete, abstract and annotative. All these translations are different, have their nuances and can be applied to different texts.

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TECHNOLOGIES THAT HAVE IMPACTED EDUCATION WILL CHANGE IT IN THE FUTURE

In recent years, digital technologies have made a breakthrough in various spheres of life, especially in education. Innovation in this area is more than just innovation, it is ways to solve problems, to improve learning skills for all people. Thanks to technology we have more access to education. Information is available at the click of a mouse.

The purpose of my work is to show how new exciting technologies have revolutionized the way we learn and the opportunities they bring us in the future.

The education industry is a frontrunner in the journey towards digitization. EdTech (Educational Technology) is becoming increasingly popular as a tool to enrich or even partly replace current education systems. Digital applications offering educational tools break down barriers and free the way towards a worldwide increase in educational opportunities and with it an increased chance to find better jobs and live independently. Students who used to be unable to go to school because of a disability, financial lackings, or geographical hindrances can now access an already immensely diverse offering [4].

The advent of the COVID-19 changed the way we learn and teach. This, in turn, led to a demand for online educational platforms.

As we can see, online learning is an important part of progress. It helps to break boundaries and have access to different materials and courses as well as communicate with different people around the world. Technology opens a window into the world of millions of learning resources. Ukraine's European choice and integration into the European educational space, helps to draw on the experience of other countries and implement it [1].

One of the latest trends used in education is Artificial Intelligence (AI). It is of great importance. AI is very helpful as it solves a great number of problems,

such as the system of individual education. This way students can explore lessons at a comfortable speed and at the time when they want. Also, based on the data set, artificial intelligence can help teachers better predict the result of the learning process.

One more innovation that promises to completely change the educational process is meta universe. In fact, it is reality where offline, online, messengers and social networks, VR and AR are closely intertwined, and where people can work, have fun, communicate and create something new. It will unlock endless possibilities to make learning as interactive and develop abstract thinking. Imagine that an educator not only tells the story of ancient Rome, but leads students through the street of life-size city recreated in virtual reality.

In addition, as education becomes more digitized, it can be said that in the future no one will use paper. How to keep it comfortable? Flexible OLED displays may be the answer. It is similar to original paper. These displays will be light, flexible and fantastic thin. They roll up easily and can be stored in a stack. Unlike ordinary paper, these plastic electronic documents are not only durable (they simply cannot be torn), but also interactive. Swipes, taps and tweaks will help to reveal all the conveniences of such paper [2]. In order to satisfy the fast-moving generation, schools will eventually have to abandon traditional cramming methods. Now it is important not to know the arrays of information, but to know where you can get it - and this has its pros and cons. However, there is one way to combine business with pleasure: video games. Some of the best examples are learning sign language and playing the guitar with Microsoft hardware. Students are learning in the process of creating games.

Another technology that brings a lot of benefits in education, especially for data storage, is Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) from blockchain. The system uses a block structure. Each time new data is added, a new block is created. This technology is used in open online courses and e-portfolios to test skills. It also helps students to present their achievements to employers [3].

In general, new technologies are used to develop the education system and to make it easier and more convenient to obtain it. The main purpose of innovation in education in the late 20th - beginning of the 21st century remains

unsubstantiated confirmation of global influential transformations, environmental problems, multicultural trends. Innovation in education are related to general processes in society, global issues, integration of knowledge and form social life [5].

It can be concluded that digital technologies have a great impact on our society. It is a potent tool that has transformed education. Though innovative learning technologies should be implemented enough responsibly, they should be considered as long-term investments in the future. It is also important that innovative education will greatly help future specialists to find a job since the job seeker will have all the important skills. Since many institutions also implement robotic technology and nanotechnology, a potential applicant will always be popular among employers. We are standing on the threshold of an improved world of education and new technologies.

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DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH POLICY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

An urgent task of public administration of modern Ukraine is to further improve the national model of state youth policy based on a thorough and comprehensive analysis of foreign experience.

Solving youth problems is largely the task of the national, regional and local authorities of the Member States of the European Union.

The main normative documents that define the legal framework of the European youth policy and outline measures aimed at solving youth problems are the Treaty on European Union and the Lisbon Strategy. The Treaty on European Union was based on the principles that guide this structure in its activities (principles of freedom, rule of law, respect for human rights, etc.). The Lisbon Strategy has consolidated a renewed and modernized European social model, which includes three main issues: investment in human resources; building an economically and socially strong state; stepping up action to combat unemployment, social exclusion and poverty. States are encouraged to make efforts to improve the skills of young people, combat youth unemployment, provide young people with access to the labor market and all resources, goods and services (social protection, health, education, justice, culture, sports, leisure), help young people with physical and mental disabilities [1, p. 10-11].

The main structures that institutionally ensure the development and implementation of the European Youth Policy of the Council of Europe are the Directorate of Youth and Sport, the tatutory bodies, and the European Youth Centers (EYC). and The European Youth Foundation. Each of these areas has its own sector of responsibility for the implementation of youth work, separately defined tasks, forms and methods of activity.

One of the means of regulating European policy in its specific direction is a document entitled The White Paper "A new Impetus for European Youth".

Youth programs have become an important tool for implementing juvenile policy in the European Union. In the 2000s, the EU Council adopted a number of comprehensive documents aimed at promoting social development and the development of a new generation of Europeans. They were based on the experience of a number of previous programs such as "Youth for Europe", "European Voluntary Service" [2].

The European Union has implemented and funded a number of programs, actions and initiatives aimed at youth exchange. Yes, the Au Pair program, which is a youth exchange to study the language and culture of the host country for 10 to 12 months [3].

One of the main European programs in the field of education and training is the TEMPUS program (Trans-European Mobility Partnership Scheme for University Studies). It is a program of inter-university cooperation and exchange of students and teachers, which aims to contribute to the improvement of higher education systems in partner countries through the most balanced cooperation with partners from European Union member states.

Thus, modern Europe demonstrates a very diverse, unified experience in the formation and implementation of youth policy. The pan-European youth policy is largely the result of fruitful and constructive cooperation between the Council of Europe and the European Union on juvenile affairs. The process of European integration has helped to expand the content of youth programs of the European Union and the Council of Europe, increase their funding, attract new age groups of young people.

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THE LATEST INNOVATIONS IN THE FIELD OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

David Warlick, educator, author and one of the first to introduce and promote technology in education, said, “We need technology in every classroom, and in every student's and teacher’s hand, because it is the pen and paper of our time, and it is the lens through which we experience much of our world” [1]. We completely agree with the author of these words, because in the XXIst century there are total changes that are forcing students to move to a new form of learning, which is formed using the latest technologies. Technology is what moves us forward. Learning from the latest online sites, various student platforms makes youth more advanced in today's life. Technology provides students with easy-to-access information, a fun way to accelerate learning and practice what they learn. It allows students to explore new topics and deepen their understanding of difficult concepts.

In 2020, when all higher education institutions were forced to close due to Covid-19 restrictions, distance learning came to the rescue. In a few days, online learning platforms have become the most popular around the world. There, students could conduct classes online, receive assignments and evaluate. This is the era of e-learning. In two years, programs such as Google Class and Moodle have become a familiar program for students on their gadgets. But technology is improving with every day, and there are now many more powerful programs that can be used to learn and improve even foreign languages.

The technology provides round-the-clock access to educational resources. Lessons can be conducted entirely online using a laptop or mobile device. Blended learning options combine the use of technology anywhere with regular face-to-face lessons in the classroom. In both cases, the technology can be used to adjust the curriculum for each student. Teachers can create lessons based on students' interests and strengths. Another advantage is that students can study at their own pace. Students can watch lesson planning videos when they need to review classroom material to better understand the basics. The data obtained through these online activities allow teachers to see which students have difficulty with certain subjects and to provide additional help and support [2].

Nowadays, there are many technological tools for learning a foreign language. These are both paid and free programs, where you can easily learn everything you need. In my opinion, online sites are the best way, because you choose what you would like to learn, at any free time and how it will be more convenient for you. Today, the most innovative technologies are the following tools in the field of foreign language learning [3]:

– Learn American English Online - All material is divided into levels and highlighted in specific colors for ease of use. Teacher Paul explains grammar in video format.

– Bussu - On this site you can find an English-speaking interlocutor, and in addition to English you can learn 10 more languages. On this resource you can increase your vocabulary and pronounce.

– LinguaLeo - this resource can be used by both adults and children. There is a huge library of video, audio and text materials, thematic courses, personal vocabulary with sound and a special set of exercises: listening, crossword puzzles, word translation. From the development journal you can learn about your real and possible progress in language learning. There are applications for iOS and Android that you can practice at anytime and anywhere.

– TuneintoEnglish - For Music Lovers - In this resource you can learn English through music. Here you can record lyrics to dictate, sing karaoke, find lyrics to practice, and guess the songs on the charts.

– Memrise is an English website. As you learn, you must choose a meme to help memorize words or create your own associative images. Then you need to do exercises to choose the correct answer and perception of the word.

– The Duolingo app offers a nice interface, the ability to earn game currency during the lesson, as well as pronunciation exercises with the function of recognizing the user's language. There are also daily reminders to visualize the success of learning English and the good faith of "attending" lessons. The application is convenient to use to consolidate the acquired knowledge and assess the level of language proficiency.

Modern students born in the era of digital technology and the use of the latest technologies in education will contribute to better learning. Innovation rules the world, so why don't young people take advantage of it? Summarizing all the above, we can conclude that learning is what everyone needs, students in the first place. And learning with the latest innovative technologies is an effective method to learn, study and understand any aspect of a foreign language. The students find it easier and more convenient to unlock their phone and enter an English language program than to turn the pages of books.

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FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF LEGAL TERMINOLOGY ON THE BASIS OF SERIES “HOW TO GET AWAY WITH MURDER”

The work is devoted to the study of the translation of legal vocabulary based on the series "How to get away with murder". The investigation discusses the specifics of legal discourse, as well as the main characteristics of the English and Ukrainian legal languages, their comparison based on the analysis of the legal vocabulary in the series.

The relevance of the study lies in the fact that, firstly, the elements of the legal language are found in the texts of contracts, instructions, certificates and other general texts that translators have to deal with in their professional activities. Secondly, this topic, like many others, is indispensable at the present time. The force of law is effective throughout the world, although with differences inherent in each state. It is law that helps us resolve conflicts and establish order. With the development of international relations, the importance of this topic has increased significantly. The number of transactions, contracts and other documents signed with foreign partners has also increased. All of them require legal confirmation. Despite the frequency of use, legal terminology is still a rather complex area and requires further research.

The novelty of this work lies in the fact that the analysis of legal terminology takes place in the plane of the series on the legal theme "How to get away with murder". This is a 2014 American TV series. The main character, Annalise Keating, teaches at Middleton University and runs her law firm. In an educational institution, Annalise teaches the subject "Criminal Law", which she intriguingly calls "How to Get Away with Murder." Professor Keating teaches future lawyers with real examples. Throughout each episode, the focus is on one big case that Annalise investigates with the help of students. In addition, in each episode you can see the professionalism of Annalise Keating, with the methods she handles the case, defends the defendant and teaches her students.

This series is not only entertaining, but also instructive. Much can be learned in the field of jurisprudence not only by lawyers, but also by linguists studying this subject. That is why we chose this series.

The objectives of the study are:

1. Analysis of the professional vocabulary of judges
2. Use of legal terminology by lawyers during the court hearing
3. Detailed analysis of criminal implementations and methods of defense of lawyers in the series
4. Comparative analysis of judicial systems in Ukraine, Great Britain and the USA
5. Comparative analysis of the use of English and Ukrainian legal terminology by judges during the hearing
6. Comparative analysis of English and Ukrainian professional vocabulary of lawyers

The theoretical significance is conditional on the theoretical substantiation of the specifics of the use of the legal language in courtrooms, in the conduct of criminal cases and teaching students, as well as a comparative analysis of English and Ukrainian legal terminology.

The practical value of the study lies in the fact that its results can be used in practical classes in legal translation, in the translation of specialized texts containing legal language in philological and law faculties in higher educational institutions.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, PROSPECTS AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

International programs are becoming very popular in the scientific world. Since 2015, many Ukrainians have started studying on the basis of the 9th grade in Poland. Even then, many of them wanted to become foreign students. Later, more and more young people became interested in foreign student exchange programs.

International education is in demand because everyone dreams of going abroad, and to study there. The foreign language is an important attribute in world education. Thanks to a good language base, there are more opportunities to enter a prestigious university and get an excellent education. Exchange programs give students a real chance to develop in different directions. The programs of studies in universities are abroad worked out [1]. Thus, you do not simply get knowledge, but they also master profession. For example, Canada first of all prepares specialists for the country, for this reason the popularity of training in colleges higher than in universities. In fact, for a short period of time, you obtain a profession and even get experience in Canada.

2020 was a year of great change, which certainly affected learning abroad. However, this situation gave new challenges and opportunities for more people. Due to the different programs every Ukrainian has the opportunity to develop globally. It touches, for example, the independent decision of domestic problems, language barrier and overcoming these obstacles you become more mature and truly understand the aims.

The latest technologies give an even greater chance to learn and develop. In particular, programs such as: Global UGRAD, "Study group" and others have become even more interesting for young people to study abroad online [2]. Definitely, it is great to work with foreign teachers online. Such programs include the international educational and cultural exchange program supporting talented

international students, as well as providing opportunities for future leaders to study in the United States, to deepen their knowledge and study the culture and traditions of the United States.

The program for students of higher education institutions (Global UGRAD) is jointly implemented by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the US Department of State, the US Embassy in Ukraine and World Learning.

Due to the internationalization of the educational process in various fields, students have enough opportunities and prospects to study in their chosen specialty. In particular, thanks to this process you can meet new people and discover new countries.

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INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE IN EDUCATION

A feature of the intercultural approach is the provision on the interdependence of peoples and nations of the European continent and humanity in general. The purpose of learning a foreign language is the formation of communicative skills and abilities, focusing on life in society. A well-known novelty in the study of intercultural communication as a dialogue of cultures was the warning of the eminent scientist W. Bibler [1], who emphasized the fact that understanding primitive dialogue as a kind of dialogue is irrelevant to the concept of cultural dialogue. In "Dialogue of Cultures" we are talking about the dialogic

nature of truth itself, that understanding another person involves mutual understanding of "I - you" as an ontological of different individuals who have - actual or potential - different cultures, logics of thinking, different meanings of truth, beauty, good… Dialogue understood in the idea of culture is not a dialogue of different points of view or ideas, it is always a dialogue of different cultures».

Scientist P.V. Sysoyev [2] emphasizes that with the current popularity of multicultural education, a very large number of textbooks and publications are attributed to multiculturalism, which is not really there, and therefore it is very important to be able to distinguish what cannot be multicultural education. The researcher identifies five features that may not be inherent in the teaching of intercultural communication: 1) when students are acquainted exclusively with the culture of a foreign language, especially with a particular social group; 2) when traditionally unrepresented groups (American Indians, Australian Aborigines, Maori) are shown outside the context of the surrounding culture; 3) when students form a negative attitude towards any of the cultural groups of the country of a foreign or native language; 4) when multicultural education is allegedly included in one separate textbook or manual; 5) as well as when students do not form an active life position and do not develop their critical thinking. According to the above conditions, "Foreign language as a subject becomes a tool for multicultural development of the individual."

P.V. Sysoyev also provides some recommendations for effective intercultural dialogue, which helps to achieve a full and equal intercultural dialogue: "see not only differences but similarities in their culture and the culture of the people whose language is studied; multicultural world; to form an active position in life against cultural inequality, cultural discrimination and cultural vandalism that thrive in today's multicultural world."

The above principles can not only facilitate acquaintance with foreign cultural traditions, but also better understand and comprehend their own cultural heritage, contribute to the "cultural enrichment of students in the context of two cultures", because only differences can see the identity and uniqueness of each cultural and ethnic group. Otherwise, stereotypes can become a significant obstacle to intercultural communication and mutual understanding, and make a stay in

another country unpleasant or even unbearable. Therefore, when developing exercises and tasks that include modeling real communicative situations, special attention should be paid to differences in culture, as well as in the ethical and aesthetic approach to the world around us. When planning and conducting educational problematic communicative situations, it is expedient to adhere to the principles of intercultural dialogue, didactic expediency, dominance of problematic cultural tasks, cultural variability and cultural reflection, so that intercultural communication is in line with mutual understanding and tolerance.

To prevent such difficulties, the author recommends careful study of the culture and way of life of the people whose language is being studied. Overcoming negative stereotypes, therefore, is becoming more urgent every year, when the needs for interethnic relations and communication are growing rapidly, and persistent stereotypes hinder the mutual understanding of different ethnic communities. Linguo-socio-psychological and cultural knowledge of a foreign language society, which create a broad context of intercultural communication, form a perceptual readiness for effective intercultural business communication and, accordingly, for international professional cooperation.

Communicative and behavioral skills, which are determined by the socio-cultural specifics of the foreign society and necessary for successful intercultural business communication, can be most fully formed with the help of educational material - texts that include background knowledge of socio-cultural specifics of the foreign society. Hence, the training of future professionals in business cooperation in a foreign language should be based on a holistic concept that includes an integrated set of language and cognitive knowledge.

In fact, mastering all the above techniques should take place in extracurricular activities, because in the learning process there is not enough time for such cumbersome work as intercultural exchange, organization of intercultural projects and others.

In the process of communicating with representatives of foreign culture, it is almost impossible to avoid generalizations and premature conclusions about their interlocutors from the standpoint of their own culture and mentality. This is primarily due to the psychological ability to consider and evaluate people and their

actions in terms of their own cultural traditions and ethical values. Thus, the perception of the behavior and appearance of the interlocutor is limited by the framework of their own culture.

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LATINISMS AS A SIGNIFICANT PART OF THE ENGLISH LEXICON

Today, English is one of the most widely used languages in the world. Quite melodious, easy to reproduce sounds - English, which combines similar words as in most European countries [1]. Vocabulary, i.e. a set of words of a language, is the

most mobile and fastest growing [2].

About 80% of the articles in any English dictionary are borrowed, mostly from Latin. More than 60% of all English words have Greek or Latin roots. In the dictionary of science and technology, this figure rises to over 90%. About 10% of Latin vocabulary came directly into English without an intermediary (usually French) [3].

It happened during and after the Norman Conquest, from 1066 until the end of the twelfth century that thousands of words from Latin and French came into English. Latin words came from law, medicine, science, literature or Christianity. The books often used words that could not be translated into English. So, the translator often took the Latin word and made it into an English one.

The aim of the work is to investigate adapted and nonadapted Latinisms in English.

To study and compare borrowed words in English, we will consider several examples. First, let's take the adapted ones.

We offer for analysis the section of the article "Human Rights", which defines the interdependence and indivisibility of human rights:

«All human rights are indivisible, whether they are civil and political rights, such as the right to life, equality before the law and freedom of expression; economic, social and cultural rights, such as the rights to work, social security and education, or collective rights, such as the rights to development and self-determination, are indivisible, interrelated and interdependent. The improvement of one right facilitates advancement of the others.» [8].

Here we can see such adaptations as: human (англ.)←humānus (лат.), civil (англ.) ← civīlis (лат.), expression (англ.) ← expression (лат.), education (англ.) ← education (лат.), collective (англ.) ← collēctīvus (лат.), social (англ.) ← socius (лат.), advancement (англ.) ← advenio (лат.) and so on. [8].

Unadapted borrowings are non-assimilated foreign words, more or less widely known in the culture of the recipient language, which retain foreign spelling and pronunciation. In our case, we are dealing with Latinisms, so unadapted Latinisms are words that were borrowed from Latin and have retained their meaning.

Example of unadapted Latinism: «*Previous studies of political recruitment and of personality and politics reveal that while ambition is not a* ***sine qua non*** *of achieving public office….*». In translation it turns out «Попередні дослідження політичного рекрутування, особистості та політики показують, що, хоча амбіції не є обов'язковою умовою для досягнення державної посади …»[5]

«The unprecedented coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has presented a challenge to the UK census offices. As a result of this, in July 2020, the Scottish Government announced that to secure high-quality outputs, Scotland's ***Census*** *will now take place in March 2022*.» [6]. The word "census" was used in this expression, and the translation itself will sound like this «Безпрецедентна пандемія коронавірусу (COVID-19) поставила перед пунктами перепису населення Великобританії виклик».

*«While the pandemic crisis metastasized this past fall, I increasingly found myself trying to conceive of an ASC that would enter 2021****tabula rasa****, preparing to reshape itself for rebirth into a massively changed arts ecosystem and national economy,» McSweeny said in a statement on Facebook».* [8]

Latinisms are used in such areas as geography, economics, politics (communism, socialism, imperialism, liberalism, futurism, impressionism); scientific – technical (radiator, transmission, engine, airplane, hydroplane, frequency, antenna, radius, radio) and legal terminology, medicine (anemia, appendicitis, bronchitis, pediatrics, oncology, aspirin, insulin, antibiotics).

We can say that the English language in general has not suffered from foreign language elements. On the contrary, its vocabulary has undoubtedly been enriched. This was made possible by the fact that she learned many Latin elements and left them original.

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ANALOGUES OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY IN THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

The great role of phraseology in English communication is indisputable. The main sources of replenishment of the phraseological fund of the English language are quite diverse. Despite significant advances in studying difficulties with reproduction of phraseology in translation, this issue still remains poorly understood [3].

The aim of the work is to analyze the intercultural features of similar and different in meaning phraseology.

Analyzing English phraseology to denote the mental qualities of the individual, it is necessary to investigate the linguistic background that underlies the emergence of phraseological units, compare structural and semantic connections and relevant Ukrainian translations, conduct linguistic analysis of the most interesting phraseological units, especially trying to understand. Differences in the ethnocultural backgrounds of the English and Ukrainian phraseological systems create significant problems in the perception and understanding of phraseological units. It is the elucidation of these differences and linguistic peculiarities that creates a sense of language proficiency, because in order to know the language of a certain people, it is first necessary to understand its culture [5, с. 77].

For instance, phraseology that does not have a literal translation.

To be at one's wits' end - дійти до крапки. «I was at my wits' end. I could not find the solution of this problem alone» in translation is «Дійшов до крапки. Я не міг знайти рішення цієї проблеми самостійно» [6].

Break a leg– ні пуху, ні пера. «Well, good luck then. Break a leg!» , means «Ну, тоді удачі. Ні пуху, ні пера!» [2].

Take a rain check (for) – іншим разом, не цього разу. «Come on, Melissa, I'm tired of your rain checks on going to the restaurant, that's my last offer» - «Та годі тобі, Мелісса, я втомився від твоїх обіцянок сходити в ресторан пізніше, пропоную останній раз» [4].

An example of the use of the phraseology *«To be busy as a bee». (букв. «Бути зайнятим як бджола») means «Крутитися як білка в колесі».*

Don't cry for the moon – means not to wish the impossible, but in the context it has a different meaning: «Don't cry for the moon, only fools cry for the moon» " in Ukrainian is used as «Дурні думкою багатіють».

Considering these examples, we can understand that some expressions are literally not worth translating, as their meanings may differ.

Let us take into account those phraseologies that have exactly the same usage and translation as in the Ukrainian language.

«To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth» is to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth. «It was strange to him that someone who had been born with a silver spoon in his mouth could have grown up to become such a decent human being» in translation it means «Для нього було дивно, що хтось, хто народився зі срібною ложкою в роті, міг вирости такою порядною людиною».

«An early bird» is also used in the Ukrainian language «рання пташка».

«The brain of a pigeon» - this phraseology means « курячі мізки».

An example of using the phraseology of «*the game is not worth the candle*» - *«I have tried to reorganize the company, but it hopeless! The game isn't worth the candle»- «Я намагався реорганізувати компанію, але це безнадійно! Гра не варта свічок»* [1].

Taking into account the semantic, grammatical and component aspects, the issues of interlingual equivalence were considered on the basis of examples of phraseology.

It can be concluded that selection and analysis of interlanguage phraseological equivalents and analogues with consideration of imagery, subjective and emotionally expressive connotations, stylistic features and grammatical structures allow to determine the degree of correspondence between the Ukrainian and English languages.

Therefore, the issue of detecting and studying multilingual phraseological equivalents and analogues requires further research.

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INNOVATIVE TOOLS THAT TAKE PART IN THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN EDUCATION

The purpose of educational innovation is to achieve a positive impact on the teaching-learning processes, directing its efforts towards constant improvement and transformation in students, teachers and educational institutions [1].

Today, due to the pandemic it is clear that the world of technology is constantly evolving and making influence on our educational process. The two terms that best describe the state of the modern learning system are growth and expansion. As far as we concerned there some mechanisms of educational innovations linked to technology which create unique tools that directly work on the knowledge acquisition that lasts over time.

1. Artificial intelligence (AI) i.e. this element is increasingly implemented into the applications we use daily, because AI-based algorithms and models allow us to improve the quality of education. Likewise, they are the key to a more personalized learning; to ensure the effectiveness of obtaining knowledge.

2. Hyper Automation of processes i.e. this innovation in educational models allows the learning environment to be adaptable. Moreover, it allows intelligent agents to know and carry out activities previously carried out by humans, by

entering a database that monitors and analyzes the different criteria in real time to generate a strategic educational result.

3. 4G and 5G networks i.e. the network speed and efficiency that is important at this time, since most of the Educational Programs are carried out virtually, so it is necessary thing to improve the networks so that the greatest number of devices have good coverage [2].

4. Virtual reality i.e. it represents one of the most successful technological innovations in recent years. It consists of the visual perception of an environment of real-looking scenes and objects (generated by computer technology) that creates in the user the sensation of being immersed in it. It gives us the opportunity to be able to "experience in the first person" the scenarios that we find in history books, learn the countries and their capitals by traveling to places without leaving the class, understand the functioning of the blood circulation in the human body by making you pass by a red blood cell, etc.

5. E-Learning i.e. includes teaching and learning process that takes place through the Internet, characterized by the physical separation between the teacher and the student, but where communication predominates, through which a continuous didactic interaction. Among the most outstanding advantages of e-learning are the following: space-time barriers disappear, they allow flexible training and the contents are continuously updated and communication is constant [3].

To sum up, I strongly believe that the impact of new technologies has benefited and revolutionized all aspects of human life and we cannot leave education behind, since they are innovative methods that can help us students to use the internet in a more efficient and positive way. Innovations in the educational field are essentials to be able to do things more easily for both students and teachers.

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THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION FOR SPECIALISTS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND LAW

The role of international relations and law as political and legal sciences respectively has been rapidly increasing due to the development of international cooperation between nations during last century. A broad variety of intergovernmental organisations and institutions were established in order to ensure international cooperation, well-being of human beings, peace, security, human rights protection etc. As a result, number of needed specialists in international relations and law has been increasing as well. One of methods of education of specialists in these fields nowadays is international education. Which benefits does it have for a specialist in international relations or international law? In which way does it help to become a high-qualified professional?

First of all, international education makes students to become more familiar with other cultures, legal systems or customs of other nations. As Candidate of Sciences in Academic Legal Education Hedwig van Rossum states in her article "Lawyers, law schools and social change – defining the challenges of academic legal education in the late modernity": "*With regard to culture-awareness, we should make our students aware of differences between cultures and backgrounds by advocating and facilitating studying abroad; including foreign law systems into our curriculum; offering a broad education in which students gain more than just legal knowledge and skills and by encouraging and supporting group work*

between a diversity of students" [1]. Thus, CSc. van Rossum recognises the advantage of studying in groups consisting of students of different origin. When two students of different nationalities study together, they have an opportunity to share their knowledge of domestic legal systems or practices, customs characteristic for their nations, to exchange their experience in the field which they study. Such method of education will make both students ready for cooperation on international level, it will expand their boundaries of understanding of another culture.

Another scientist highlighting the problem of cultural diversity in the field of international relations is a PhD Candidate Katerina Papaioannou. In her article "Cultural diplomacy in international relations" she highlighted a broad category of problems caused mainly owing to the culture differences. One of such modern examples is ever-increasing presence of cultural disagreements between the Muslim and the Western world: "*Several factors contribute to the current cultural tensions between the two worlds. These factors include migration, terrorism, the foreign policy of some Western countries on the Muslim world, the concept of freedom of speech and the press, and the limitations of religious freedom in both worlds. These rivalries have often reached critical levels and have thus highlighted the vulnerability of relations between the two worlds*" [2]. For lawyers or politics being engaged in resolving disputes between two above mentioned worlds knowledge about each other's religion and culture is necessary: without them it would be difficult to find any mutual consensus. And, of course, such knowledge would help to prevent any conflicts and disputes between different nations in future. As Papaioannou states in the same article: "*Some analysts have identified cultural factors as the main source of current and future conflicts. According to Samuel Huntington, the differences between cultures are not only real, but they are also essential. Cultures differ from each other on issues of history, language, culture, tradition and, above all, religion*" [2].

Professor of Law Margaret Y. K. Woo in her article "Reflections on international legal education and exchanges" provides some reasons why international education is useful for lawyers-comparatists: "*International legal education is important not only because we must prepare out students for an*

increasingly global economy and the accompanying disputes that often transcend national borders. International legal exchange is also important in its inherent comparative methodology that can so enhance our teaching of domestic law, substantively and methodologically" [3]. In the conclusion to the article she also wrote: *"This [the understanding of and respect for foreign legal systems] in turn will not only facilitate our ability to work with foreign lawyers or clients, but will also enhance our respect for cultural, gender-based, religious differences at home*" [3]. Comparative lawyers' activity is aimed mainly on comparison of different legal systems and legal orders, so it is quite necessary for specialist of the field to be aware of foreign practices and features. International education is an appropriate way to gain necessary experience and knowledge needed for any specialist in comparative study.

Also I can tell from my personal experience that studying with foreign students definitely makes me more aware of their culture's peculiarities, their domestic legal practices and reasoning. International education helps me to expand my own knowledge in the field of law and politics of other countries, to improve English language skills and to become more familiar with culture of my classmates' nations. As for me, such experience is definitely interesting and useful.

To sum up, international education is especially beneficial for specialists in diplomacy, comparative lawyers or specialists engaged in activity of intergovernmental organisations. With knowledge of peculiarities of other legal systems, customs and practices, it will be definitely better to find a solution for any problem even on the global level, to receive some useful experience or information for searching ways of resolving a problem or dispute, to establish effective cooperation between nations.

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INTERCULTURAL UNIQUE DEVELOPMENT IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE AND LANGUAGE USAGE IN MODERN WORLD

The picture of the world is mainly considered to be a generalized idea of a group of people united by the common information and cultural space, about the world around them, the laws of its functioning, other members of the community and themselves. In today's information society, the implicit ideas of the individual about the world around him are not the combination of the ideas of the group as a whole. In order to develop the more or less stable idea of any part of the socio-psychological reality, the group must carry out constant communication in real time (at the time of the phenomenon).

The rapid pace of changes forces us to face not just a rapid flow, but an increasing number of situations to which previous personal experience does not fit [1, c.44-46]. Terhi Rantanen emphasizes the role of mass media and communications in globalization, defining globalization as "a process in which global economic, political, cultural and social relations are increasingly mediated

in time and space" [2, c.8].

The Internet and the communications revolution have given rise to the new forms of media activity. Robert Hackett and William Carroll argue that "the digitization and convergence of media technologies that have intensified the process of globalization . have created new opportunities for democratization through the media" [3, c.96]. In modern society, where the media play a significant role, the human psyche, the peculiarities of information perception become unbalanced, lose the ability to select and resist information flows. The person himself is motivated to look for additional, necessary, in his opinion, information that simplifies the process of manipulation of the imposed landmarks for the interested political forces.

The specifics of the Internet allowed to organize regular information broadcasting to the more extended audience without precise deployment of special technical infrastructure. The achievement of scientific potential and technological means was the invention of the Internet, which combines the functions of almost all modern media - press, photojournalism, radio, television. The network synthesizes text, sound, video [4, c.9].

The mosaic of the picture of the world of each culture is unique and specific, so there are no identical cultures and societies. Taking into consideration modern conditions, each culture and each ethnic group develops their own ways and form their own pace of entry into global processes while maintaining both general social and specifically local cultural diversity.

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LANGUAGE AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION AS THE CORE LANGUAGE ELEMENTS

The term “language” may refer to spoken and written language (verbal codes) and nonverbal codes (e.g., body movements). Intercultural communication describes any interaction between two or more members of different cultural groups (international, interfaith, interethnic, interracial) [1]. Language and intercultural communication concerns core elements of language (e.g., phonology, pragmatics, semantics, syntactics) and their impact on intercultural communication. In relation to intercultural dialogue, this area of study explores such aspects as the relationship between language, worldview, and communication; the role of language and power in intercultural interactions; and the connections between language, culture and identity.

The role of language in intercultural communication is central to the work of applied linguists and second language teachers, learners, and researchers. The impact of language use, attitudes, identity, and positioning on intercultural relations is relevant for individuals in all domains e.g., health care, communication studies, business, tourism, education abroad, human resources, etc. [2].

Language is a core element in intercultural communication. As language is closely tied to one’s identity, worldview, and positioning, it influences how people from different cultural backgrounds interact and perceive one another. Language and cultural misunderstandings and identity misalignments can hamper

intercultural relations. Language barriers may be mistaken for cultural barriers if one does not have an adequate understanding of linguistic elements and the communication process. To enhance intercultural dialogue, it is vital to have a solid grasp of the linguistic dimension of intercultural communication.

In conclusion, there is a need for interdisciplinary research that investigates the complex connection between language, culture, power, and identity in intercultural dialogue. It is imperative for more scholars to systematically study the role of language in intercultural interactions in various contexts and situations, including online [3].

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THE ROLE OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

Every day, professionals communicate and work with members from other countries. The role of intercultural communication is growing every day. The reasons for this are technology development, globalization, travel, immigration, and job search. In general, employment plays a major role, and it is a good motivation that encourages young people to learn foreign languages and deepen their knowledge of world cultures.

The common definition of "intercultural communication" belongs to J. Allwood, S. Ting-Toomey, and W.B. Gudykunst. The general idea of definitions is that intercultural communication is the interaction of people from different cultural backgrounds [1].

People engaged in the foreign economic activity must be able to adapt quickly and be able to operate successfully in another country. But unprepared people inevitably have problems getting acquainted with a new culture and language in a new country. I would advise people to learn a wonderful discipline. This is "cross-cultural management"; this discipline is the theoretical basis of a set of knowledge and skills that form an international profile of the specialist, to give a comprehensive picture of the possibilities of effective management in organizations with different cultures and in international companies [2].

If you are planning to move to another country, or open a business in another country, then before you arrive you need to get acquainted with the culture of this country. Some scientists compare culture to an iceberg: 80% of an iceberg (culture) is "under water". These are our values, beliefs, feelings, and style of communication. This is something you will be able to learn after living for several years in that country. And the other 20% are "above the water", these are food, clothing, certain physical traits; we can find out about it on the Internet. We must remember that every culture is unique and important. You also need to understand that culture is not:

- "correct" or "incorrect";
- inherited or congenital;
- a sign of individual behavior [3].

Culture is a very important factor to consider when working with foreign partners, for example, the differences between the cultures of the United States and Japan. Americans are more individualistic and Japanese are more group-oriented, there are U.S. Americans who are every bit as group-oriented as any Japanese is, and there are Japanese who are as individualistic as any U.S. American. However, these relatively few people are closer to the fringe of their respective cultures [4].

If we consider communication as a whole, we need to remember that it takes place in verbal and non-verbal forms. Some scholars claim that about 70% of our

communication is nonverbal. Non-verbal communication plays several essential parts in social interaction e.g., of life-dislike, expressing emotions, and supporting speech by elaborating on utterances, providing feedback from listeners, and managing synchronizing. Several studies have found that if people from culture A are trained to use the non-verbal signals of culture B (gaze, distance, etc.), they will be liked more by members of the second culture [5].

One of the most important differences between many cultures, and one of the greatest barriers is language. Most studies have shown that language fluency is a necessary condition for the adjustment of foreign students or employees [5].

In summary, we can understand that intercultural communication is an important factor in human cooperation. For true intercultural communication, we need to study the culture of the country to which this person belongs. In order to understand a certain culture, you need to observe it and live it at least a little. For effective cooperation with foreign partners, we need to study their language and culture.

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SUBTLETIES OF TRANSLATION OF BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE

Nowadays, the business sphere in Ukraine is developing rapidly, so one of the most required types of translation is translation of business correspondence. With the advent of e-mail, the exchange of correspondence between people of different cultures and languages has ceased to be something unattainable. Currently, due to the expansion of public international contacts, internationalization of economic activity, unification of office systems, as well as the creation of new types of information transmission (Internet, Fax, SMS, MMS) have significantly increased the volume of business language and new forms of business communication. The relevance of the research topic is due to the growing role of business communication at the present stage of development of society as a whole. The activity of a business person is impossible to imagine without working with documents. Economists have estimated that some categories of employees spend 30 to 70% of their working time on drafting and working with official

documents [1].

Moreover, business correspondence covers various areas of human activity and is the basis for the existence of such areas of activity as diplomacy, commerce, as well as international economic, scientific and cultural cooperation. The main feature of the language of business correspondence is the accuracy and clarity of the presentation of the material in the almost complete absence of emotional elements. Like other styles of language, this style has a definite communicative aim and its own system of interrelated language and stylistic means.The main aim of this type of communication is to state the terms binding two parties and to reach agreement between two contracting parties. The most general function of the style of official documents predetermines the peculiarities of the style. The most striking feature is a special system of clichés, terms and set expressions by which each substyle can be easily recognized [4, 95]. For example,

We inform you that ...; We want to inform you…; We consider it necessary to inform you that…; We are pleased to inform you that…; We are pleased to announce that…; Unfortunately, we have to inform you that ...; Let me inform you that…; We hereby inform you that …; Thank you for your letter of March 15…; In reply to your request…; Further to our meeting last week…; In order to…;We regret to inform you that…[3, 85].

In the language of official documents, terms and professionalisms are widely used in accordance with the subject and content of official documents. First of all, these are economic, diplomatic and legal terms *(export, contract, business proposal, demand).* Characteristic is also the use of stationery, reproducible lexical and phraseological units, which correspond to frequent situations and common concepts.

Business correspondence contains many abbreviations and names of companies, people on the basis of a certain action or attitude *(manufacturer, supervisor, designer, consumer, etc.);* complex prepositions that express certain standards of content *(due to, with regard to, in connection with)*. Business language is characterized by the use of neologisms, i.e. words and phrases that arose to denote a new object or phenomenon. [2, 45].

It is important to say that translation of business documents is a special type

of translation that requires from the translator not only a perfect knowledge of foreign languages, but also mastery of business style. The translator must be well versed in business terminology, because one incorrectly translated term can lead to a rupture of business relations and misunderstanding of the document. This means that phrases can sometimes carry both semantic and emotional load. The result of further cooperation or negotiations often depends on the accuracy of the transmission of such intonations.

An important point in translation of official business documents is the observance of confidentiality, the customer expects that the information he entrusts to the translator will not fall into the wrong hands.

So, in order to achieve an adequate translation of an official business document, the translator must adhere to such basic requirements as accuracy (all the provisions of the original must be set out in the translation); brevity (all provisions of the original should be summarized and concise); clarity (brevity and conciseness should not distort the understanding of vocabulary); and literacy (the text of the translation must comply with generally accepted norms of literary language, without using the syntactic constructions of the original language).

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INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION AS AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN CULTURES COMMUNICATION

Language is a system of sound and graphic signs that originated at a certain level of human development and is evolving and important for society. Language is the most important means of communication, development and knowledge of the new.

It is impossible to imagine the existence of a nation without language, because it is important. We should not forget that every nation has its own language and culture, so how do we understand each other?

Intercultural dialogue occurs when members of different cultural groups, holding conflict opinions and assumptions, speaking to each other in acknowledgment of those differences. It builds upon the concept of dialogue, which refers to at least two people holding a conversation.

The process of intercultural communication is a special form of activity that includes knowledge of foreign languages, material and spiritual culture of another people, religion, values, moral principles, worldviews.

Politicians and diplomats, especially in Europe, have often used the term intercultural dialogue, assuming that it has the following characteristics:

- increases respect for cultural diversity, human rights, and freedom;
- develops sense of community in multicultural populations;
- promotes tolerance, pluralism, openness, mutual respect;
- improves ways of living together;
- strengthens social cohesion;
- accomplishes democratic governance;
- increases peace and harmony in a multicultural world;
- prevents and/or resolves intergroup conflicts [3].

Intercultural dialogue is promoted both by the Council of Europe and the

European Union through their policies and programs in the field of youth and in other sectors, such as Education, Multilingualism, Culture and Integration.

Promoting intercultural dialogue contributes to the core objective of the Council of Europe, namely preserving and promoting human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

While the Council of Europe has been promoting intercultural dialogue also in view of conflict prevention and reconciliation, the European Union has been primarily focusing on the development of intercultural awareness and understanding of individuals, in view of European citizenship and mobility [2].

During its existence, a culture constantly turns either to its past or to the experience of other cultures. This appeal to other cultures is called intercultural communication. Culture and communication are closely interrelated. By reading, listening, watching, exchanging thoughts and news with acquaintances or strangers, we influence our culture, and this influence becomes possible through some form of communication [1].

As a result, language and intercultural dialogue are important components on the path to understanding between nations, countries, ethnic groups and individuals. In order to conduct a dialogue, one must be aware of the culture, language and peculiarities of communication of the opponent's country.

It should be understood that intercultural dialogue is communication between representatives of different cultures, when one participant discovers the cultural difference of another. It is characterized by the exchange of information, feelings and opinions of different cultures. Such experience can be gained in business, tourism, sports, personal contacts, science and education. Intercultural communication is an adequate mutual understanding of two participants of the communicative act belonging to different national cultures.

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TRANSLATION OF SOME INTERJECTIONS FROM ENGLISH TO UKRAINIAN

In today's increasingly digital information space simplified communication channels play an important role. One of the most underestimated means of conveying the subtleties of human emotions is interjection.

Despite the maximum naturalness and easiness of usage, these language units are characterized by ambiguity and semantic vagueness, which complicate their translation. This means that translating the mission of preserving the cultural and linguistic color of the exclamation is complicated by the need of accurate conveying its emotional component.

The analysis of previous research in this area shows that English interjections are often transmitted by approximate equivalents because of the absence of equivalents in the Ukrainian language. The search for equivalents to the interjections of one language in another is hampered by the diffusion, that is, the probability of misunderstanding the context in which the author used the interjection.

In particular, the translation of interjections with several meanings is problematic. One of them is "well". An analysis of Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women" and its Ukrainian translation shows that in some lines "well" corresponds

to the Ukrainian "ну що":

– *«Well, dearies, how have you got on today?» [4]*

– *«Ну що, дорогенькі мої, як у вас пройшов день?» [3]*

Apart from the cases when the interjection “well” was omitted by the translator of this work, its replacement with the phrase was also noticed:

– «*Well, she drew a picture of Mr. Davis, with a monstrous nose and a hump» [6]*

– *«І от сидимо ми на уроці, а Сьюзі малює карикатуру містера Девіса з жахливим таким великим носом і горбом…*» [5]

The translation of interjections is often complicated by their semantic content. One such interjections is "oh". It has the ability to express different emotions. The Ukrainian translation of Charles Dickens' "David Copperfield" makes it possible to trace how the interjection "oh" changes depending on the mood of the story. In the example below, "oh" corresponds to the Ukrainian long "ox", which allows you to express satisfaction with the situation:

– «Oh, what an agreeable man he is!» [5]

– «Ох, який же він приємний!» [2]

Instead, in the second example, the same interjection is amplified by the words "bless you" and therefore translated as "o":

– «*Oh, bless you!» [5]*

– *«О, Боже мій!» [2]*

Finally, translation problems are caused by some ethnocultural features of interjections. The atypical interjection "aye", which appears in the pages of the novel "Pride & Prejudice" ("Pride & Prejudice") by English writer Jane Austen (Jane Austen), translated by Volodymyr Gorbatko sounds like this:

– *«Aye, so it is» [6]*

– *«Ага, он воно як!» [1]*

"Aye" is an interjection that people in some parts of the UK, particularly in Scotland, use to agree with their interlocutor. In fact, it is identical to the usual "yes". Nevertheless, the translator found another equivalent in the Ukrainian language – the one that is the least formal and the closest in sound.

It can be concluded that the problems caused by the specificity of

interjections can be avoided by understanding the rational and emotional contexts of their use. The semantic ambiguity and tendency of some interjections to express radically different emotions require the translator to be able to absorb the mood of the work while analyzing the situation in question.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH FOR BUSINESS

Learning foreign languages is very important today because it is the key to success in today's world. Knowledge of a foreign language opens for a person a culture of new worlds that were not previously known to humanity. In general, a person who knows languages is a smart person, has a better ability to learn something new, is freer and more confident of communicating with people. Besides learning the mother tongue, learning a foreign language is also something important, especially learning English [3]. English is very important for cooperation with foreign colleagues and in communication with world partners.

English has the status of a worldwide language in the sense that it is developed a special role that is recognized in every country, either as an official language or as a language which is given priority in the country's foreign-language teaching [2]. About one and a half billion people speak English worldwide. And for a billion, this language is not native. These statistics show how vital English is. Nowadays, English is rapidly becoming an important aspect of business.

English is recognized as the most internationally popular language, which makes it the most dominant language in the business world [1]. For example, thirty percent of the world's GDP is accounted for by English-speaking countries. It is also worth noting that English is the official language of important world organizations such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization and many others. The English language plays an important role in business because most meetings are held in English and all the documents are signed in that language. English is a must for business people who want to be able to continue to grow in various fields of the world economy [3]. Many of the world's largest companies favor the use of English for technology and operations. It is obvious that today lots of companies such as Samsung, Honda, Asus, Microsoft and others, require that English be the common corporate language. That helps them to easily enter the

world market and be competitive.

Mastering English is an important criterion if you aspire to pursue a career in a multinational company abroad. According to statistics, foreign employees account for twenty-five percent. The staff who know English help the company to maintain a competitive edge. It can be seen that the corporate world and English are interconnected.

To sum up, we can say that the English language is very popular in the commerce. Many organizations use English as an official language, because most developed countries communicate and understand English, and therefore it is more convenient to take on staff and attract new customers and partners. It is a bridge that unites the whole world. English is needed to support business relationships, negotiations, marketing and sales, and most importantly for the success and popularity of business. Knowledge of the language broadens new horizons and immerses in the culture of the country itself, which means that you can communicate not only about business with partners, but also on various other topics that will help build new relationships and strengthen them.

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THE GOAL OF ACADEMIC MOBILITY

In modern society, education is a global and barrier-free phenomenon. The formation of a single world educational space is due to the convergence of approaches of different countries to the organization of education and through the recognition of educational documents of other countries.

Active international cooperation of Ukrainian universities with foreign universities creates an opportunity for academic mobility of students. The term "academic mobility" is constantly evolving, over time it has a new meaning. If in the early stages of the Bologna Process it was seen as a way to achieve a single European space, today it is increasingly perceived as a means of increasing the competitiveness of European higher education [4].

Academic mobility is an opportunity to study one or more semesters during another period of study at another higher education institution, where specialists in the same specialty are trained, including disciplines (credits) and periods of study. It is an important component of the process of integration of higher education institutions into the international educational space; the period of study of the student in the country of which he or she is not a citizen; departure of a certain number of students to study abroad; an important qualitative feature of the European space, which provides for the exchange of people between higher education institutions and between countries; it is an opportunity to choose the best training options for training a modern specialist [2, 56].

Academic mobility is a dynamic phenomenon, because it is a form of internationalization of education that promotes the integration of the individual into the international education system. It is an important component of the process of integration of higher education institutions into the international educational space [2, 56].

Among the educational programs of the European Educational Area, which

are aimed at intensifying international cooperation and increasing mobility among students, teachers, researchers, programs "Erasmusmundus", "Tempus", "Socrates", "Youth" (YouthProgramme), Jean Monnet Action - Understanding European Integration ”(JeanMonetAction - Understanding European Integration), People program, etc. [1, p. 45-53].

Academic mobility is becoming more and more popular in Ukraine every year. Many students want to get a quality education abroad. Participation in exchange programs is considered prestigious and gives high priority in employment. Advanced training programs, the latest technology, good living conditions, a multicultural environment and a way to explore the world can all be provided by the mobility program. Along with professional knowledge, the student masters the language and communicates with the local community. There is a process of cross-cultural communication - not just learning the language, but the acquisition of language skills in live communication with the people of this country.

Academic mobility increases the student's chances for professional self-realization, improves the quality of labor resources of the national economy. It becomes a response of national education systems to the challenges of the global educational space, fierce competition in the market of educational services [3].

Thus academic mobility is an integral part of continuing education. Mobility provides "advanced" training programs that meet the modern labor market. The academic mobility program provides experience in world educational achievements and increases the chances for professional self-realization abroad.

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INNOVATIVE LEARNING TOOLS IN THE WORLD OF EDUCATION

Modern life is hard to imagine without the use of gadgets and the involvement of new technologies. Computer technology significantly affects the forms and methods of learning, makes the learning process creative, stimulates self-education. Traditional forms of education are gradually supplemented by the latest technologies, aimed at developing appropriate skills and abilities advanced state of science and technology.

First of all, you need to understand what is meant by teaching tools. These include: natural and social environment, equipment, textbooks, books, computers with relevant information support, scientific assistance, electronic reference books, encyclopedias [2]. With the modern intensive development of computers and information technology, the use of electronic teaching tools is an important factor in improving the efficiency of the educational process. Electronic learning tools are tools that are stored on digital or analog media and reproduced on electronic equipment.

Today, instead of traditional paper textbooks electronic textbooks are coming. These textbooks are made in electronic (digital) HTML format, which allows hyperlinks, graphics, speaker language, registration forms, interactive tasks,

multimedia effects; include elements of animation and computer games; provides interactivity, self-learning mode. The global computer network is an effective means of information. Among the technical means of learning, it is worth noting that the use of multimedia projectors to transmit images from the monitor screen is currently popular. Thanks to projectors, presentations can be made public at the same time for a large number of people, which simplifies the process of presenting information and allows you to disseminate information to large audiences. Various programs and sites are also used to create presentations. Among them are: PowerPoint, Canva, Prezi.com, Crello, Piktochart, Haiku Deck and others [1].

Another great way to present educational material in educational processes is an interactive whiteboard, which usually includes 4 components: computer, multimedia projector, related software, a special panel, which, in fact, is a board. The multimedia projector and interactive whiteboard are connected to the computer. The image from the computer monitor is transmitted via the projector to the interactive whiteboard. The surface of the interactive whiteboard is touched with special markers or fingers and transmitted to a computer via cable or infrared. The transmitted pulses are read and interpreted by special software installed on the computer.

In general, over the last few years, educational systems and all spheres of life have changed dramatically under the pressure of the COVID-19 pandemic. Learning processes have become remote and forced to change the ways of presenting information, assessment and communication. At present, we can see that distance learning has become acceptable not only in schools, universities and colleges, but also for providing information in training courses in any field. We can broadcast material and simultaneously communicate with teachers using certain programs, such as: Moodle, Zoom Meetings, Google resources and others [3]; Google classes have been created for remote evaluation and submission of information; corporate mail became popular, for communication within one educational structure, etc.

Thus, technology is gradually evolving and providing us with more and more opportunities for learning, which helps to obtain educational information anytime and anywhere with an Internet connection. The pandemic led to the fact

that educational institutions had to start the distance learning and learn new technologies at an accelerated pace. Currently, distance learning and information provision is a common practice not only in Ukraine but also around the world. The training material can be created both through standard Windows Office programs and with the use of electronic resources. Thanks to the development of technology, borders are being reduced, which allows us to share our own experience and borrow something new for learning processes from colleagues from abroad.

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BARRIERS TO INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND CHINESE

Communication is an integral part of international relations. The opportunity to find common language during negotiations between representatives of different cultures is the key to a successful cooperation. Recently, the sudden shift of world geopolitics to the East has necessitated Europeans to create intercultural dialogue with the world's most populous countries. One of such leaders today is the People's Republic of China (China), for which its own culture, principles, and mentality are

extremely important. And at this time, people who communicate with the Chinese have a so-called «culture shock». It is a feeling experienced by someone when he/she is in a new place, a place that he has never been to before. In other words, without knowledge the peculiarities of the region and China itself, it is difficult to build partnerships and sign agreements. The issue of ethnocultural barriers to business communication between Europeans and Chinese remains relevant today, even with fluency in the language of the world economic leader. Therefore, studying the problem of barriers in intercultural business communication between the West and China will help to overcome them and create a favourable atmosphere for successful cooperation.

The culture of China is very multifaceted and is considered an art that originated from religious ceremonies and rituals, and Confucianism defined very clearly and rigidly the place of man in society. Chinese culture belongs to collectivist cultures, where there is a clear division into "own" and "foreign". To eliminate barriers to communication with the Chinese, it is necessary to take into account certain cultural and linguistic components of successful communication. Deep knowledge and understanding of the partner's language will help to establish a favourable atmosphere of business contacts and increase their efficiency. As you know, language is the most organized system in which the national culture is briefly manifested. Each language has its own unique system of vocabulary, phraseology, and grammatical categories. By mispronouncing the tone of the word, you can completely change the meaning of the sentence. Moreover, even sign language has some differences between Chinese and European cultures. For example, it is not accepted to actively express emotions and often use gestures. The person who gestures strongly is uneducated or cannot control his or her temper. It is not even recommended to shake the index finger and look directly into the eyes of the interlocutor, it causes some concern, quarrel, and rudeness. The Chinese are not fond of strong handshakes [1]. This custom came to them from the culture of European countries and is not inherent in traditional Chinese etiquette. At the same time, Western cultures do not have the principle of politeness, which emphasizes the differences between social ranks and classes, and in China vice versa [1].

The Chinese keep an eye out for interlocutors. The reason for the people's

caution is the negative experience of implementing a number of investment projects and the extremely low level of political contacts. Overcoming cultural barriers in negotiations is never easy, but in the case of China's booming economy, negotiators may be tempted to rush headlong into negotiated agreements or negotiating scenarios that may prove difficult [3]. It is very important to gain trust, be honest, and smile, only then the Chinese negotiator will behave like a "Confucian gentleman" and negotiations will be relatively easy. However, if there is no trust, people from China manipulate as strategists, creating an atmosphere of bargaining. If the Chinese side says something that categorically you do not like, do not be nervous and do not show your irritation. This can lead to a stalemate. Show frustration or dissatisfaction, but no more. This emotion will help to persuade the Chinese to make concessions in favour of your interests [1]. Moreover, in China, what you hear is not necessarily what you are told. You need to learn to listen and read between the lines. They clearly do not like the straightforwardness of Europeans [2].

Analyzing the peculiarities of Chinese culture, it is worth noting possible ways to overcome barriers to intercultural communication, which diplomats and businessmen will be able to use in their professional activities to ensure effective cooperation.

1) be prudent in communication;

2) communicate with a tolerant, friendly, balanced, cultural inner attitude;

3) be attentive and sensitive to the psychological atmosphere of communication,

4) adhere to etiquette, subordination, place, time, and circumstances of communication;

5) be able to highlight the main points in the communication process.

Through these processes, the individual becomes able to adequately anticipate the prospects of communication with representatives of other cultures, more effectively achieve the goals of intercultural interaction, more fully meet their cultural needs.

As a result, building intercultural dialogue with Asian countries, namely China, requires painstaking work on understanding the peculiarities of the mentality and ideologies of the people. They usually become barriers for

Europeans to cooperate more actively and achieve their goals more effectively. Strategic training and cultural awareness are the keys to increasing competitive advantage for companies negotiating with the Chinese side.

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THE ROLE OF MODERN INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN LEARNING ENGLISH

Language is one of the important elements influencing international communication activities in times of globalization. It is an important means of intercultural communication, contributes to the verbal understanding of citizens of different countries, provides such a level of cultural development, which allows you to freely navigate and feel comfortable in the country, whose language is studied. Thus, technology plays an important role in language learning because it helps to do it effectively and efficiently.

Cambridge Dictionary defines the term “technology” as the methods for using scientific discoveries for practical purposes, esp. in industry [2]. Many researchers stated that technology can be used as an instructional tool in teaching and shaping learners’ skills. We can define technology integration as the use of technology to improve the educational environment. It provides opportunities for learners to complete assignments on the computer rather than the normal pencil and paper or using online apps to consolidate the material [1].

One of the advantages in using technology to learn English is that students can learn the material in different ways. Internet access will help motivate readers to learn.

Technology makes learners study smoothly, but we should be considered using it as a support tool in learning. There are several methods of teaching vocabulary, such as using mobile phones or mobile applications [1].

According to one research conducted in February 2021 in the Faculty of Foreign Languages in Van Lang University, which aim was at finding out the effectiveness of using technology, we can consider the most important benefits of using technology in student learning. There are some of them [3]:

– students can use educational apps such as Elsa, Duolingo, etc., to improve their vocabulary and pronunciation.

– in the Covid-19 pandemic, technology allows students to connect to teachers while away from class.

– technology gives teachers a lot of software to create more life-like lessons for students.

There were 288 students taking part in the survey. The results showed that almost 69% of respondents use technology to learn English, which means that students can easily practice the language on online resources, and they are not unfamiliar to them. It has been estimated that 96% find technology useful and easily used. We can conclude that the technology really works, and it can be used and available anywhere and anytime.

As a result, the introduction of information technology in teaching English will significantly diversify the process of perception and processing of information. Students use technology while learning English as they give a unique opportunity

to download and access information. Using innovative technologies in the teaching process of English, there is an absolute increase in the culture of education, the progress, and social awareness of students in the point of social globalization. Students now begin to apply all opportunities to practically use the English language in solving social, professional and personal problems.

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INTERNATIONALIZATION AT HOME AS A NEW TREND OF HIGHER EDUCATION

So what is "internationalization" and what benefits does it bring to a young person?

In the modern world, the internationalization of education is one of the factors that ensure international educational cooperation, the leverage of which is the internationalization of education. There are two components of internationalization that are currently developing:

- "Internationalization abroad" (cross-border education), which includes the mobility of students, teachers and researchers.
- "Internationalization at Home" - activities that help education applicants

understand international relations contexts and acquire intercultural skills (curriculum-oriented) that prepare applicants to work in a multicultural environment.

The study shows that in today's context, the issue of *Internationalization at Home* is becoming very relevant. Due to the pandemic, the new generation is faced with problems of international mobility, cooperation with foreign partners. It is these aspects of internationalization that are most affected.

The world community has many definitions of this multifaceted process - internationalization - including various aspects, among which:

- teaching in a foreign language;
- studying abroad;
- foreign students, lecturers;
- partnerships [1].

Internationalization at Home is the purposeful integration of international and intercultural dimensions into the formal and informal curriculum for all students within domestic learning environments [2]. This is the new approach to internationalization - not physical, but virtual mobility and digital partnerships. After all, bold ideas and innovative solutions can be developed and put into practice by engaging world leaders in online conferences and online learning with an international perspective.

Thus, new trends in higher education are now being observed:

- the COVID-19 pandemic is a global challenge that can only be overcome by joint efforts at all levels;
- the new learning model "Education 4.0" (rethinking education at all stages of learning);
- hybrid learning (blended learning combining traditional (face-to-face), online (computer-mediated instruction) and independent learning);
- e-internationalization and blended, virtual mobility;
- digital collaboration and virtual partnerships [1].

These trends mean that today's students must be ready to compete in today's job market, be flexible and quick to make decisions, navigate and respond to new challenges.

In order to gain new skills and foreign experience, young people must be proactive and strive for self-improvement and development.

“We should consider an internationalized curriculum the basis for all students, with some extending this through international mobility” [3].

Therefore, almost all higher education institutions in all countries around the world are involved in international activities and strive to expand them while demonstrating a shift in their understanding of their values, aims and means.

It can be concluded that international cooperation around the world is now considered one of the main indicators for defining quality in education and research and simultaneously one of the main tools for ensuring and improving it. Internationalization has largely ceased to be a marginal, incidental or specialized activity and has become a more centralized, carefully organized and thoughtful component of institutional action, with universities around the world, are moving from a reactive to a proactive stance on the issue.

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POTENTIAL POSSIBILITIES OF USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a very broad concept. The main direction of this field is the development of technological solutions that work on the principle of human intelligence or close to it. That is, learning, improving, increasingly mastering the usual spoken language. Now the flagships of AI are neural networks, machine learning, data science [1].

Artificial intelligence is changing life in a multitude of ways, and one of the areas in which changes can occur for the better is the field of learning. AIs can address the specific needs of students and provide individualized study material and effective feedback. AI and statistical learning analytics can help create a more positive and data-driven learning experience.

With tools such as AI tutors and dynamic content ranging from math to writing, AI systems can address the specific needs of students and provide individualized learning material and effective feedback.

Owners of organizations that help businesses develop AI solutions believe that AI and statistical learning analytics can help create a more personalized education and a more positive and data-driven learning experience. In addition, AI can improve and optimize services such as custom-writing.co.uk that help students with learning.

AI systems analyze student performance on a scale that is too complicated for human computation and that teachers themselves cannot influence. AI systems also make distance learning incredibly affordable and easy: learning takes place anywhere and at any time.

Another advantage of AI education is that such a system of learning completely eliminates the manifestations of condemnation from teachers. Constructive criticism from the teacher-program is perceived by people much more

neutral than from the person-teacher. Students who are particularly underrepresented, who may not be accustomed to such feedback, are more likely to respond positively to such criticism and are therefore more likely to make mistakes in the future.

Besides changing education, AI has the potential to improve our understanding of the learning process. AI systems can collect data about their students in huge quantities (namely: their teaching methods, pace, knowledge gaps, etc.). Using this data, they will be able to identify the learning methods that work most effectively, and those that leave students confused. Because these systems collect data about students, we collect data about the learning process, which allows us to build more complex and accurate systems.

Research at Stanford shows that introducing technology into learning processes to solve problems can aggravate some of the existing problems. When students with insufficient knowledge are given simple tasks and talented students get more complex problems, the gap in qualifications and knowledge increases [3].

Many countries have already used artificial intelligence systems in the educational process. The most striking examples are Belgium and China.

700 schools in Belgium have started to use artificial intelligence in their studies since last school year. Local authorities have signed a contract with the British company Century Tech, which has developed a platform that allows you to personalize learning. The goal is to enable each student to study at their own pace and, at the same time, reduce the administrative burden on teachers. The main idea is that the AI platform helps to adapt the types of tasks, time for their execution and evaluation for each student. The company claims that its technology saves teachers an average of 6 hours a week.

China has plans to become a leader in the application of AI. The government spares no money for large-scale projects that unite leading IT companies, start-ups and schools. In the Middle Kingdom, the number of classes equipped with artificial intelligence cameras and brain wave trackers is increasing. The lesson begins with the fact that all children attach a special tracker to the forehead, similar to a hoop. A special sensor that lights up in different colors is located above the eyebrows. There are special sensitive electrodes. Classes begin with meditation. The tracker is

able to determine the level of concentration of the child at a certain point. Information immediately goes to the computer, and it can be seen by teachers and parents [2].

The use of artificial intelligence in educational institutions of different countries is still in its early stages. However, there are already concerns about the confidentiality of personal data, undermining the status of the teacher. Some believe that modern technologies will contribute to the rapid acquisition of information, others convince - children are not ready for such experiments and poorly perceive such innovations. But we certainly cannot ignore, avoid all the opportunities and risks, achievements and disruptions that AI carries with it.

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INNOVATIVE LEARNING TOOLS IN THE WORLD OF EDUCATION

Modern life cannot be imagined without the latest technology. Proper use of all components of the informatization process, which is now widely implemented -

will contribute to the successful and effective teaching of any discipline in the school.

Computer technology significantly affects the forms and methods of learning, makes the learning process creative, stimulates self-education. Traditional forms of learning are gradually being supplemented by the latest technologies aimed at developing skills and abilities.

Innovative methods are methods that involve increasing the role of the student in the learning process, shifting the center (focus) of the learning process from teacher to student; strengthening the function of supporting the student, helping him to organize an individual learning process; the possibility of teacher feedback with each student in the process of using educational technologies and ICT [2].

The use of innovative methods in the teaching process began in the twentieth century and has gained popularity in the last decade due to the rapid development of ICT. In addition, innovative technologies make it possible to move from the study of an abstract subject to the perception of it as a means of communication and thinking, and to translate educational and cognitive activities to a modern, creative level.

For example, today, traditional textbooks are being replaced by electronic textbooks. Electronic textbook - a textbook made in electronic (digital) HTML format, which allows hyperlinks, graphics, speaker language, registration forms, interactive tasks, multimedia effects; include elements of animation and computer games; provides interactivity, self-learning mode, self-control, distributed on CD-ROM. Several electronic textbooks form an electronic library.

Innovative teaching aids based on the use of personal computers cover a wide range of educational software. Among the educational software it is vital to note: electronic training courses, software and pedagogical tools, electronic educational and methodological complex, network programs and control and diagnostic systems [3].

Studying has always been associated with the use of technical means that expand opportunities and increase the effectiveness of the presentation of educational material. The development of teaching aids also determines the

development of new teaching methods, the revival of those methods that could not be implemented without the use of computerized teaching aids. Such methods, which have given new life to the new generation of teaching aids, include methods of "interactive learning".

Speaking of language learning, the methodological advantages of learning a foreign language using multimedia tools show that this method has a greater stage of interactive learning, allows you to choose the pace and level of tasks, improves the speed of learning grammar and vocabulary. Also, of course, the technical advantages of this method include the ability to use interactive video and audio clips when teaching oral speech. For students, learning a foreign language using multimedia technologies also has certain advantages. The use of multimedia technologies allows students to prepare mini-projects on the subject of communication and present them [1].

To conclude, the paper examines the importance of including digital and online tools into the learning process. Students rely on smart devices and internet more than on conventional learning methods. Keeping up with this trend is what allows the professor to better understand students and their needs. Additionally, these tools make the learning process more interactive and allow easier flow of information, which makes the professor's job much easier [4].

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EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR IMPROVING FOREIGN LANGUAGE SKILLS

As the world becomes increasingly globalized, new possibilities to learn foreign languages emerge. Studying foreign languages is about connecting and interacting with others. Without a doubt, learning foreign languages can offer new opportunities and can improve your employment prospects. Moreover, it makes you more open-minded, allows you to learn different cultures and traditions, make new friends, build new relationships, and travel easier.

Languages are the essence of a person's communication. And since a tongue is a medium for expressing your mindset with others and gives you a chance to think, analyze others' thoughts, opinions, and actions. It is tough to survive without any language, so value it and study it thoroughly [2].

Trying to master a new language is an amazing and challenging experience. You might have a problem if you do not practice your new language skills regularly. With so much out there in terms of best ways to learn a language, it can be hard to zero in on what language learning tactics would be especially helpful for you personally [4].

We measure language proficiency in several different ways. To be fluent in a language like a native speaker, you need to find a balance among all foreign language skills**.** The four language skills are speaking, listening, reading and writing, all of which are interconnected in some way, shape or form. Here are the ways that these skills relate to each other: working on your language *listening* skills helps you mimic sounds for speaking; *reading* helps you recognize more vocabulary and grammar structures to improve writing; *speaking and writing* are known as active or productive skills; *listening and reading* are known as passive or receptive skills [5]. As a rule, the most difficult skills are listening and speaking due to lack of practice.

Listening to music and podcasts are an effective way to improve your communication skills. You can do this while jogging, working out in the gym, walking in the park, doing your household chores, etc. You need to not only listen but also recognize the keywords, expressions and sentences in order to understand the main point. Over time, you will be able to understand more and more and form your own opinion after listening. You have to jot down a new vocabulary and see how it is used in the context. Then you can practice by using this vocabulary in the future.

Podcasts are one of the most popular audio genres of the 21st century. Podcasts are easy to access on the web or streaming apps, and transcripts are often available to help listeners practice their English. Luke's English Podcast (LEP) is one of the longest-running English-language shows in the world. Luke Thompson, an English teacher and stand-up comedian from London, started the award-winning show in 2009. This podcast is great for listeners who are looking for an entertaining, long-form way to listen to and learn British English. LEP aims to make listeners laugh and think, and is great for listeners who want to hear guests with different accents speak and share stories [6].

Watching movies, TV series, talk shows and interviews with celebrities will help you to improve your language if you do it properly. This will improve your pronunciation, help you better understand the syntax and boost your vocabulary. First you need to choose movies which you like. There are several websites like *Netflix*, *Hulu*, *Disney*, *HBO*, *Amazon Prime*, and many more streaming services where you can watch foreign-language movies of your choice. It is not a good idea to watch movies with subtitles in your mother language. This has very little effect on our progress in learning a foreign language.

When it comes to speaking a language, try to find new friends from other countries who speak your target language. By this way, you will be able to have more practice and improve the communication skills and speak more confidently and fluently. Communication with friends from English-speaking countries will allow you to learn more about culture and life in the world [1]. If you do not have an opportunity to talk to native speakers or someone who can speak the language, there is some advice. Talk to yourself in the mirror or record yourself. You will be

able to hear mistakes of which you weren't previously aware [3].

You will be able to communicate well only if you learn to think in the target language. At the initial stage, it is really complicated, but if you want to be successful, you need to be perseverant to attain your goal. As soon as you put a lot of effort to master this language technique, you will immediately notice significant changes and improvements in your spoken language. Speaking is the best way to understand a language, so you will have to choose the right words and expressions that you will remember and accumulate. A lot of people learn it by translating everything they hear, but this is the wrong way. If you do this constantly, you will inevitably fail. So, try to use this technique and you will quickly see a positive result, your attempts will not be in vain.

Reading is no less important part of language learning then listening, speaking and writing. Read foreign books, newspapers or magazines. No matter what it is, it will be useful for improving this skill. Reading in a foreign language can be a daunting experience, especially for beginners. You have to constantly pause your reading to look up unknown words in a dictionary. Thankfully, bilingual e-books exist for you to transport yourself into the world of foreign literature without having to toggle between the story and a dictionary. Additionally, parallel texts allow you to see how words interact with each other in a descriptive setting. Parallel texts are perfect for both intensive and extensive reading purposes [5]. Another advice is reading aloud alone. It helps you to improve pronunciation.

You should pay attention on the writing skill too. One of the best methods to practice is a keeping a diary. Writing in English will help develop sentence structure, grammar and spelling. Try to keep a diary, where you will write down a few phrases or sentences every day. You can write about the weather, food which you have or your plans and activities during the day [1].

In conclusion, we can say that the allocation of time is the key thing to learning a foreign language. You have to apply proven language learning methods and techniques. No matter that learning a foreign language can be a challenge, it should be fun. Because if it feels like a burden, you will feel tedious and will not make it. You should remember that you have to think long-term when learning a

foreign language. By devoting yourself intensely, you will definitely achieve the desired result.

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THE IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION ON THE LEARNING PROCESS AND NEW METHODS OF LEARNING A LANGUAGE ONLINE

Information technology is an integral part of the modern world, which largely determines the further development of the human economy and society. In this context, the education system also needs revolutionary changes. Therefore, we can say that the urgency of this issue arises in today's educational environment, as the quality of teaching disciplines today can't be without the use of applications and capabilities provided by computer technology and the Internet.

The purpose of this work is to trace the impact of digitalization on the learning process and to explore methods of learning languages online.

Digital transformation in higher education refers to an organizational change realized by means of digital technologies and business models with the aim to improve an institution's operational performance. In other words, it is the transformation of entire business model through digital technologies to better serve customers and streamline business operations [1].

As a result of global world circumstances, education online has become an essential part of the modern learning process. Modern students are gaining their knowledge with the help of different online platforms, many useful mobile applications to study on the go, digital sources of information such as social media, chatbots, and wide variety of teaching websites, which are full of materials, videos and tests.

As already described above, due to digitalization, new methods for learning languages have appeared. We would like to refer to some of the most effective platforms.

Let us take a closer look at each of the listed platforms.

As part of the BBC World Service, *BBC Learning English* has been teaching English to global audiences since 1943, offering free audio, video and text materials to learners around the world [2]. Created to inspire people and available for free on the Android and iOS app stores, it offers a wide range of audio and video materials that help learners to effectively improve their skills. Many of materials are delivered as full length courses but each component of the course is standalone and can be studied on its own [2].

British Council LearnEnglish website is created for adult learners of English by the British Council, the world's English teaching experts. Users will find a wide variety of learning materials to help you make progress and improve your language skills [3].

Lingualeo is an online platform for language learners, used by millions of people around the world. Lingualeo is an effective service for learning languages. 23 million people all over the world have already chosen Lingualeo [4]. It is available from any device at any time. This program makes language learning accessible to everyone with *Lingualeo* you always practice with relevant video, audio and text content. It offers personalized learning programs. It is one of the most effective methods to learn a language.

It can be concluded that digitalization has dramatically changed the conventional process of learning, making it mobile, fascinating and interactive that inspires and motivates students to learn languages online.

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THE ROLE OF A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF A SPECIALIST IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

Nowadays, foreign languages play a very important role in any field of activity.All over the world, people of all professions, especially students, are trying to learn as many foreign languages as possible, because the success of their future largely depends on that. When it comes to international law, foreign languages play a dominant role and in many ways contribute to improving the qualifications of a professional.

To begin with, it is necessary to define that international law is a system of principles and norms that regulate the relations of power between states and other subjects of international communication. The most significant features of international law are special relations, which, in turn, are governed by a system of principles and legal norms, and a special range of actors involved in international communication. Speaking of a lawyer in international law, he or she is a specialist in international litigation, i.e. court cases in which one of the parties - a legal entity or an individual - resides in the territory of another state or is a foreign citizen, or otherwise involved in the field of international civil law or international business. In each case, there is a need for legal services in the field of international law and procedure.

Remembering the words of Kevin Fandl, Professor of Business Law and Global Strategy, “A lawyer’s greatest weapon is their words (He) has it at his or her disposal a veritable armory of skills in the sciences of communication and persuasion and it is expected that he or she will apply those tools in appropriate situations” [1]. It should be noted that speaking of international jurisdiction a specialist will need to use this verbal "arsenal" not only in his native language, but also in a foreign one, which offers more opportunities. With their help, an international lawyer has the opportunity to get acquainted with the original works

of great scientists without losing important details in translation, freely interact with foreign citizens, which is a necessity in this profession as well as deal with proper documents in the target language.

Apart from oral speech, in legal correspondence, the skill of competent writing in a foreign language is of great importance, because every day a professional has to deal with writing letters, signing papers, drawing up statements, agreements and contracts. While studying in higher education institutions a future specialist needs to have the appropriate vocabulary, and ability to build a speech correctly, to use and explain legal terms, to defend the legal position in front of interlocutors and clients not depending on the level of their general and legal education and culture [2]. Therefore, it is important not only to be able to correctly express your thoughts in a foreign language, but also to correctly formulate them in writing.

All things considered, the role of languages in modern professional society has long been no longer just a hobby, but rather a necessity. Mastering the specific structure of legal language, advising clients or drafting a document is essential for practitioners for professional purposes. As the famous psycholinguist Frank Smith said: "Knowledge of one language allows you to enter the corridor of life, knowledge of two languages opens all the doors in this corridor for you" [3]. Consequently, the more languages a specialist knows, the more opportunities he can have.

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MÁSTER A DISTANCIA COMO UNA NUEVA REALIDAD EDUCATIVA

La educación moderna no tiene fronteras. Un máster no es una segunda formación superior. Sin embargo, permite al egresado dominar rápidamente una nueva profesión o profundizar conocimientos en su especialidad. El desarrollo de la educación en línea ha empujado a las universidades a abrir programas de maestría a distancia.

En la mayoría de los casos, los requisitos para realizar un máster a distancia son los mismos que para cualquier otro. A menudo, la admisión al programa se realiza sobre la base de una selección competitiva y exámenes de ingreso, para los cuales debe prepararse seriamente [1].

La elección de una universidad para la obtención de un programa de maestría a distancia no difiere de la elección de una universidad para otros estudios. Primero debe decidir la dirección del estudio. El costo de la educación depende del prestigio de la institución educativa, la popularidad del programa de maestría y el estatus del diploma. Los programas de becas y subvenciones varían de una universidad a otra.

Ventajas de un programa de maestría a distancia sobre uno convencional:

- No es necesario mudarse a otra ciudad para obtener una educación de calidad. El estudiante puede estar en cualquier lugar y aun así obtener la experiencia completa de estudiar en el programa de maestría. Al mismo tiempo, el estudiante no necesita gastar dinero en viajes y alquileres en una nueva ciudad.

- Puedes estudiar a tu propio ritmo. El estudiante puede integrar el horario de estudio a su ritmo de vida, planificar de forma independiente el horario. También existe la oportunidad de pensar más profundamente sobre las preguntas, volver a las conferencias en video y las grabaciones de seminarios web [2].
- Ambiente seguro. La percepción de la información puede verse perturbada si hay malestar psicológico debido a circunstancias externas. En formato remote está garantizado el confort personal.
- El proceso de aprendizaje en un programa de maestría a distancia es más amigable al ritmo de vida de los estudiantes. Si una institución educativa usa un formato asincrónico junto con uno sincrónico, entonces los estudiantes no tienen que reunirse al mismo tiempo en la misma sala para estudiar teoría, aunque sea Zoom. Pueden estudiar los materiales y hacer las tareas en un lugar, ritmo y tiempo convenientes, y así construir su propio horario.
- Los estudiantes también toman exámenes en línea. Antes del inicio del examen, el alumno muestra a través de la cámara web que no hay nadie más en la sala excepto él, y que no hay materiales auxiliares en la mesa. Durante el examen, el sistema controla que el usuario no cambie a recursos de terceros y otras pestañas [3].
- Los diplomas por lo general no indican el formato en el que se formó el estudiante. Sólo se indica la forma: jornada completa o jornada parcial.

El aprendizaje en línea es uno de los mayores y mejores cambios que ha tenido lugar en el sector de la educación en mucho tiempo. Es muy difícil para una persona moderna elegir un programa educativo: se deben tener en cuenta demasiados factores diferentes para no cometer un error. Y el aprendizaje a distancia, por un lado, facilita la tarea, eliminando los problemas de los límites, los horarios y las interrupciones de carrera, pero por otro lado, solo agrega dificultades, porque debe decidir si tiene suficiente motivación y autodisciplina, si puede percibir información y obtener conocimiento a través de un monitor, la comunicación personal con compañeros y profesores es tan necesaria, qué tan bien se monitoreará el progreso. La decisión es tuya.

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LA EXPERIENCIA DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA EN EL DESARROLLO DE LA POLÍTICA DE JUVENTUD

Resolver los problemas de la juventud es en gran medida tarea de las autoridades nacionales, regionales y locales de los Estados miembros de la Unión Europea. Por supuesto, en ausencia de ciertas estrategias generales, direcciones, bases legales adoptadas a nivel de los órganos de gobierno de la Unión Europea, es imposible lograr un éxito significativo en la política de juventud tanto a nivel nacional como europeo.

Los principales documentos normativos que definen el marco legal de la política europea de juventud y esbozan medidas destinadas a resolver los problemas de la juventud son el Tratado de la Unión Europea y la Estrategia de Lisboa. El Tratado de la Unión Europea se basó en los principios que guían esta estructura en sus actividades (principios de libertad, estado de derecho, respeto de

los derechos humanos, etc.).

La Estrategia de Lisboa ha consolidado un modelo social europeo renovado y modernizado, que incluye tres ejes principales: la inversión en recursos humanos; construir un estado económica y socialmente fuerte; reforzar la acción para combatir el desempleo, la exclusión social y la pobreza. Se alienta a los Estados a realizar esfuerzos para mejorar las habilidades de los jóvenes, combatir el desempleo juvenil, facilitar el acceso de los jóvenes al mercado laboral y a todos los recursos, bienes y servicios (protección social, salud, educación, justicia, cultura, deportes, ocio) , ayudar a los jóvenes con discapacidades físicas y psíquicas [1, p. 10-11].

Los modelos nacionales de la política estatal de juventud de los estados miembros de la Unión Europea se basan en la legislación que regula los temas de formación social y desarrollo de la juventud en diversos grados.

El estudio IARD encuentra que Europa Occidental legisla las disposiciones básicas de la política juvenil sobre educación, bienestar y protección social, formación, empleo, delincuencia y otros fenómenos negativos, atención sanitaria y el desarrollo de la participación de los jóvenes en los asuntos públicos. En algunos países, los derechos de los jóvenes están consagrados en una legislación común a jóvenes y adultos, y en otros, se ha establecido una legislación específica de juventud [2].

Las principales estructuras que aseguran institucionalmente el desarrollo y la implementación de la política de juventud paneuropea del Consejo de Europa son la Dirección de Juventud y Deporte, los órganos estatutarios, los Centros Europeos de la Juventud y la Fundación Europea de la Juventud. Cada una de estas áreas tiene su propio sector de responsabilidad para la implementación del trabajo juvenil, tareas definidas por separado, formas y métodos de actividad.

Uno de los medios para regular la política europea en su dirección específica es un documento titulado Libro Blanco "Un nuevo impulso para la juventud europea". Este documento suele contener propuestas de acción conjunta en un área específica, que adoptan la forma de medidas detalladas y bien razonadas y prevén un debate posterior con vistas a llegar a una decisión final.

Las actuaciones concretas reflejadas en el Libro Blanco y encaminadas a

solucionar los problemas son:

- organización de un diálogo directo con los jóvenes en forma de reuniones regulares sobre temas específicos;

- Involucrar a los jóvenes en la implementación de iniciativas relacionadas con el futuro de una Europa unida, en particular las identificadas en el Consejo Europeo de Niza (2002);

- introducción de proyectos piloto anuales en apoyo de los esfuerzos locales, regionales y nacionales para fortalecer la participación de los jóvenes [3].

Así, la Europa moderna demuestra una experiencia muy diversa y unificada en la formación e implementación de la política de juventud. La política de juventud paneuropea es en gran medida el resultado de una cooperación fructífera y constructiva entre el Consejo de Europa y la Unión Europea en materia de asuntos juveniles. La interacción de estas estructuras es un ejemplo de evitar la duplicación, ya que se basa en la formación, el intercambio de información, la investigación.

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TENDENCIAS Y PROBLEMAS ACTUALES DE LA MIGRACIÓN ESTUDIANTIL

Los procesos migratorios están cobrando impulso entre las personas, especialmente entre los estudiantes. La tendencia clave de los procesos migratorios es la migración educativa internacional, que es un movimiento estatal de la población con el fin de obtener una educación de calidad de diferentes calificaciones.

¿Qué motiva a los estudiantes a migrar a otros países para estudiar? Se puede destacar las siguientes razones y motivos:

- alta calidad de la educación, la posibilidad de estudiar en instituciones de calificación de educación superior
- la posibilidad de educación gratuita y/o obtener becas y ayudas
- perspectivas de trabajos de prestigio y residencia permanente
- la posibilidad de mejorar las habilidades en idiomas extranjeros
- coste asequible de la educación y el alojamiento, mejores condiciones económicas y sociales.

Entre estos motivos, el más importante es la perspectiva de obtener un trabajo de prestigio, ya que en el extranjero las condiciones de trabajo suelen ser mejores y los salarios más elevados. Además, a muchos estudiantes les gusta mucho viajar y sueñan con los viajes, por lo que para ellos es una buena oportunidad económica.

En cuanto a Ucrania, durante la última década ha habido una tendencia positiva en la emigración de solicitantes de educación superior de Ucrania que la reciben en el extranjero. Desafortunadamente, el crecimiento de los flujos migratorios generalmente ocurre durante las crisis económicas [5].

Polonia es el líder en migración entre los estudiantes ucranianos [2]. En los últimos años, las universidades polacas han intensificado su trabajo en el mercado educativo ucraniano. El moderno proceso de globalización determina la interdependencia e integración de países, sociedades, economías y culturas. En segundo lugar se encuentra Eslovaquia, cuya política educativa estatal ha ayudado a aumentar el número de estudiantes extranjeros. También son populares los Estados Unidos, Canadá, España, Francia, Hungría, Alemania, la República Checa y Austria [3].

Varios programas de becas, una variedad de proyectos de investigación (Erasmus +, Erasmus Mundus, Socrates, Horizon 2020, International Credit Mobility, etc.) y precios asequibles han estado persuadiendo a los estudiantes a favor de universidades extranjeras durante varios años [4].

La Ley de Ucrania "Sobre la educación superior" también apoya la movilidad académica y define que las principales áreas de cooperación internacional de las instituciones de educación superior son: participación en programas de intercambio interestatales e interuniversitarios bilaterales y multilaterales para estudiantes e investigadores [1].

En general, la juventud ucraniana prefiere las ciencias económicas, naturales y técnicas. La elección de la formación en áreas y especialidades en diferentes partes del mundo, está determinada por el futuro lugar de residencia.

Sin embargo, la guerra que Rusia estalló en Ucrania, llevó a las realidades de hoy que povocaron una migración forzada sin precedentes y obligan a la mayoria de los ucranianos, no solo a los estudiantes, a migrar a otros países no para obtener una educación o un mejor trabajo, sino para salvarse, tener un cielo brillante sobre sus cabezas y salvar sus vidas de explosiones y bombardeos.

Según la ONU, más de tres millones de ucranianos ya han abandonado Ucrania y siguen saliendo, porque el enemigo no tiene piedad a los niños, a los ancianos ni a nadie. Alrededor de 1,8 millones de ucranianos emigraron a Polonia, y el resto emigró a Rumanía, Moldavia, Hungría, Eslovaquia, Francia, Alemania, Italia y España, todos con la esperanza de poder regresar a Ucrania y reconstruir las ruinas.

Así, la migración estudiantil en tiempos de paz es una tendencia global del desarrollo mundial, que en general contribuye al progreso científico y tecnológico. Los estudiantes tienen una buena oportunidad de recibir el más alto nivel de educación con más empleo y residencia permanente en el país deseado. Se brinda asistencia especial no solo a varios proyectos de investigación, sino también al estado en su conjunto. En tiempos duros para el país, la migración estudiantil es la migración forzosa y las organizaciones internacionales pueden elaborar las medidas y la base jurídica para apoyar a los estudiantes jóvenes en los países receptores.

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SPRACHLICHE ASPEKTE DER ÜBERSETZUNG

Seit einem Jahr lerne ich Deutsch als Fremdsprache. Natürlich sind zurzeit mein Sprachniveau und meine Sprachkenntnisse noch nicht genug, um über die berufliche Übersetzung zu sprechen. Ich habe doch ein großes Interesse für diese Frage und möchte mein Studium in diesem Gebiet darstellen.

Die Übersetzungswissenschaft ist ein philologischer Zweig, der die Gesetzmäßigkeiten des Übersetzungsprozesses von einer Sprache in eine andere in ihren verschiedenen Erscheinungsformen untersucht. Übersetzen ermöglicht nicht nur das gegenseitige Verständnis von Muttersprachlern verschiedener Sprachen, sondern erweitert auch ihre kognitive Sphäre, bereichert ethnische und zivilisatorische Kulturen. Das Übersetzen ist angewandter Natur, es stellt sich als interdisziplinäres Feld heraus, da Übersetzen nicht nur ein sprachliches, sondern auch ein ziemlich komplexes kognitives Phänomen ist.

Das Problem von Objekt und Gegenstand der Übersetzungsstudien wird in den Schriften fast aller Forscher auf diesem Gebiet betrachtet, die diese wichtigen methodischen Parameter je nach Aspekt ihrer eigenen Theorie interpretieren [1, 3]. Gegenstand des Übersetzungsstudiums ist zum Beispiel das Verhältnis von Originaltexten und Übersetzung einer besonderen Art der Kommunikation mit zwei Sprachen, der sozialen Funktion der kommunikativen Vermittlung zwischen Menschen mit unterschiedlichen Sprachsystemen. Einerseits ist es das Ergebnis der Integration von kognitiven, sprachlichen, kulturellen, kommunikativen, sozialen Aktivitäten, andererseits sein Vermittler.

Das Übersetzungsstudium ist eine recht umfangreiche Disziplin und enthält eine allgemeine Übersetzungstheorie, die universelle Regelmäßigkeiten,

konstitutive Faktoren, abstrakte Modelle des Übersetzungsakts, Leistungsmittel festlegt. Uns interessiert viel mehr die Anwendung diese Thesen in Praktika. So werden z.B. viele richtige Fragen in einer Tagung in Bamberg formuliert: Wie konnte man sich sprachlich auf Reisen vorbereiten? Wie wurden Sprachbücher und Grammatiken eingesetzt? Welche Schwierigkeiten bereiteten Sprachgrenzen? Wie wird in Quellen über Sprachkontaktsituationen und über gelungene und gescheiterte Verständigung berichtet? Wie beeinflussen Reisen das Wissen über fremde Sprachen? [4].

In Bereich der Übersetzung gebt es viele Probleme, die gründliche Untersuchungen brauchen. Die Hauptprobleme der modernen Übersetzungsstudien werden meiner Meinung nach so festgestellt: 1) die Entwicklung des Begriffs der Gleichwertigkeit des Originals und der Übersetzung in Bezug auf die Begriffe *Angemessenheit, Relevanz, Invarianz* usw.; 2) Aufstellung der Äquivalenzarten und Gleichgewichtsfaktoren in der Übersetzung; 3) Modellieren des Übersetzungsprozesses; 4) Bestimmung der Übersetzungsstrategien (Verständnisangemessenheit zur Bedeutung des Übersetzungstextes, Identität der kommunikativen Einflüsse auf die Empfänger des Originals und der Übersetzung, Erreichen eines Übergangsziels); 5) Beschreibung der Übersetzungstypen und Besonderheiten ihrer Strategien [2].

Einer der wichtigsten Bereiche des Übersetzungsstudiums ist die maschinelle (automatische) Übersetzung, die auf Computerprogrammierung und Erstellung automatischer Übersetzungssysteme von einer Sprache in eine andere hauptsächlich wissenschaftliche, technische und geschäftliche Texte. Darüber geht es aber im unserem Studium nicht, weil die lebendige Sprache uns mehr interessiert.

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INNOVATIONEN IN DER BILDUNG

Heutzutage ist die Frage der Ausbildung sehr aktuell. Wegen der schnellen Entwicklung der Gesellschaft und des Prozess der Globalisierung nehmen die Ansprüche zu den Schülern und Studenten zu. Es geht vor, weil es viele neue Kenntnisse in Ausbildung integriert wird.

Die Entwicklung der Hochschul- und Sekundarbildung fordert von pädagogischer Wissenschaft und Praxis die Untersuchung und die Einführung der modernen Technologien und neuen Methoden des Unterrichtes. Die Innovationen in der Pädagogik beziehen sich auf solche allgemeinen gesellschaftlichen Prozesse als Globalisierung und die Prozesse der Integration [3].

Innovationen in der Bildung ist natürlich Phänomen. Jedes Jahr erfinden die Menschen irgendwas neues, oder treten die neuen Bedingungen auf, die auf die Ausbildung beeinflussen können. Wie zum Beispiel die heutige Situation mit Pandemie, wenn viele Lernplattformen und Apps den Lehrenden und den Lernenden zur Verfügung standen [1].

Am Ende des zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts erschien in Pädagogik ein neuer Begriff –

„innovative Technologie“. Der Begriff „Innovation“ bedeutet die Einführung von etwas Neuem in den Bildungsprozess, wodurch das heutige Ausbildungssystem verbessert wird [2].

Die Verwendung der innovativen Technologien ist notwendig, wenn es um moderne Ausbildung geht. Das beste Beispiel dazu ist heutzutage ein moderner Onlineunterricht. Millionen Schüler, Studenten und Erwachsene können heute mit Hilfe von Computer weltweit lernen oder studieren. Obwohl das Lernen auf Distanz nur wegen der Pandemie so rasch entwickelt wurde, haben viele Experten feste Vermutungen, dass diese Form der Bildung in der Zukunft die wichtigste wird.

Persönlich ich finde sowohl Vorteile als auch Gegenteile. Damit möchte ich meine eigenen Gedanken teilen. Einer Seite hat das Online-Studium für mich sehr viele Vorteile. Vor allem ist das Zeitansparen, so kann ich jeden Tag später aufstehen und verliere keine Zeit für die Fahrt in die Universität und zurück. Der nächste Aspekt sind die Kosten. Man braucht keine Tickets zu bezahlen, es ist gesund und viel günstiger zu Hause zu essen und man gibt auch weniger Geld für moderne Klamotten aus. So spart man wieder das Geld.

Aber einige von meinen Kommilitonen sind der Meinung, dass traditionelles Studium viel besser ist. Dafür haben sie ihre Argumente. Sie sagen, dass es viel leichter ist, den Lernstoff zu verstehen, wenn sie in Seminaren mit ihren Professoren und Studienkollegen direkt kommunizieren können. Da haben sie die Möglichkeit, nachzufragen und Erläuterungen zu bekommen. Zudem haben die Studenten viele soziale Kontakte, wenn sie in die Universität gehen müssen und sich dort mit vielen Menschen treffen. Nur wenn die Menschen einander sehen können, haben sie die richtige Unterhaltung.

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DIGITALE TECHNOLOGIEN BEIM FREMDSPRACHENLERNEN

Digitale Technologien sind heutzutage in allen Bereichen unseres Lebens eingetreten. Tägliche Aktivitäten wie Kommunikation, Arbeit, Einkäufe, Informationssuchen blieben durch den Prozess der Digitalisierung nicht unberührt. Keine Aufnahme ist der Lernprozess, wenn es vor allem um das Fremdsprachenlernen geht. Die Nutzung der digitalen Tools und die Transformation der Lernmethoden kommen häufiger von Tag zu Tag [3].

Digitalisierung des Lernprozesses bietet Lehrenden und Lernenden zahlreiche Möglichkeiten. Auf diese Weise wurden viele kreative und interaktive Unterrichtsmaterialien gestalten. Noch ein großer Vorteil sind das individuelle Lerntempo und die Lerninhalte, die bei digitalen Lernmethoden versorgt werden. Jeder Lernende kann auch für sich selbst passende Methoden finden und selbständig die Sprache beherrschen. Beim Fremdsprachenlernen gibt es viele Möglichkeiten, Vokabular zu vertiefen und Grammatik zu üben, zum Beispiel durch digitale Lernprogramme, Lern-Apps oder -Spiele. Der Lernprozess macht

Spaß und reduziert den Stress im Übungsraum [1]. Es ist richtig, zu behaupten, dass einer der wichtigsten Punkte der digitalen Lernkultur höhere Lernmotivation der Lernenden ist, dass es auch unabhängig vom stationären PC funktioniert. Mit einem Smartphone oder Tablett kann man irgendwo bzw. unterwegs lernen.

Schon lange ist es bekannt, dass Smartphones und Apps eine der effektivsten Lernmöglichkeiten für Sprachlernende eröffnen. Im Internet stehen zahlreiche Apps zur Verfügung, die man kostenlos herunterladen kann. Mit Hilfe von diesen Apps kann man Übungen zum Hör- und Sehverstehen spielerisch machen [2]. Andere Fertigkeiten kann man damit auch trainieren. Hilfsreich sind unserer Meinung nach solche Apps wie “Duolingo”, “Quizlet”, “Chatterbug”, “LinguaLeo”, “Babbel”.

In der Studie “Digitale Medien im Sprachunterricht” von einer Volkshochschule wurden Ergebnisse der Digitalisierung des Lernprozesses präsentiert. Inzwischen wurden folgende Erfahrungen der Lernenden bei der Nutzung der digitalen Medien genannt:

- Webseiten/ Apps eigenständige Suche;
- selbstgesteuertes Lernen außerhalb des Unterrichts;
- Nutzung von Online-Wörterbüchern auch im Unterricht;
- Ergänzung zum Unterricht durch digitale Angebote”[4].

Als Fazit können wir sagen, dass die Verwendung der digitalen Technologien beim Fremdsprachenlernen mehr Engagement bei Lehrenden bringt, den Lernprozess interaktiver, kreativer und flexibler macht wie Lernenden motiviert. Im Großen und Ganzen finden wir digitale Technologien beim Fremdsprachenlernen sehr effektiv und zukunftsorientiert.

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FREMDSPRACHEN IM BERUFLICHEN LEBEN

Fremdsprachen spielen in der Berufswelt eine immer größere Rolle – auch in Positionen bzw. Unternehmen, in denen internationale Kommunikation bis vor wenigen Jahren selten vorkam. Die Globalisierung und fortschreitende Vernetzung der wirtschaftlichen Welt führt dazu, dass man in nahezu jedem Bereich vermehrt mit fremdsprachigen Kunden und Kundinnen oder Kollegen und Kolleginnen in Kontakt kommt [1].

Gute Fremdsprachenkenntnisse sind demnach viel wert und es lohnt sich, schon frühzeitig das bereits vorhandene Wissen aufzufrischen oder noch weiter zu vertiefen. Dies kann zum einen im Rahmen von freiwilligen Kursen oder zum anderen in Form eines onlinebasierten Selbststudiums gemeistert werden [4].

Heute können wir bestimmt sagen, dass Englisch in fast keinem wirtschaftlichen Bereich bzw. Beruf mehr wegzudenken ist. Da es sich dabei um eine Wirtschaftssprache handelt, sind gute Englischkenntnisse unserer Meinung nach

besonders in internationalen Studiengängen absolut unerlässlich.

Um die beliebten Fremdsprachen auch wirklich zu beherrschen, sollte man natürlich möglichst viel fremdsprachlich handeln. Da das im Heimatland oft nicht in ausreichendem Maße möglich ist, bieten viele Hochschulen ein sogenanntes Auslandssemester an einer Partnerhochschule in einem entsprechenden Land an. So kannst du neben deinem Englisch auch die Sprachkenntnisse deiner zweiten Fremdsprache verbessern und auf ein verhandlungssicheres Niveau heben. Dafür stehen viele Lehranstalten zur Verfügung [2, 3].

Neben den persönlichen Vorteilen, die man aus einem Auslandsaufenthalt mitnimmt, kann der Aufenthalt bei der Jobsuche einen entscheidenden Vorteil bringen! An manchen Hochschulen ist daher nicht nur ein Auslandssemester an einer Partnerhochschule möglich, sondern es wird auch die Praxisphase im Ausland gefordert. Dadurch lernt man nicht nur die fremde Kultur besser kennen, sondern auch die arbeitsspezifischen Eigenschaften des jeweiligen Landes.

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DIE ROLLE MOBILER APPS BEIM FREMDSPRACHENLERNEN

Heute sind Fremdsprachenkenntnisse der Schlüssel zum Erfolg, wenn Kommunikation und die Verarbeitung von Unmengen der fremdsprachlichen Informationen immer wichtiger werden. Das Interesse für Sprachen bleibt traditionell groß und das lässt dann uns einen bekannten Ausdruck paraphrasieren: Wer die Fremdsprachen spricht, dem die Welt gehört [1].

Die rasanten Veränderungen in der heutigen Welt ermöglicht, Sprachen schnell komfortabel und modern mit Hilfe von zahlreichen mobilen Apps zu lernen.

Die Verwendung mobiler Geräte wird im Prozess der Bildung und Selbstbildung immer wichtiger. Mobile Geräte und Apps ermöglichen es Benutzern nicht nur, traditionelle Lernräume wie Klassenzimmer zu verlassen, sondern auch nach neuen Lernorten zu suchen. So können sie die physische Lernumgebung „verlassen“ und in eine virtuelle Welt eintauchen, die Kommunikation, Gedankenaustausch, neueste Lernformen und mehr bietet. Daher spielt eine Rolle im Kontext des Lernens mit mobilen Anwendungen wie beispielsweise Apps, da hier verschiedene Präsentationsmodi geboten und unterschiedliche Sinneskanäle angesprochen werden [2].

Für viele, die schon lange davon träumen, eine Sprache zu lernen, aber nicht genug Zeit dafür haben, wird diesen empfohlen, praktische Anwendungen für Smartphones zu probieren. Es ist möglich, 5 bis 20 Minuten pro Tag den Wortschatz zu erweitern oder die Aussprache von bereits bekannten Sätzen wie neuen Aussagen zu verbessern. Die Hauptsache in diesem Fall ist Systematik [3].

Zum Beispiel ist Duolingo ein Sprachlernkonzept, auf das nicht nur über einen Webbrowser zugegriffen werden kann, sondern auch als native Anwendung für iOS, Android und Windows Phone. Der Aufbau ist didaktisch und methodisch ähnlich wie bei allen anderen virtuellen Sprachkursen von Duolingo. Das Grundprinzip von Duolingo ist das Entdecken einer fremden Sprache mit Hilfe von

Bildern und später mit Hilfe von erworbenem Wissen, aber ohne die primäre Hilfe der Übersetzung.

Duolingo ist prinzipiell sehr unterhaltsam und der große Erfolg seiner Sprachkurse ist aufgrund folgender Faktoren leicht zu erklären [4].

- kostenlose Nutzung.
- spielerische Art des Lernens mit stetigem Fortschritt und kleinen Erfolgserlebnissen. Die gesammelten Erfahrungspunkte lassen das Level aufstegen, die gesammelten Lingots lassen in kleinen Zusatzspielen wieder riskieren, damit wird der Streak des Nutzers verlängert und ist möglich, aufrechterhalten zu werden. All diese Faktoren sorgen dafür, dass der Nutzer am Ball bleibt.
- Community: Jeder Nutzer kann aktiv an der Gemeinschaft bis hin zu der Mitarbeit an neuen Kursen teilnehmen. Das Forum ist sehr aktiv, es herrscht ein reger Austausch nicht nur zwischen den Lernenden, sondern genauso mit dem Entwicklerteam. Des Weiteren stehen auch in sozialen Medien wie Facebook zu Verfügung, welche Freunde bzw. Kollegen genauso mit Duolingo Sprachen üben und mit diesen in „Wettbewerb“ treten. Das ist ein weiterer wichtiger Faktor, die Motivation zum Sprachlernen nicht zu verlieren.
- ständige Weiterentwicklung: Das Kursangebot wird genauso ständig erweitert und aktualisiert, wie das Programm selbst, das durch den stetigen Austausch der Nurzer mit dem Team immer wieder verbessert wird.
- Duolingo ist eine großartige Vokabelübungs-App, die Ihnen hilft, auf einfache und spielerische Weise die Gewohnheit zu entwickeln, jeden Tag zu lernen. Daher ist die Rolle von Telefonanwendungen jetzt sehr wichtig, um die Qualität des Fremdsprachenlernens zu verbessern.

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INSTRUMENTS JURIDIQUES DE COOPÉRATION ENTRE L'UKRAINE ET LA FRANCE DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA CULTURE ET DE L'ÉDUCATION

La France est l'un des centres culturels incontestables qui ne cessent d'attirer l'attention des habitants des 5 continents. Depuis 25 ans, ce pays est la première destination touristique mondiale. C'est également un pays qui intéresse le monde entier du point de vue de ses progrès scientifiques et du fonctionnement de son système éducatif. Les mathématiques, l'optique, la santé, l'environnement, la recherche agronomique et pharmaceutique, la construction automobile, navale et aéronautique sont quelques-uns des domaines d'excellence des laboratoires et des industries français. La France forme des scientifiques et des spécialistes de qualité, ce qui détermine le fait que plusieurs pays, dont l'Ukraine, cherchent des possibilités de coopération dans le domaine de la science et de l'éducation avec l'Hexagone.

La coopération franco-ukrainienne dans le domaine de la science et de l'éducation est fondée sur l'Accord intergouvernemental de coopération culturelle, scientifique et technique (1995) et l'Accord intergouvernemental sur la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes et des titres universitaires (2005). Dans le domaine de l'éducation, les parties ont établi un certain nombre de contacts interuniversitaires et signé des accords de coopération entre les établissements d'enseignement supérieur français et ukrainiens. Du côté ukrainien, les partenaires sont l'Université nationale de commerce et d'économie de Kyïv, l'Université nationale d'Odessa, l'Université nationale d'économie de Kharkiv, l'Université nationale technique d'Ukraine (KPI), l'Académie d'État de génie civil et

d'architecture, l'Université technique de Donetsk, l'Académie d'administration municipale (Kyïv) [3].

Depuis 1992, l'Institut français d'Ukraine (IFU), ouvert officiellement en 1994, exerce ses activités à Kyïv. C'est le quartier général d'un réseau culturel et éducatif comprenant quatre centres régionaux créés à Kharkiv, à Dnipro, à Lviv et à Odessa. L'IFU renseigne régulièrement toutes les personnes intéressées sur des bourses (EIFFEL, Bourse de séjour scientifique de haut niveau pour les chercheurs confirmés, Bourses du gouvernement français/ niveaux master et doctorat, ERASMUS+), des concours (MOPGA) et des programmes (ATLAS) visant à accueillir des étudiants, des jeunes chercheurs et des scientifiques expérimentés souhaitant effectuer leurs recherches en France. L'Ambassade de France en Ukraine, partenaire de l'IFU, propose des aides financières à la mobilité pour des séjours en France aux chercheurs postdoctorants ukrainiens. Ces aides à la mobilité sont destinées à réaliser des travaux de recherche en France : enquêtes de terrain, travail en bibliothèques et archives [4].

Chaque année, l'IFU organise un festival d'art « Printemps français » avec un programme pluridisciplinaire très dense.

Depuis 2004, l'Ambassade d'Ukraine en France supervise le travail du Centre culturel et d'information qui propose régulièrement au public français des manifestations sur les thèmes d'art et de culture ukrainiens [2].

En 2018-2021, plusieurs événements culturels et thématiques importants ont été organisés en coopération avec les institutions françaises : la Conférence internationale « Ukraine – Nouvelle génération », le colloque au Sénat de France « L'Ukraine et l'Europe : réalités et perspectives », un séminaire à l'Assemblée nationale « La manipulation de l'information dans les relations internationales : le cas de l'Ukraine », une conférence à l'Institut national des langues et des civilisations orientales « Holodomor : témoins et témoignages » [1].

On peut donc constater que l'Ukraine et la France maintiennent toujours des relations fructueuses et des contacts pleins de promesses d'avenir dans le domaine de la culture, de la science et de l'éducation. Un grand nombre d'institutions françaises et ukrainiennes favorisent ces relations, contribuent à leur développement et mettent en œuvre de nouvelles idées et de nouveaux programmes

de coopération.

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POSSIBILITÉS ACTUELLES ET PERSPECTIVES D'ÉTUDIER LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE EN UKRAINE

Le français est l'une des langues les plus parlées du monde. Cela est dû à la popularité de la culture française: la France est connue pour sa littérature, sa musique, sa peinture, ses événements historiques, sa mode, ses parfums, ses monuments nationaux, dont la plupart sont classés au patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO. De plus, la langue française est très mélodieuse, on la considère comme une langue romantique et celle des aristocrates. Son influence n'a fait que

s’intensifier à ce jour : c’est une langue de la communication internationale, une langue qui facilite les échanges entre les pays et les continents. Des milliers d’étudiants rêvent d’apprendre cette langue parce qu’elle leur ouvre de grandes perspectives.

Cela est particulièrement évident dans le domaine juridique, parce que la plupart des actes et documents internationaux sont rédigés en français. L’Organisation des Nations Unies, première organisation mondiale pour la paix et l’ordre public, a fait du français l’une de ses langues officielles. Le Conseil de l’Europe, dont la langue officielle est le français, est appelé à garantir le respect et la protection des droits de l’homme dans le monde. Ces organisations importantes, ainsi que beaucoup d’autres, promeuvent l’étude et mettent à jour les connaissances de la langue française.

En Ukraine, le français est étudié dans les écoles et les universités comme première ou deuxième langue étrangère. En raison de l’importance et de la popularité de cette langue, il existe d’autres possibilités de l’apprendre. Internet propose de nombreux programmes, applications de sites qui visent à l’étude individuelle de la langue française. La plupart d’entre eux sont gratuits aujourd'hui [1 : 107].

Il existe également des établissements qui enseignent le français individuellement ou en groupe. Depuis le début des restrictions liées à la pandémie, l’apprentissage d’une langue est devenu encore plus simple, parce que la présence physique en classe n’est plus nécessaire. On peut l’étudier avec succès tout en étant dans n’importe quelle partie de l’Ukraine ou même à l’étranger.

L’une des institutions prestigieuses responsables de la promotion du français est l’Institut français d’Ukraine (IFU). Son objectif principal est de développer la capacité des participants au cours à communiquer en français dans diverses situations de la vie quotidienne. De plus, l’IFU propose la préparation et la réussite d’examens (DELF, DALF, TEF, TEFAQ, etc.) qui permettent à chacun d’évaluer ses connaissances et de confirmer un certain niveau de maîtrise du français. Cette proposition attire beaucoup d’Ukrainiens qui veulent entrer à des établissements d’enseignement dont l’une des exigences est la présence d’un certificat de niveau approprié de français [3].

Tout aussi important est le fait qu'avec l'aide de l'IFU, les étudiants ukrainiens peuvent participer à des échanges de jeunes et à des concours de bourses pour étudier en France. Du point de vue de l'apprentissage des langues, cela est très utile car un environnement linguistique ne fait que contribuer à l'assimilation plus rapide et meilleure d'une langue étrangère.

Une autre institution internationale française importante est le groupe Odyssey. Ce groupe éducatif vise à enseigner et à apprendre le français à l'aide des dernières technologies innovantes. Sa particularité est qu'en plus du français, cet établissement d'enseignement garantit également la connaissance de l'anglais et de la langue locale. L'apprentissage du français se déroule à travers l'étude de la culture française aux multiples facettes, c'est-à-dire non seulement en exploitant les sujets habituels de la communication quotidienne. En juillet 2021, Odyssey a signé une convention cadre avec l'Agence française pour l'enseignement à l'étranger (AEFE). Cette convention cadre permet un dialogue permanent entre l'AEFE et Odyssey sur plusieurs sujets structurants, de la pédagogie au développement. Aux côtés des acteurs institutionnels traditionnels, Odyssey contribue à l'enrichissement du système éducatif français à l'étranger par son identité de groupe éducatif privé et international [2].

Nous pouvons donc affirmer que le rôle de la langue française reste toujours important. Pour ceux qui ont l'intention d'apprendre cette langue, il existe de nombreux programmes et établissements d'enseignement, publics et privés. Les exemples que nous avons donnés ci-dessus prouvent qu'en apprenant le français, nous pouvons activer davantage notre développement culturel et découvrir de larges horizons pour réussir notre carrière dans le domaine du droit international.

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