MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
DNIPRO NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT
NAMED AFTER ACADEMICIAN V. LAZARIAN

The 19th International Students' Scientific Conference

"Engineer of the Third Millennium"

14 May, 2020

Dnipro
2020

УДК 81'243

The editorial board bears no responsibility for the content of the abstracts and any possible errors in them

Publishing board address:
DNURT, Academician V. Lazarian Street, 2, Dnipro, Ukraine, 49010.

Engineer of the Third Millennium: Students' Scientific Conference – Дніпро: Дніпр. нац. ун-т залізн. трансп. ім. акад. В. Лазаряна, 2020. – 52 с.

Збірка містить тези доповідей XIX Міжнародної студентської наукової конференції "Engineer of the Third Millennium", яка відбулася у Дніпровському національному університеті залізничного транспорту імені академіка В. Лазаряна. Тези представлені англійською, німецькою та французькою мовами.

Для студентів, аспірантів, викладачів.

Друкується в авторській редакції.

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CONTENTS

KINDNESS AND COMPASSION AS THE FOUNDATION OF LOVE

Alieva M.
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Kindness is a state of soul when a person is able to come to the aid of others, give good advice, and sometimes just feel sorry for someone. Not everyone is able to feel someone else's grief as their own, to sacrifice something for people, and there is neither mercy nor compassion without it. A good person attracts like a magnet, he gives a particle of his heart, his warmth to people around him. That is why each of us needs a lot of love, justice, sensitivity, so that there is something to give to others.

I want to remember one quote from Mikhail Bredikhin: 'Everyone you meet is fighting a battle you know nothing about. Be kind. Always.' No one knows what hides the soul of this or that person. Merry fellow or pessimist – they all can have one face. Or maybe someone is too shy and timid, she/he is fighting within her/himself with her/himself, wants to become stronger, but it cannot work out for various reasons. And instead of staying on the sidelines, you can take a step towards kindness in relation to the person. For millennia, there has been a destructive battle between good and evil going on. Evil is trying to induce the vilest thoughts in people, make a person fall morally even lower, become hardened and do bad things. Good, on the contrary, is trying to appeal to positive principles, somehow helping others to find a way out of the predicament. Man is not only bad or only good. Often s/he begins to act badly under the influence of certain circumstances. I would like to mention the words of Einstein: "The ideals that illuminated my path, and over and over again gave me new courage to face life vigorously, were Kindness, Beauty and Truth". Recently I have read "The portrait of Dorian Gray" by Oscar Wilde and I would like to link this topic with this book. I do not want to talk about the main character as a true evil one, because at the beginning of this book it did not seem so at all. Dorian was very young, naive and kind-hearted, he was beautiful both externally and internally. After meeting with Lord Henry, the life of Dorian begins to change, I agree that it is not only the case of Lord Henry. But the fact that Dorian listens to him and perceives everything said by Lord Henry as truth is a fact. The main character had Kindness, Beauty and Truth, but what can happen to a person, succumbing to the temptation of becoming eternally young and beautiful? Some temptations destroy the soul. Your inner peace is more precious than any temptations of temporary pleasure. The peace in the soul is created by Kindness, Beauty and Truth.

What about compassion? This is a feeling that not everyone is capable of. Kindness is different, but the truest is selfless. When we do something good, because we want to help sincerely, this is true compassion. Compassion is often compared to pity, but, in my opinion, these are different things and should not be confused. Pity sometimes entails unpleasant consequences. I think you will agree that we can recall "Crime and Punishment" by F.M. Dostoyevsky. Compassion plays a significant role in the novel. The relationships of almost all the heroes are built on it: Raskolnikov and Sonechka, Raskolnikov and Dunya, Raskolnikov and the Marmeladov family, Sonya and the Marmeladovs, Sonya and Dunya. Moreover, compassion in all these relationships was manifested on both sides. Yes, life is harsh. Many human qualities of the heroes are put to harsh tests. Some characters in the process of these trials get lost in vice and evil. But the main thing is that among the vulgarity, filth and debauchery, the heroes of F.M. Dostoyevsky were able to preserve, perhaps, the most important human quality – compassion.

Kindness and compassion make people happy. It is said that kindness and happiness are two sides of the same coin. The more we give, the more we receive. The more good we do, the happier we become. Thus, happiness returns to us with the boomerang effect. All these components are the foundation of love. Love is impossible without kindness and compassion. In conclusion, I will quote Van Gogh: "I feel that there is nothing more truly artistic than to love people". A person is born with the soul given them by God. I believe that there is a place for kindness and compassion in the soul of every person. It is impossible to love without the help of the Eternal; He guides a person along the right path to happiness. Love (God) shows kindness and compassion for everyone and each person has the power to respond to God and other people in the same way.

WAS BRINGT UNS DAS JAHR 2020 IN BEZUG AUF GADGETS UND TECHNOLOGIE?

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Ein neues Jahrzehnt hat begonnen und die Technik hat ihren Höchststand der Entwicklung noch lange nicht erreicht. Auch in diesem Jahr werden viele Marktneuheiten erscheinen und einige schon bekannte Techniken werden neue Einsatzgebiete finden.

Immer mehr vertrauen wir unseren Alltag den Maschinen an und dieser Trend wird sich weiter fortsetzen. Bereits heute kann sich kaum jemand einen Tag ohne sein Smartphone oder anderen technischen Gegenständen vorstellen. Diese Gadgets sind einfach nützlich, sie erleichtern den Alltag, können dabei helfen, eine Menge Zeit zu ersparen und sind zugleich eine hochkarätige Unterhaltungsquelle. Vielleicht klingt das ein wenig futuristisch, aber schon bald werden wir nahezu komplett von der künstlichen Intelligenz gesteuert. Die Rede ist von Technik, die den Alltag kontrollieren und regulieren soll.

Viele Leute interessieren sich insbesondere für die anstehenden Veränderungen auf dem Markt der Videospiele. Ende des Jahres kommt eine neue Generation von Spielkonsolen auf den Markt. Zusätzlich wird es einige Weiterentwicklungen in Bezug auf Virtual Reality und Augmented Reality geben. Selbstverständlich werden viele neue Games erscheinen. Darunter wird es eine Menge an gewöhnlichen Videospielen oder Videospielen der neuen Generation geben.

Welche Technologien werden sich etablieren?

Die Schlagzeilenberichte und neue Vorstellungen auf den Technik-Messen handeln sehr oft von neuen Techniken, die noch nicht richtig ausgereift sind und in den kommenden Jahren optimiert werden. Was kann man denn nun wirklich neues erwarten, dass bei dem Großteil der Menschen in den Alltag integriert wird?

Virtual Reality und Augmented Reality

Die Technik der Virtual Reality reift schon seit einigen Jahrzehnten und hat mittlerweile einen Punkt erreicht, großflächig in den Alltag integriert werden zu können. In den meisten großen Städten gibt es bereits VR Rooms. Dort kann man virtuelle Welten erforschen oder ein Teil eines Videospiels werden. VR wird vermehrt Anwendung in der Industrie finden und helfen eine Menge Kosten einzusparen. Auch in den eigenen vier Wänden wird VR öfter anzutreffen sein. Die Cyber-Brillen werden immer günstiger und die Möglichkeiten sind bereits sehr facettenreich. Augmented Reality wird aller Voraussicht nach in einigen Jahren VR ablösen. AR lässt sich einfach viel besser in den Alltag integrieren und könnte wie das heutige Smartphone zu einem ständigen Begleiter werden. *Wer hat nicht schon mal davon geträumt, wie bei Terminator 2 sämtliche Informationen über seine Umgebung direkt in das Sichtfeld eingeblendet zu bekommen?*

AESTHETICS OF URBAN SPACE

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Today's worldwide urbanization has profoundly transformed humans’ relations with their natural and built environments. The latter is often considered as an entirely artificial setting, but the presence of ecological dynamics shows that it remains a living environment for many species. Experiencing the city, in fact, attests to a natural dimension that contributes to a renewed appreciation of the urban life setting. The fact that urbanites are expressing a desire to reconnect with nature in the city is in keeping with the elimination of the subject-object dichotomy. But before going any further, I would like to make several remarks about the debates around aesthetic engagement, environmental aesthetics, and eco-aesthetics.

First of all, the experience of the city has recently taken a new turn that might be termed aesthetic and environmental. City-dwellers have gradually become aware not only of the importance of nature in the urban setting but also of the environmental issues arising from the damages caused by human activities, locally and globally. This growing awareness, through mobilizations, has gradually produced a change in the shaping of the city and has contributed to the creation of a new urban aesthetic (especially visible in eco-neighborhoods and other such experiments).

Second, the idea of aesthetic engagement involves an active experience so that the aesthetic experience of environment increases the value of the environment and provides an opportunity to talk about it and about oneself at the same time. By simultaneously enhancing the self and the environment or a particular aspect of it, aesthetic engagement constitutes recognition of oneself in the environment.

Third, the perceptual habits governing our daily lives blot out part of the spectacular, monumental nature of the built city in favor of a singular syncopated experience that tends to be associated with urban rhythms. To cite one example, a contemporary analysis of aesthetic engagement inevitably refers to an experiential framework caught between the extremes of mobility and immobility. This gives the city and its different urban spaces an uncertain appearance, like a kind of hesitation waltz between the extreme fixity of the spaces as setting and the great fluidity of the processes – a phenomenon that is tied at once to contemporary capitalism and a desire to make urban spaces physically safe. Such a reading takes into account phenomena of mobility (roads and motorways, flows of data and persons, etc.), regardless of the speed, as well as relations between the built and the natural, and the tangible and the intangible. The particular aesthetic that emerges foregrounds the inhumanity of the situations encountered (from the high-speed motorways of urban networks to the traffic jams of the city taken as machine). All the same, the spread of mobility networks comes up against local and/or environmental resistances that take inspiration from novel forms of action to defend precious or endangered environments and species.

At the micro level, the city proclaims itself the site of friendly movement, such as flâneurs, improvised byways, and shortcuts. Various sources of legitimacy are invoked: pollution, the need to slow down, new perceptions of the urban landscape, all sorts of leitmotifs in remarks about the need for a “friendlier” aesthetic perception of the city, as well. In less than twenty years, we have gone from the hegemony of the automobile, in Western cities at least, to the renaissance of so-called friendly transport and the re-emergence of figures until now lost in modernity: the pedestrian, the cyclist.

This trend opposes two forms of disengagement. The first is tied to the professionalization and highly technical process of urban planning, which has altered the sensory features of the city and prohibited many customs and practices (sleeping on the grass, savoring the odor of springtime, watching the stars, feeding the birds, etc.). The second form of disengagement comes from the privatization and commodification of the “public” space, where a significant portion of the road network is reserved for automobiles, advertising, and various means of blocking and closing off the space.

City-dwellers and their environment are closely interdependent at a conceptual level, which might be qualified as cultural ecology, and they perceive the depth of this interdependence. Thus, the beauty of neglected urban neighborhoods claimed by certain residents raises questions of ethics, individual dignity, and environmental justice.

HUMANITARIAN COMPONENT IN UPBRINGING AND EDUCATION THROUGHOUT LIFE

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The main trends in the development of vocational education pedagogy, as well as social, pedagogical and age-related psychology in our country and abroad, are aimed at the humanization of the education sector, the comprehensive development of the creative potential of students, the formation of the spirit of cooperation between teachers and students. In a highly technological society, the training of engineers and technicians who meet the requirements of an innovative economy is a key problem in public life therefore education is becoming one of the decisive factors in the development of society.

In the concept of improving a higher technical school, the idea of university education, capable of ensuring the integration of natural-scientific, technical and humanitarian knowledge, oriented in its entirety towards the formation of creative and personal potential of future specialists, should become the pivotal idea.

The humanitarian orientation of students of humanitarian faculties, university students of natural sciences, teachers, teachers, etc. was studied especially carefully. However, insufficient studies were conducted on the humanitarian orientation of the personality of students of technical specialties of the university. Since the disciplines of the technical cycle do not raise questions of the meaning of life, the humanitarian orientation in the education of students of technical specialties of the university is extremely relevant. The humanitarian training of the future specialist forms his/her personal qualities, the ability to build his/her cooperative relationships.

The basic principles of humanistic psychology and pedagogy which offer great practical help to a person in a crisis in solving basic problems of existence, such as freedom, choice and responsibility, community and loneliness, loss and search for meaning, aggravated during times of radical change.

Modern humanistic education focuses on the free development of man, on the stimulation of his/her self-development, in the center of attention is a unique holistic person who seeks to maximize the realization of his/her capabilities, open to the perception of new experience, capable of conscious and responsible choice in a variety of life situations.

The humanitarian education of the students' personalities enables them to meet not only the professional requirements of the modern engineer, but to be more responsible for their lives and for those of other people, which will undoubtedly help them become competitive in the labor market and contributing to the wellbeing of their families and the communities they belong to.

Studying humanities we are to realize the conceptual link that exists between the field of our knowledge and the notion of the humanitarian who is someone actively engaged in promoting human welfare and social reforms, and who has no prejudice on grounds of gender, sexual orientation, religious or national divisions. A humanitarian's goal is to save lives, relieve suffering, and maintain human dignity. This can be done in the form of rescuing and providing safety for refugees, providing shelter and food for the homeless, or helping people in the aftermath of natural disasters or civil unrest. Humanitarians battle disease, hunger and violence in some of the most inhospitable situations, locations and climates and they persevere despite the risks of deadly and abusive behaviour from the communities they work within.

Humanitarians promote human welfare; they bring about change in the normal behavioural patterns of a society and help to aid by giving money or necessities for those in need. Necessities could be in the form of food, water, clothing, shelter, equipment and medical supplies which give relief to people in unfortunate and desperate situations.

Doing and participating in something that results in an act of kindness goes a long way. The simple act of donating money to a charity or a cause that one believes in is also considered a humanitarian act, and should not be measured by how much time or money is spent. It is a wonderful human ability to be able to understand struggle, loss, pain and fear and to turn that understanding into a humanitarian act. In turn, this brings happiness, not only to the one(s) in need, but to the person giving the helping hand.

At the end of the day, a humanitarian does not look for glory or praise. His or her main goal is to make a difference in the world they live in, to make someone's life better than what it is, and to ease the plight of people that have little hope.

MANIERES DE MEMORISER DES MOTS EN LANGUES ETRANGERES

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Lors de l'apprentissage d'une langue étrangère, il est très important de constamment réapprovisionner votre vocabulaire afin de mémoriser de nouveaux mots en anglais. Cependant, tout le monde n'y parvient pas. Je vous propose sept astuces pour vous aider à mémoriser plus efficacement de nouveaux mots en français et dans d'autres.

Créer des réseaux associatifs

Notre cerveau perçoit ce que nous lisons et le transforme en images, idées et sentiments, puis forme les liens entre les nouvelles informations et ce que nous savons déjà. Voici comment se passe la mémorisation - le nouveau est combiné au vieux.

Imaginez un arbre. C'est vrai, il est plus facile de voir un grand arbre qui se répand avec beaucoup de branches et de feuilles qu'un petit arbre avec plusieurs branches? La même chose est vraie pour le cerveau. Lorsque vous combinez un nouveau mot ou un nouveau concept avec ce que vous savez déjà, il est plus facile pour le cerveau de trouver et de se rappeler au bon moment.

Comment le faire? Très simple. Dessine un réseau de concepts. Prenez ce que vous voulez retenir (mot, idée, phrase) et écrivez-le au centre de la feuille. Ensuite, tracez des lignes dans toutes les directions, comme une toile.

À la fin de chaque ligne, écrivez tous les mots en français ou même dessinez des images qui vous viennent à l'esprit lorsque vous pensez à un mot écrit au centre. Peu importe ce que seront les associations, écrivez simplement ce que vous pensez.

Cela ne prend que quelques minutes et maintenant, tous les mots ou concepts seront interconnectés dans votre cerveau. Si vous voyez ou entendez l'un d'eux, il vous sera plus facile de vous souvenir du reste.

Pour que cela fonctionne encore mieux, dites comment un mot de la langue anglaise est associé à d'autres. Plus vous le faites souvent, plus de connexions sont formées. Et plus il y a de connexions, plus il est facile pour votre cerveau de «voir» le mot que vous voulez retenir.

Les scientifiques sont arrivés à la conclusion que les informations à connotation émotionnelle sont plus rapidement mémorisées. En conséquence, une bonne idée est d'apprendre des mots à travers des jeux, des puzzles, des films. J'ai aimé la chanson - ne soyez pas trop paresseux pour voir la traduction de mots incompréhensibles. Ces mots seront à jamais associés à la chanson que vous aimez, ce qui signifie qu'ils laisseront une marque émotionnelle dans votre mémoire.

Rappelez-vous des phrases (phrases)

Se souvenir du mot est important, mais la langue française, comme toute autre, n'est pas simplement un ensemble de concepts, c'est un outil que les gens utilisent pour communiquer et exprimer leurs pensées. Trouvez des exemples d'utilisation d'un mot particulier dans le texte.

Écrivez non seulement le mot lui-même, mais aussi les mots voisins. Par exemple, si vous devez vous rappeler le mot anglais "arrogant" (arrogant), vous pouvez écrire: "the tall, arrogant man" (homme haut arrogant).

Cela vous aidera à vous rappeler que «arrogant» est un adjectif utilisé pour décrire des personnes. Ensuite, essayez de compiler trois phrases complètes pour vous exercer à l'utiliser.

Utilisez des images

Dessinez de petites images pour vous rappeler le sens du mot. Vous ne pouvez pas dessiner? Pas effrayant, c'est encore mieux. Notre cerveau reçoit tellement d'informations monotones qu'une image étrange est une sorte de surprise et nous nous souvenons toujours de surprises.

Notre cerveau lit mieux les informations visuelles. Dessinez une image amusante illustrant le sens du mot et vous vous en souviendrez beaucoup plus rapidement.

Rappelez-vous les contraires

Rappelez-vous par paires des mots ayant une signification opposée (antonymes) et des mots ayant une signification similaire (synonymes). Par exemple, mémorisez les paires en colère / heureuse et en colère / croisées en même temps. Nous nous souvenons rapidement de choses similaires et opposées, car le cerveau crée des liens entre elles.

Composer des histoires

Les apprenants de français se plaignent souvent du fait qu'il y a trop de mots nouveaux et qu'il est difficile de s'en souvenir. Il existe une technique que vous pouvez utiliser pour apprendre rapidement des mots. Composez n'importe quelle histoire, même ridicule, dans laquelle tous les mots en français sont impliqués. Imaginez-la en détail.

Combien de fois faut-il répéter un mot pour qu'il passe de façon stable de la mémoire à court terme à la mémoire à long terme?

Le psychologue allemand German Ebbinghaus a mis au point la courbe d'oubli, qui caractérise la quantité d'informations perdues au fil du temps en l'absence de répétition. Au cours des 20 premières minutes qui ont suivi l'étude des mots, nous nous en souvenons déjà à 60% et au bout d'une heure, nous perdons plus de 50% des informations. Ensuite, au fil du temps, de plus en plus d'informations seront effacées et au jour 3, il ne restera plus que 20% des informations en mémoire. Ainsi, si vous passez au moins une journée de répétition, vous ne retournerez pas les mots oubliés.

La conclusion est évidente: sans répéter nulle part. Utilisez des mots pour parler, inventez des histoires avec de nouveaux mots, jouez aux cartes sur votre smartphone au moins quelques minutes par jour - tout cela permettra d'économiser les mots appris. Sinon, le temps consacré à leur étude initiale sera simplement perdu.

SUBTILITÉ DE LA TRADUCTION DES TERMES FRANÇAIS EN UKRAINIEN

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Dans la pratique de la traduction, le terme doit être compris comme des mots et des phrases designant des objets et des concepts spécifiques exploités par des spécialistes dans un domaine particulier de la science ou de la technologie. Les termes peuvent être utilisés comme des mots utilisés presque exclusivement dans le cadre du style scientifique (onduleur (т) – інвертор (перетворювач постійного струму в змінний.), asteroïd (т) - астероїд, і т.д.), et significations spéciales qui sont utilisées à la fois dans un certain domaine et en tant que mots courants (nappe – горизонт; рівень; шар (в геології); порожнина (в математиці), а не лише скатертина, наприклад), qui ont une signification linguistique générale bien connue.

Par conséquent, lors de la traduction d'un texte, technique ou artistique, il ne faut pas confondre le sens d'un mot en tant que terme d'une industrie donnée avec son sens habituellement utilisé, qui est utilisé principalement dans le style artistique. Lors de la traduction des termes, le traducteur doit se concentrer sur le sujet du texte afin d'éviter le mauvais choix de correspondance, terme homonyme.

En parlant de traduction des termes du point de vue de la théorie, nous pouvons souligner que le terme:

- sans équivoque;
- n'a pas de sens connotatif;
- le plus souvent depourvu de synonymes

En effet, tous les termes ne sont pas difficiles à traduire. Certains d'entre eux sont, en effet, sans ambiguité et n'ont aucune autre signification dans aucun autre domaine. Ces termes ont des correspondances exactes faciles à trouver dans les dictionnaires, par exemple biocarburant(m) – біопаливо, énergie(f) solaire – сонячна енергія; onde(f) acoustique (sonique) – акустичний екран, lexicologie(f) – лексикологія.

Regardons des exemples:

1) Il faut sélectionner une dizaine d'algues particulièrement riches en lipides, les mettre en culture, établir un mode d'extraction et étudier leur rendement énergetique et économique. Les lipides sont la base de la production d'huile, necessaire à l'élaboration de carburant.

А поки що, ми повинні відібрати близько десяти видів водоростей багатих на ліпіди, розвести їх, встановити метод добування цих ліпідів та вивчити енергетичну й економічну доцільність їх застосування. Ліпіди є основою виробництва сирої нафти (маслянистих речовин), необхідної для виробництва палива.

2) Transformation directe des rayons solaires en électricité est possible grâce aux cellules photovoltaiques d'un panneau solaire.

Пряме перетворення сонячних променів в електроенергію здійснюється завдяки фотоелементам на сонячній батареї.

Dans le premier exemple, nous pouvons voir plusieurs termes dont la caracteristique est qu'ils sont "interprofessionnels". Un terme tel que "rendement", par exemple, se retrouve souvent dans l'economie en termes de " рентабельність, дохідність,", dans l'agriculture en termes de "врожайність". Et pour le traducteur, il est important de choisir le mot équivalent qui pourrait transmettre avec précision le sens nécessaire dans un message particulier. Dans notre cas, nous avons traduit "rendement" par le mot "доцільність".

Dans le deuxieme exemple, nous voyons qu'il n'est pas toujours possible de traduire le terme français en ukrainien en utilisant son équivalent terminologique (souvent trace). Dans notre cas, il s'agit du mot "transformation", qui dans ce cas est généralement traduit non pas par транформація, mais par перетворення.

L'énergie de la Terre est connue depuis l'Antiquité et les sources thermales ont été largement exploitées des cette époque. En effet, la chaleur de la Terre, quand elle arrive jusqu'à la croûte terrestre, peut chauffer les nappes d'eau souterraines.

Про енергію Землі знали ще за часів Античності, і вже тоді люди почали використовувати енергію термальних джерел. Насправді, тепло Землі, коли воно надходить до земної кори, може нагрівати підземні шари ґрунтових вод.

Cet exemple a une nouvelle fois mis l'accent sur la multidimensionnalité des termes dans les domaines de la connaissance scientifique et technique, en particulier dans le domaine des sources d'énergie alternatives, et sur les problèmes d'un choix adéquat de la correspondance de mots par le traducteur. Le mot français «nappe», par exemple, peut être trouvé dans plusieurs domaines différents: en mathématiques: порожнина; зв'язна поверхня; en technologie - 1) поверхня; рівень 2) шар; en géologie -1) горизонт; рівень 2) шар. Il convient également de rappeler le sens commun neutre du mot - «скатертина». Mais pour la traduction, nous devons choisir un seul analogue ukrainien pour un mot donné et, en fonction du contexte, nous pouvons déterminer que «шар» analogique-mot est la plus appropriée dans ce cas.

Ainsi, les difficultés de traduction de la terminologie concernaient:

· Ambiguité des termes;

· Manque de traduction de la correspondance dans le cas de néologismes;

· Variabilité nationale des termes

On peut donc dire que la traduction de termes dans les textes scientifiques et techniques du français en ukrainien est un processus de traduction ayant ses propres complexités et avantages. L'avantage de ce processus est que, dans de nombreux cas, les termes scientifiques et techniques sont des mots ayant un sens spécifique clairement défini, et ce sens en est généralement concret. En règle générale, ils ne font pas de révolutions d'auteur expressives sur le plan emotionnel et n'acquièrent de sens connotatif dans le texte. Cela facilite grandement le travail du traducteur lorsqu'il choisit un terme analogique adéquat dans la langue cible, dans notre cas en ukrainien.En même temps, comme nous l’avons mentionné ci-dessus, ce processus a ses propres moments difficiles, car chaque règle peut avoir ses propres excéptions. L'une des principales difficultés pour traduire des termes scientifiques et techniques est que ces termes n'ont pas toujours une seule signification lexicale. Nous rencontrons souvent des termes dits diversifiés qui ont des significations similaires ou complètement différentes dans différents domaines de la connaissance. Il est très important que le traducteur veille à l'ambiguité des termes et au vibreur de la correspondance nécessaire sous la forme d'un mot, de phrases ou même d'une phrase explicative.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH

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It goes without saying that now English takes its place as a lingua franca of the 21st century. It is by far the most studied language in the world and considered as the key skill in finding a job. English has dramatically changed since Shakespeare's time and nowadays native Britons complain that British English has become americanised because american words are sharper, cleverer and more expressive: *apartment* and *movie* sound more glamorous than *flat* and *film*. There is a theory that by 2120 American English will have absorbed the British version entirely.

The importance of translators’ knowing the differences between British and American English seems to be worth studying. One of the most obvious differences between British English and American English is the pronunciation, but there are also variations in grammar, spelling and vocabulary.

History. The British actually introduced the language to the Americas when they reached these lands by sea between the 16th and 17th centuries. At that time, spelling had not yet been standardised. It took the writing of the first dictionaries to set in stone how these words appeared. In the UK, the dictionary was compiled by London-based scholars. Meanwhile, in the United States, the lexicographer was a man named Noah Webster. Allegedly, he changed how the words were spelled to make the American version different from the British as a way of showing cultural independence from its mother country.

In terms of speech, the differences between American and British English actually took place after the first settlers arrived in America. These groups of people spoke using what was called rhotic speech, where the ‘r’ sounds of words are pronounced. Meanwhile, the higher classes in the UK wanted to distinguish the way they spoke from the common masses by softening their pronunciation of the ‘r’ sounds. Since the elite even back then were considered the standard for being fashionable, other people began to copy their speech, until it eventually became the common way of speaking in the south of England.

Spelling differences. British and American English have some spelling differences. The common ones are presented in the table below.

British English	American English
-oe-/-ae- (e.g. anaemia, diarrhoea, encyclopaedia)	-e- (e.g. anemia, diarrhea, encyclopedia)
-t (e.g. burnt, dreamt, leapt)	-ed (e.g. burned, dreamed, leaped)
-ence (e.g. defence, offence, licence)	-ense (defense, offense, license)
-ell- (e.g. travelling, cancelled, jeweller, marvellous)	-el- (e.g. traveling, canceled, jeweler, marvelous)
-ise (e.g. appetiser, familiarise, organise)	-ize (e.g. appetizer, familiarize, organize)
-l- (e.g. enrol, fulfil, skilful)	-ll- (e.g. enroll, fulfill, skillfull)
-ogue (e.g. analogue, monologue, catalogue)	-og (e.g. analog, monolog, catalog)

	*Note that American English also recognizes words spelled with –ogue
-ou (e.g. colour, behaviour, mould)	-o (e.g. color, behavior, mold)
-re (e.g. metre, fibre, centre)	-er (e.g. meter, fiber, center)
-y- (e.g. tyre)	-i- (e.g. tire)
gr**e**y	gr**a**y
p**y**jamas	p**a**jamas
draught	draft
kerb	curb

Most words ending in **'-our'** in British English end in '**-or'** in American English (color, flavor, honor, neighbor, rumor, labor, humor) except for 'contour', 'velour', 'paramour' and 'troubadour' which are spelt the same everywhere.

Grammar differences. In American English, collective nouns are considered singular (e.g. The band is playing). In contrast, collective nouns can be either singular or plural in British English, although the plural form is most often used (e.g. The band are playing). The British are also more likely to use formal speech, such as 'shall', whereas Americans favour the more informal 'will' or 'should'. Americans, however, continue to use 'gotten' as the past participle of 'get', which the British have long since dropped in favour of 'got'.

'Needn't', which is commonly used in British English, is rarely, if at all used in American English. In its place is 'don't need to'.

American English often uses the past simple while British English uses the present perfect (I already did it – I've already done it); *have got* is usually used to talk about possession in British English while *have* is used in American English; prepositions are often used differently, e.g. *Write me soon* in American English versus *Write to me soon* in British English.

Vocabulary differences. British and American English have significantly different vocabulary and usage. More than a thousand words have different meanings or usages in British and American English. Here are some common words used differently:

British English	American English
autumn	fall ("autumn" is used, but only informal or poetic language)
barrister/solicitor	attorney, lawyer
bath / run the bath	bathtub, tub / fill the tub
biscuit	cookie, cracker
block of flats	apartment house/building
booking	reservation
chemist's	drugstore
chemist	pharmacist
city centre	downtown
curriculum vitae, CV	resume
driving licence(c for noun, s for verb)	driver's license (s for noun or verb)
marks	grades
floor	storey
holiday	vacation
ladybird	ladybug
pavement	sidewalk
petrol / filling station	gas, gasoline / gas station
crisps	chips
chips	French fries
torch	flash light:

On the whole, these would be the main differences between British and American English. There are others, as well, but they are subjects to future research.

MODERN APPROACH TO ENGINEERING: CHANCES OR RISKS?

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We live in a very strange time and note with surprise that progress is keeping pace with barbarism
(Sigmund Freud)

Science is developing, taking steps to push humanity forward. But whether society is able to accept new technologies, discoveries and use them wisely still remains a question. Scientific progress opens the way to a new world, a world of technology, a world of chances and at the same time risks, which have an undeniable impact on each of us.

Like any other phenomenon, scientific and technological progress has its advantages and disadvantages. Positive aspects are the increasing role of scientific knowledge, the development of education, mastering high speeds, the use of new types of energy and artificial materials.

On the other side of the scale there are man-made and environmental disasters, which entail irreversible consequences, the emergence of previously unknown diseases (like COVID-19), as well as progress working to improve the army, weapons and other things that endanger our lives.

Today, there are a lot of examples of the detrimental and positive effects of digital engineering revolution. Progress provides people with many opportunities to know themselves and the world.

Modern technology allows you to register brain activity, see atoms and control elementary particles. The horizons of knowledge have expanded significantly. In addition, the liberation from hard, ineffective physical labor freed up time and energy for intellectual pursuits.

Currently, news is filled with information about the killing virus COVID-19. In an attempt to understand this new pathogen better, musician and engineer Markus Buehler and his colleagues at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have assigned a musical eguivalent to each protein and structural form. The result, generated by artificial intelligence, is a surprisingly soothing musical score that, according to Professor Buehler, revealed the detail that microscopes couldn't.

At the same time, man became dependent on technology. A minimal malfunction in its functioning already threatens him with serious troubles. People panic because of a dead mobile phone. A striking example of the complete dependence of society on digital technology is computer viruses. When in 2018, attackers carried out one of the largest cyber-attacks in history, a number of objects — hospitals, railways, and government institutions were forced to stop. But in every hospital human lives could have stopped because of some simple set of symbols and numbers - computer code.

3D PRINTER AS A CREATION TOOL

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Sometimes it is hard to believe that technology, that can seem out-of-this-world, has already become widely used. A 3D printer is a perfect example of such technology. So, the topic of my report is using this device in different areas of modern life. To my mind, the topic is relevant because nowadays 3D printer is widely-spread, as it makes the producing of things easier and more economical.

A three-dimensional printer is a machine allowing to create actual objects from a digital model. It is used in following areas.

Machinery. Producing the body of different devices, like smartphones, domestic appliances or means of transport (cars, planes and even spaceships) became easier and faster with 3D printing technology.

Building and architecture. Printing out a house sounds strange but it is not impossible anymore. The first printed building is the office of Dubai Future Foundation, which was built in 2016. Later an American company Apis Cor managed to build a house with the help of 3D printer for only one day. The company stated, that the building would last for 175 years.

Military. 3D printer can make weapons, for example guns. In some countries (UK, USA) it is illegal to print any kind of weapon in such way because it facilitate access to ammunition.

Health care. This is, no doubt, the most important field of usage as it concerns people's health and life expectancy. Spiritam is the first FDA approved 3D printed drug. It is used to treat partial onset seizures, myoclonic seizures and generalised tonic-clonic seizures. "By combining three-dimensional printing technology with a highly-prescribed epilepsy treatment, Spritam is designed to fill a need for patients who struggle with their current medication experience," said Don Wetherhold, Chief Executive Officer of Aprecia. With a 3D printer it is also possible to create implants and even organs.

Food industry. Creating food is the most delicious application of 3D printing. It can make dishes from different pastes and materials. It is a good option for long space travels. In addition, some companies have already introduced 3D printing technology in food manufacturing. Two university students Vita Broeken and Elzelinde van Doleweerd introduced an interesting initiative. They formed a company called Upprinting Food, whose idea is to take wasted food and turn it into fancy restaurant-like dishes with the help of 3D printing.

All in all, 3D printer is a feat of engineering and yields tremendous benefits to the humanity. It eases manufacture, saves lives and makes us feel the future. My advice is that we should continue developing this technology and implement it into our everyday life.

EXPRESSIONS IDIOMATIQUES DANS LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE ET LEUR CHARACTERESTIQUES

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Les expressions idiomatiques (idiomes) forment la richesse imagée d'une langue. Elles existent dans toutes les langues et peuvent parfois devenir proverbiales. Certaines sont similaires dans deux langues, d'autres totalement différentes. Il n'y a pas d'autre solution que de les apprendre. Comme pour les proverbes, ces expressions doivent être utilisées avec parcimonie, même si elles sont d'usage plus courant. Leur abus les font tomber dans la banalité en les transformant en clichés.

Parmi les expressions idiomatiques, il y a une expression "avoir la langue bien pendue", la définition de laquelle est "parler beaucoup". Expression française dont les origines remontent au XIVème siècle où il se disait qu'une personne qui parlerait facilement et avec un fort débit serait affublée du sobriquet de langue bien affilée, ce dernier adjectif a aussitôt été remplacé par « pendue » pris dans le même sens. Par exemple, cette expressions était utilisée par M. Proust dans "A la recherche du temps perdu": Mme Cottard ne distingua que les mots « de la confrerie » et « tapette », et comme dans le langage du docteur le premier designait la race juive et le second les langues bien pendues… Les idiomes synonymes sont "un beau-parleur", "ne pas avoir sa langue dans sa poche", "un moulin à paroles".

Si vous voudriez dire que quelqu'un suscite des difficultés, cherche à gêner une entreprise, empêche de progresser , vous pouvez profiter de l'expression "mettre des batons dans les roues". Expression française attestée sous cette forme à la fin du XIXème siècle mais a existé auparavant en moyen français sous d'autres formes comme « un baston en la roue » par exemple. La métaphore viendrait de la méthode utilisée à l'époque pour freiner une charrette consistant à faire frotter un baton sur la roue. En effet, enfoncer un baton entre les rayons la bloquerait brutalement. G.Flaubert a utilisée cette idiome ainsi: “Son père m’a fait une crasse pareille au milieu des démarches que je faisais pour la nomination d ‘Achille, il a mis tout a coup des batons dans les roues.”

Expression française “chercher une aiguille dans une botte de foin” est utilisée en général de manière ironique et qui exprimerait l’idée de ce qui n’a pas été fait ou qui n’en vaut pas la peine. A ce titre, chercher une aiguille dans une botte de foin montre combien la tâche est difficile a accomplir et que le resultat escompte ne risquerait pas de voir le jour. Il est a remarquer que ce serait Madame de Sevigne qui aurait utilisé en premier cette expression au milieu du XVIIème siècle mais d’après certains auteurs l’expression serait bien antérieure à cette date. Balzac (“Splendeurs et misère des courtisanes”) a utilisée cette idiome ainsi: “Vous lui avez dit de vous trouver une femme dans Paris, autant valait chercher une aiguille dans une botte de foin”.

Dans la langue française, il ne faut pas tout prendre au pied de la lettre. Il existe de nombreuses expressions qui permettent d’illustrer des situations de tous les jours, comme “avoir la langue bien pendue”, “mettre des batons dans les roues”, “chercher une aiguille dans une botte de foin”. Si vous aimeriez connaître les expressions françaises courantes et la langue française de manière naturelle, vous devez apprendre beaucoup d’expressions françaises.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CRITICAL THINKING

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Critical thinking is a creative process. It involves finding never invented solutions to top problems. Critical thinking is required in every aspect of life to tackle our problems. Be it school, office or any other decision, critical thinking helps a person at every avenue of their life. Critical thinking involves thinking about new ideas all the time in order to implement them in various real life cases to ease the lives of people.

Critical thinkers keep in mind all the possible consequences and make efforts constantly to identify, construct and evaluate arguments. They show involvement in systematic problem solving. Critical thinking is one of the most creative ways to think, interpret and deduce information. Critical thinking makes sure that new, accessible, practical and most importantly innovative solutions backed by reason, logic and facts to a complicated problem are found.

Scientists believe that the main features of critical thinking are the ability to explore real life and professional situations, to design different variants of the development of these situations, to compare, evaluate, analyze the advantages and disadvantages of each of the proposed solutions. Psychologist D. Halpern reviews critical thinking as the use of such methods of cognition, which differ in controllability, validity and purposefulness, increase the likelihood of obtaining the desired end result.

Critical thinking is a set of skills, which is formed gradually as a result of daily hard work of teachers and students. But critical thinking is not an end in itself, but merely a tool for developing particular professional knowledge and skills and vice versa acquiring some knowledge in one’s professional sphere develops their critical thinking skills – so while mastering English we develop critical thinking skills as well.

Critical thinkers are needed in every aspect of our lives. They have made our lives easier and have provided us with a lot of comfort, ease and convenience. The more critical thinkers we have, the more likely it is that we will get the best of innovations, products, services and polices in the coming future.

JEDER SCHEEKRISTALLVIST EINMALIG IN SEINER FORM

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SCHNEE verzaubert im Winter die Landschaft. Und ist dabei nur eine andere Erscheinungsform des Wassers.

Säure- oder Staubteilchen bilden den Kristallisationskern für das Wasser. Feinste Luftbläschen machen die an sich glasklaren Kristalle milchig trüb und damit undurchsichtig. Das gibt dem Schnee seine weiße Farbe.

Bei genauerer Betrachtung offenbart der Schnee ein wahres Wunder an Formen. Allen Schneekristallen gemeinsam ist die Sechsstrahligkeit, eine perfekte Symmetrie, die sich aus dem molekularen Aufbau des Wassers ergibt. Und doch ist jeder Schneekristall, der jemals auf die Erde fällt, einmalig. Das haben mikroskopische Aufnahmen gezeigt.

Das Problem der augenfälligen Symmetrie inspirierte schon 1611 den Astronomen Johannes Kepler zu einem Essay mit dem Thema „Über die sechseckige Schneeflocke". Es war der erste Versuch überhaupt, eine Erklärung für eine natürliche Symmetrie zu finden.

Einen ersten systematischen Versuch zur Erfassung aller möglichen Schneekristallformen unternahm Ende des vorigen Jahrhunderts der Amerikaner Wilson Bentley. Am offenen Fenster in Vermont fing er die empfindlichen Flocken auf und dokumentierte bis 1931 immerhin mehr als 2500 Zeichnungen – kein Kristall glich dem anderen.

1962 entwickelte der Physiker John Day eine akzeptable Theorie über das Wachstum der Schneekristalle. Computersimulationen zeigten, daß dieses immer sechsstrahlig erfolgt. Bevorzugt an den Spitzen eines Strahls wachsen Wassermoleküle an und verstärken den Effekt.

HOW IMPORTANT ARE HUMANITIES SCHOLARS IN OUR SOCIETY?

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Through exploration of the humanities we learn how to think creatively and critically, to reason, and to ask questions. Because these skills allow us to gain new insights into everything from poetry and paintings to business models and politics, humanistic subjects have been at the heart of a liberal arts education since the ancient Greeks first used them to educate their citizens.

Research into the human experience adds to our knowledge about our world. Through the work of humanities scholars, we learn about the values of different cultures, about what goes into making a work of art, about how history is made. Their efforts preserve the great accomplishments of the past, help us understand the world we live in, and give us tools to imagine the future.

There are some values that should be taken into account while considering the importance of humanities scholars:

Intrinsic value: humanities researchers have a value in and of themselves. Even if it leads to other benefits (as listed below), it should also be pursued for its own sake.

Social value: the humanities benefit society in a number of ways. They help create tolerance and understanding between citizens, thereby leading to social cohesion. They aid decision-making, especially on the complex ethical issues that confront society as a whole. In addition, they can benefit society by challenging established positions (see also 'critical thinking' below).

Cultural heritage: the humanities enable citizens to understand, preserve and sometimes challenge their national heritage and culture. Economic value: there are direct economic benefits from humanities research, for example in publishing, media, tourism and, of course, the training humanities scholars provide to their students, who go into the job market across a wide range of professions.

Contribution to other disciplines: humanities research feeds into other fields, most obviously the social sciences, but also into medicine, computer science and engineering/design.

Innovation: the humanities deal with questions of motivation, organisation and action, which are essential components of creativity and entrepreneurship, and so the humanities promote a culture of innovation.

Critical thinking: it is of the essence of the humanities to develop critical thinking. This is epitomised by the Socratic tradition in philosophy, but by no means confined to that discipline.

Personal and spiritual development: humanities research can enhance one's personal and spiritual wellbeing through the study of different texts and traditions – religious, philosophical or spiritual.

Aesthetic appreciation: literary research, art history and musicology promote aesthetic discrimination, enhancing the appreciation and enjoyment of artistic works.

Today, humanistic knowledge continues to provide the ideal foundation for exploring and understanding the human experience. Investigating a branch of philosophy might get you thinking about ethical questions. Learning another language might help you gain an appreciation for the similarities in different cultures. Contemplating a sculpture might make you think about how an artist's life affected her creative decisions. Reading a book from another region of the world, might help you think about the meaning of democracy. Listening to a history course might help you better understand the past, while at the same time offer you a clearer picture of the future.

WHY BEING KIND COULD HELP YOU LIVE LONGER

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In the modern world, kindness is considered to be out of fashion. Today we feel a lack of kindness and constantly complain about the cruelty of others.

Daniel Fessler the director of The Bedari Kindness Institute at The University of California at Los Angeles thinks it's fair to say we live in an unkind age right now, both in the United States and around the world, what we are seeing is increasing conflict between individuals who hold different political views or belong to different religions. While the practice is nothing new, Mr Fessler says people are more likely to be aggressive, less likely to value others' concerns and welfare, the more anonymous they are.

Kindness is understood as the thoughts, feelings and beliefs associated with actions intending to benefit others, where benefiting others is an end in itself, not a means to an end. And unkindness, on the other hand, is intolerant beliefs, the lack of valuation of others' welfare.

Psychologists researching kindness consider it can improve mood and reduce depression symptoms. You cannot constantly make trouble for other people and at the same time remain a happy person. What feelings do you have when you do good deeds? I suppose you feel some warm, pleasant sensations, some euphoria from the good thingthat has been done. When I do good deeds, my heart is joyful that some people have benefited from them.

We love good people, but we ignore evil ones. Living with people who treat you badly or anger you is bad for you. It shortens life. Receiving kindness and providing kindness are the antithesis of this toxic situation. As scientists have learned, cynicism and malice increase blood pressure and cholesterol. Gloomy, heavy thoughts destroy our health. Studies by specialists at the British Heart Foundation have shown that outbreaks of anger in the human body produce substances that lead to the development of heart disease. People with longevity genes are friendly, open, and sociable. Kindness increases happiness. Scientists say it can do a lot – it can extend your life. Being kind is easy though not for everyone. But if there is only anger around, then people will be solid blocks of anger.

So people are to be taught to do well and the members of the UCLA BKI community of scholars seek to advance scientific research into kindness and the barriers to it, and to share this knowledge through courses for UCLA students, and through information shared with the public. They have looked at how people can be motivated to be kind simply by witnessing acts of kindness - and working out who is affected by this “contagious kindness”.

Kindness is not only in some incredible acts, but in small ones as well. To show kindness is just to compliment someone, help an elderly person across the road, support someone in a difficult situation, just thank someone, give a flower to mom etc. And in moments of anger, health will deteriorate. Do not be afraid to do something good. I wish you all good!

THE IMPACT OF DIET ON SKIN HEALTH AND BEAUTY

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Skin is the organ of crucial importance due to its numerous functions: barrier function, mechanical, immune, sensory, endocrine, thermoregulatory, vitamin D synthesis. It is involved in the respiration; it affects social and sexual communication.

Factors that affect skin appearance and its function are numerous: exposure to strong ultraviolet radiation, smoking and staying in space filled with cigarette smoke, stress, and eating habits.

For decades, it was thought that many common dermatological conditions had no relationship to diet. As a result, the role of diet has traditionally been an underappreciated aspect of therapy. Studies from recent years, however, have made it clear that diet may influence outcome. It is known that skin mirrors processes in the whole system, so that many skin disorders and rapid aging are manifestations of certain disturbances, like lack of nutrients, vitamins and minerals. Patients often seek dietary advice from their dermatologist, as they frequently link many of their health problems, including diseases of the skin, to their diet.

Acne. The Western diet, which typically corresponds to a high glycemic load diet, has been researched as a potential cause of acne. Foods with a high glycemic index, such as sugar, white bread, and white rice, are rapidly absorbed, leading to higher serum glucose levels and corresponding elevated levels of insulin. Insulin and insulin-like growth factor-1 have been shown to augment sebum production, stimulate adrenal androgen synthesis, and increase androgen bioavailability, all of which play a role in the pathogenesis of acne.

Skin cancer. Exposure to UV radiation can result in free radicals, which can damage proteins, lipids, and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), as well as activate pathways that increase cell proliferation and inflammation. UV radiation can also lead to immunosuppression, which hampers the ability of immune cells to recognize and combat cancer cells. Dietary factors may impact this process via a number of different mechanisms. Antioxidants may break down free radicals, neutralize them, or upregulate genes that encode neutralizing enzymes.

Overall, studies of antioxidant supplement use have not supported their role in skin cancer prevention. However, when studies have focused on antioxidant intake via whole foods, promising trends have been noted. Studies have found that compounds, such as grape seed extract, resveratrol (from grapes), and ellagic acid (found in foods such as raspberries) are potent scavengers of superoxide radicals, and that these compounds are able to protect cells from DNA damage. Other studies have found that ingestion of beta-carotene and lycopene, high in carrots and tomatoes, are able to defend against UVR-mediated damage.

Aging skin. Rhytides, sagging of skin, and loss of elasticity are all related to changes in the collagen and elastic fibers of the skin, which are themselves impacted by diet. Ingestion of sugar, in particular, can accelerate these signs of aging, as it promotes cross-linking of collagen fibers. Cross-linking occurs through a process known as glycation. In this process, a covalent bond is established between the amino acids in the collagen and elastin present in the dermis. These amino acids are linked by glucose and fructose, leading to the production of advanced glycation end products (AGEs). This process is accelerated by hyperglycemia. Research indicates that once established, the body is unable to repair these cross-links. With accumulation of AGEs, structural changes in the skin can occur, resulting in increased stiffness and reduced elasticity. Research has also focused on foods that may be able to inhibit the production of AGEs. These include herbs and spices, such as oregano, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, and garlic, as well as substances found naturally in certain fruits and vegetables, such as lipoic acid.

In general, the quality, health and beauty of the skin are affected by various vitamins (vitamin C, E, A, K, D and B complex), minerals (selenium, copper, zinc, proteins, as well as other nutrients. There is also alpha liposoic acid, dymetilaminoethanol (DMAE), hyaluronic acid, essential fatty acids. Sufficient intake of liquids is necessary with balanced healthy diet.

Foods that make skin shiny and healthy: carrots (beta carotene - vitamin A); green tea (anti-oxidants - lower stress, good sleep); citrus fruits (Vitamin C); berries; tomato (antioxidant); almonds, walnuts (healthy fats - energy for exercise and functioning of the system); unsweetened yoghurt (good for teeth, bones, better digestion); cheese (prevention of gums and cavity problems-oral bacteria); vegetables (minerals, vitamins, fibers, low calories - reduced bloating, shiny young appearing skin); red or yellow bell peppers; dark chocolate; algae and other sea food (detoxication, cell building); red oranges, cherries, blueberries (dark fruits affect collagen); meat, dairy products, egg yolk) (vitamin A); salmon, sea shells, sardines, sunflower seeds (essential fatty acids); avocado, mango (antioxidants- vitamin E); legumes (biotin).

Bad diet for skin includes: sugar (promotes inflammation risk and rapid skin aging), spicy hot food (promotes face redness with obvious capillary), caffeine (possible dehydration, but also anti-inflammatory effect), chocolate and fatty foods, alcohol (excessive drinking - free radicals, diuretic), processed foods (lack of micronutrients and excess of preservatives), fatty and fast foods and hydrogenised oils (lack of vitamins and minerals, high level of preservatives), salt (water retention, bloating), starch.

In conclusion we can say that adequate diet is of crucial importance, with appropriate use of vitamins, minerals, proteins and other nutrients paying attention to possible beneficial and also harmful effects of certain foods, adjusted to the skin type. Adequate diet not only enables proper functioning, but also offers possibility of better communication and self-image.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOVEL OF CHARLES DICKENS

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Charles Dickens was a unique author whose ability to draw from his childhood, while discussing relevant social issues, left a lasting impact on English society. Dickens often drew literary inspiration from his childhood, giving his stories the additional impact of reality.

Charles Dickens’ strong imaginative links to his childhood continued throughout his life and heavily influenced his works by coloring his adult perception of the world and his moral outlook. Charles Dickens’ works impacted society in a way that no other author could. He wrote novels based on his perception of the world and the social issues of the everyday life.

Of the many beloved characters of Charles Dickens, David Copperfield stands high because of the portrayal of David’s life. Many years after the appearance of David, people saw in the depiction of this young boy not only the vision of a miserable life that evoked sympathy but also a life that reflected reality to its readers in the Victorian world. David Copperfield and his life story has also appealed to readers in later centuries as the novel allows them to witness life in the nineteenth century and the way in which David struggles to survive in that society.

David is particularly in search of his true identity to become a grown man. David Copperfield does not, however, require us to see him only as he sees himself. However we submit to David’s view of things. But nowhere is the fact hidden that his view is a purely personal one (indeed, the novel glories in it); nowhere are we asked to adopt David’s perspective as the only conceivable one. The imperfections of David's self-knowledge are not disallowed, if we choose to look for them, and the next step in a study of this sort might well be the scrutiny of his various evasions.

Dickens called his eighth novel, David Copperfield, his "favorite child." The legitimacy of Dicken's memories in the book strikes a chord with many readers who have no experience of the Poor Laws of 1834 but who remember all too vividly their own sometimes traumatic, often comic, growth from childhood to maturity.

This story of a young boy in search of his identity in circumstances familiar to its readers' personal fragmented memories made it more interesting to the serials' readership. Dickens's enthusiasm for portraying heroism remained and David is set to pursue adventures in a world his readers were acquainted with to ensure that they would follow the serialization with enthusiasm. The ludicrous incidents occurring to David offer to readers the discovery that they themselves are «something of a Copperfield themselves», displaying «the value of self-denial and patience, quiet endurance of unavoidable ills, strenuous effort against ills remediable». The extent to which David's story penetrated the market depends much, therefore, on Dickens's ability to make his contemporary popular culture accessible to his readers in the form of an autobiographical novel.

DIE LARGE-BLUME

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Bei guter Pflege wachsen Sonnenblumen fast in den Himmel. Selbst auf schlechtem Boden werden sie bis zu 2,50 Meter hoch. Die gröβten unter unseren Blumen wirken auch dann majestätisch, wenn sie nach Regenwochen die Köpfe hängen lassen. Doch auch bei glühender Hitze bewahren sie Haltung. Das fällt ihnen leichter als anderen Pflanzen. Ihre Wurzeln graben sich fast zwei Meter tief in die Erde. Dort gibt es reichlich Wasser.

Die ersten Sonnenblumen kamen nach Europa 1569 aus der Neuen Welt. In ihrer ursprünglichen Heimat, in Mexiko und Peru, galten sie als heilige Blumen und wurden verehrt. Priesterinnen in den Tempeln schmückten mit Sonnenblumen-Blüten ihre Brüste. In Deutschland eroberten sie sich den ersten Platz unter den Gartenliebhabern: Sonnenblumen gehören zu den beliebtesten Zierpflanzen. Ihr gröβter Vorteil: Sie blühen fast vier Wochen lang. Hinzu kommt ihre ökologische Bedeutung. Sie enthalten einen süβen Nektar (Zuckergehalt: etwa 40 Prozent) und sind deshalb ein bevorzugtes Futter für Bienen, Käfer und Schmetterlinge. Wer im Spätherbst die reifen Blütenköpfe im Garten stehen läβt, macht sich zum Freund vieler Singvögel. Die öligen Kerne (Fettgehalt: 65 Prozent) sind sehr beliebt.

Aber der Traum des Sommers sind blühende Sonnenblumenfelder: Ein goldgelbes Meer bis zum Horizont auf dem Acker! Für dieses Bild muβ man nicht mehr bis nach Südfrankreich oder Italien fahren. Auch bei uns setzen immer mehr Landwirte auf die Nutzpflanze Sonnenblume. Ein Blütenkorb enthält im Schnitt 1300 Samenkerne. Aus 30 Sonnenblumen läβt sich ein Liter Öl pressen. Auf einem Hektar Acker wachsen etwa 75000 Sonnenblumen. Das macht 2500 Liter feinstes Sonnenblumenöl. Das ist ein wichtiger Rohstoff für Salatöl, Margarine, Lacke und die kosmetische Industrie. Auβerdem benutzen die Bäcker immer mehr von den schwarzen Kernen für Brot und Müsli.

Sonnenblumen sin die teuersten Blumen der Welt. Jedenfalls die, die Vincent van Gogh gemalt hat. Sein berühmtes Bild mit Sonnenblumen drauf wurde 1987 für 71,77 Millionen Mark nach Japan verkauft. Niemand hat so ausdrucksvoll wie van Gogh die Schönheit der Sonne in den Blüten verewigh.

ELECTRIC DRIVE CONTROL: FROM FARADAY EXPERIMENTS TO MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

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The history of the electric drive totals more than 190 years. It began back in 1821, when the famous scientist Michael Faraday conducted experiments studying the interaction of conductors with current and magnet, and showed that electric current causes the conductor to rotate around the magnet or to rotate the magnet around the current conductor. In 1834, the German physicist Moritz Hermann von Jacobi created the first electric motor, suitable in practice, which developed a power of 15 W and consisted of two groups of magnets: four fixed ones were mounted on the frame, and the rest on a rotating rotor. A switch invented by scientists allowed changing the polarity of mobile electromagnets, the principle of the device of which is still used in collector motors.

The next step in the development of the electric drive took place in 1886, when Galileo Ferraris and Nikola Tesla presented the public with the phenomenon of a rotating magnetic field, which laid the foundation for the creation of multiphase AC electric motors. Then, in 1888, M. O. Dolivo-Dobrovolsky proposed and implemented a three-phase AC electric power transmission system, and in 1889 he developed a three-phase asynchronous motor with a distributed stator winding and with a squirrel-cage rotor, which took the form of the familiar squirrel wheels.

In the future, the development of the electric drive was divided into two main branches in accordance with the types of these devices: unregulated and adjustable. In the unregulated electric drive of small and medium power, asynchronous motors with a squirrel-cage rotor have firmly taken their place (and are still there), and in powerful electric drives - synchronous motors. As for the controlled electric drive, its evolution was accompanied by a greater variety of types and technologies. So, until recently, DC motors with various excitation schemes have found widespread use in this area: independent, parallel, serial or mixed. Technologies were available for attenuation of the magnetic field or regulation with a rheostat, asynchronous motors with a phase rotor, AC collector motors, Bushero motors, etc.

Today, the technology of variable-frequency electric drive has become widespread, displacing almost all known methods of controlling an electric motor known up to this point. The variable frequency drive consists of an inverter, it is also a frequency converter, and an electric motor. This technology began to be developed in 1925, when Academician M. P. Kostenko published an article on the principles of controlling the speed of an asynchronous electric motor by changing the frequency of the supply current. Thanks to further development and a powerful jump in the efficiency of power semiconductor devices in 1990, mass production of inverters became possible, and the technology of variable frequency drive firmly took its place in the industry. Now such a kit as an inverter - an electric motor is used in various fields of science and technology.

It is worth noting that now in the minds of designers and engineers the idea that an adjustable electric drive necessarily contains two components is firmly entrenched: an electric motor and a control device, an inverter. But how optimal is this approach? Perhaps it’s worth going back to the origins of the electric drive and recall the experience of Faraday, abstracting from GOSTs and definitions and concentrating on the idea that the electric current causes the conductor to rotate around the magnet.

TIERSCHUTZ IM AUSLAND

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Welttierschutzgesellschaft (WTG) (Englisch World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)) ist eine internationale Non-Profit-Organisation für Tierschutz, die in mehr als 150 Ländern tätig ist und mehr als 900 Organisationen vereinigt.

WTG wurde 1981 durch den Zusammenschluss zweier Tierschutzvereine gegründet. Von der Weltföderation zum Schutz von Tieren (WFPA, Gründungsjahr 1953) und von der International Society for the Protection of Animals (ISPA, Gründungsjahr 1959).

Die Aufgabe der Wohltätigkeitsorganisation World Animal Protection besteht darin, Tierquälerei (von wilden- und Haustieren) zu verhindern, sie vor verschiedenen negativen Einflüssen zu schützen und ein Lebensumfeld zu schaffen, in dem Tiere niemals leiden werden.

Das Ziel der WTG ist es, den Tierschutz in den Mittelpunkt des globalen Entscheidungsprozesses zu stellen und den Regierungen zu helfen, zu erkennen, wie der Tierschutz der Wirtschaft, der Umwelt, der Nahrungsmittelproduktion und der sozialen Stabilität zugutekommt.

WTG -Funktionen:

Hilfe für Tiere in Not (meist obdachlos, verletzt oder von Naturkatastrophen betroffen).

Finanzierung mobiler Tiergesundheitskliniken.

Kampf gegen Tierquälerei (einschließlich Stierkampf, Walfang, etc.).

Erstellung von Bildungsprogrammen zur Pflege von Tieren, deren Erhaltungsregeln und deren Behandlung.

Mit dem Leiden von Haus- und Wildtieren aufzuhören;

Menschen dazu inspirieren, das Leben der Tiere zum Besseren zu verändern;

Förderung von Tierschutzideen;

Zusammenarbeit mit Landwirten zur Verbesserung des Tierschutzes;

WSPA berät auch die Regierungen und fordert Rechtsvorschriften zur Verbesserung der Situation von Tieren. Ihre internationale Kampagne für die Unterzeichnung der Tierschutzerklärung bei den Vereinten Nationen zielt darauf ab, eine Reihe von Grundsätzen zu unterstützen, die die Achtung und den Schutz von Tieren gewährleisten.

WSPA entwickelt Bildungsprogramme für die Arbeit und Pflege von Tieren, einschließlich Programme für Tierärzte, Tierbesitzer und Kinder.

ZUR LEBENSERWARTUNG IN DER MODERNEN INDUSTRIELLEN WELT

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Frauen haben in Deutschland eine Lebenserwartung von 81 Jahren, Männer nur von 75 Jahren. Experten streiten, was die ausschlaggebenden Faktoren für den Unterschied sind — biologische Gründe oder Lebensumstände? Letzteres, sagt Mark Luy, Demograf am Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung in Wiesbaden. Der deutsche Durchschnittsmann, hat Luz herausgefunden, könnte bis zu fünf Jahre länger leben, würde er nicht so viel rauchen, Alkohol trinken, im Straßenverkehr vorsichtiger fahren, einen nicht so stressigen Beruf ausüben. Dafür untersuchte der Experte eine Gruppe von Menschen, die diese ungesunde Lebensweise nicht pflegen.

Luy analysierte die Sterbedaten von mehr als 11 000 Nonnen und Mönchen in zwölf bayerischen Klöstern im Zeitraum von 1890 bis 1995. Er wollte klären, ob sich die Lebenserwartung von Nonnen und Mönchen deutlich anders entwickelt als die der Frauen und Männer in der Gesamtbevölkerung. Denn "Klosterbewohner leben unter weitgehend identischen

Verhältnissen. Umgebung, Tagesabläufe, Ernährung sind fast gleich", erklärt Mark Luy. Das Ergebnis seiner Studie: Während in der Gesamtbevölkerung Frauen im Schnitt sechs Jahre länger leben, leben Nonnen genauso lange wie andere Frauen und nur ein bis zwei Jahre als Mönche. Für Luy bedeutet das, die biologischen Unterschiede sind nicht so entscheidend, wie oft behauptet wird. Gott sei Dank.

Aus den seit 1871 geführten Sterbetafeln geht hervor, dass die Differenz in der Lebenserwartung bis zum Zweiten Weltkrieg drei Jahre betrug. Danach wuchs sie bis Anfang der 80er-Jahre auf sieben Jahre an. Seitdem schließt sich die Schere wieder. Die Erklärung: Immer mehr Frauen Machen Karriere und haben Stress wie Männer, immer mehr Frauen rauchen und leben gefährlich. Gleichberechtigung ist offenbar lebensgefährlich.

EDUCATION AND "SCIENTIFIC VISION" OF WOMEN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 21st CENTURY

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Since the 70s of the last century feminist theory has been successfully constructing its view of gender. Feminist philosophers declare that there is no inner truth waiting for "authentic" realization in bodily (or material) acts. Rather there are cultural stereotypes according to which subjects construct themselves; cultural dictates according to which men and women appropriate and sometimes reinvent historically situated gender roles. Gender researchers, feminist philosophers have been addressing epistemological problems, providing background information, locating particular positions and arguments. By pointing out connections between the ideas in the philosophical "canon" in general literature, by deconstructing the texts both of the classical philosophy and classical fiction gender researchers have managed to produce a remarkable impact on the overall feeling for the concerns of the women's place in the rational masculine world.

The postmodern conditions transforming feminism into postfeminism changed the focus in the dilemma: either coexist with men on the liberal route to egalitarianism or come out against men on the radical separatist route. In general, postmodernism is an interesting and difficult time for gender theories: now "the end of gender" has been announced (e.g. we can present ourselves whatever gender we want through Internet personae, we use the services of gender identity clinics, in-vitro fertilization, and so on). Transgendered identities are challenging feminist and gender formulae which equate gender with society and sex with biology. All these influence theories about gender to a great extent. Still in feminist philosophy Cartesian mind/body dualism remains important and topical as it still sets the terms for thinking about women and their location in public or private spheres, still enables science to form and maintain the "scientific" vision of being male or female.

GENRES AND PECULIARITIES OF OFFICIAL BUSINESS STYLE

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«Official business style» is manifested in the sphere of business affairs and communication at the official level correspondingly. The main common requirements to the texts of this style are: exactness, preciseness and laconic brevity of the information transfer, which presupposes no figurativeness, but confirmed proofs, precise inner textual structure, adherence to the formal requirements to documents drafting (standards).

The style of official documents is represented by the following substyles depending on their specific sphere of use: diplomatic; juridical; office and business style.

The style of diplomacy is used within the sphere of international communication. It is characterized by emphasized respect, tolerance, standard forms of the beginning and end of a document. Its main genres are: *note, communiqué, agreement, memorandum, convention.*

The juridical substyle (=the style of legal documents) is manifested by these documents: *decree, law, code, regulations.* These documents refer to the highest state level; juridical competence being obligatory for all representatives of public life. The language of law is characterized by generalization and compositional expressiveness which correlates to maximally precise formulation, absence of connotation according to the regulations between juridical and natural persons.

The sphere of the office and business substyle (=administrative and office substyle) covers documents of everyday official life: *applications, certificates, references, powers of attorney, autobiography, orders, instructions, acts, etc*.

Some linguists single out the style of office correspondence. Its main genre is the *office letter* which presupposes keeping to certain requirements: precision and particular structure.

Nowadays official business style serves practically all spheres of public, political and economic life of a state: legislative, diplomatic, juridical, bank, industrial, big, middle-size and small business. The main constituent of the official business style is the «document» characterized by strict sequence of information transfer.

The scientific survey of literature has shown the specific vocabulary of business English, for example: *I beg to move; I beg to inform you; the above-mentioned; to draw consequences* etc. In various reports, documents, charters the phraseology combinations and linking words such as *hereby; henceforth; a foresaid* can be found. There are variety of terms such as *taxable capacities, extra revenue; recommendation* etc. in financial documents.

The study survey of a number of diplomatic documents has shown a lot of latin/french words and expressions like *persona grata; persona nongrata; the quorum mutatis mutandi*s, etc.

A diversity of abbreviations used in business texts brings in a significant role by the specific coloring of the business English language, for example: M.P. (Member of Parlament); N. S. (His Majesty's Steamship); gvt (government); pmt (Parliament); i. e. (Id est = that is); G. C SI (Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India); U. N. (United Nations); D. A. S. (Department of Agriculture, Scotland); D. A. O. (Divisional Ammunition Officer).

In the language of business documents there is no metaphor, metonymy or any fiction coloring. It helps to enhance the author’s intentions with the help of the main text discourse.

The syntax of the official business style is characterised by a wide use of passive constructions which allow abstracting from specific performers and focusing attention on the actions themselves (*Complaints are submitted to the prosecutor, Cargo is transported ..).*

To sum up, the peculiar features common to all stylistic varieties of official documents are the following:

1) the use of neutral words in their logical dictionary meaning;

2) the use of specialized terminology, (public and political, professional and industrial, scientific, book-keeping / account.);

3) the use of abbreviations, conventional symbols and contractions which are to be decoded;

4) the use of verbal nouns: decision, agreement, requirement, etc.;

5) the use of the nouns specifying people by the indications of their actions or relations with the other person: witness, agent, client, executor, plaintiff, etc.;

6) regular use of “chain” word combinations comprising Participial constructions. They reflect types of dependence between people, objects and phenomena, for example .. all disputes and/or controversy related to the matters arising from this Agreement.

7) the use of set Attributive-and-Nominal expressions (Manning Agreement) and Verbal-and-Nominal word combinations (to exercise the above right, etc.);

8) the use of compound prepositions: in accordance with, in order to, in connection with, etc.;

9) the use mainly of simple sentences complicated by homogeneous parts of the sentence (subjects, predicates, objects). Compound and complex sentences can be also found in the texts of official documents (mainly not complicated);

10) the use of syntactical parallelism – sentence organization according to one and the same pattern in order to make information perception easier;

11) translation of one-word predicates (or Verb+Noun combinations) from English into Ukrainian using the analytical (split) ones: to take part, participate (both variants are possible) – брати участь, to control – здійснювати контроль (instead of – контролювати).

12) verbs used both in the form of the Present and Future Simple Tense are translated into Ukrainian in the present tense. In this case the use of *shall/will + Verb* has a modal meaning of obligation to fulfill this or that requirement, for example: We will use all reasonable endeavours to enable the accuracy and reliability of the Services. Ми зобов'язуємось здійснювати всі резонні спроби для забезпечення точності й надійності Послуг.

13) the use of lexical negation instead of the grammatical one: The agent shall be under no responsibility or liability for failure to perform the Manning Agreement by reason of Force Majeure. Агент звільняється від відповідальності за невиконання обов'язків за цією угодою про Найм на Роботу, у випадку якщо це невиконання зумовлено обставинами непереборної сили.

THE VALUE OF HUMANITIES DEGREES

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Today, a degree is all but a necessity for the job market, one that more than halves your chances of being unemployed. The benefit of a humanities degree is the emphasis it puts on teaching students to think critically and persuade.

It should be noted that there are two types of humanitarian education. There is a humanitarian education of specialists in the field of social, economic, humanitarian sciences – historians, philologists and so on. A person can study history, philology, sociology, political science, because he/she really likes it and considers it his/her vocation.

And there is a general humanitarian component in any kind of education determining the spiritual and moral guidelines of any modern civilized society.

The most important skills which can help people to behavior in different life situations are:

- the ability to listen to interlocutors;
- the ability to speak in public;
- the ability to calmly respond to other people's criticism;
- the ability to objectively criticize others;
- the ability to resolve conflicts.

All these items are part of humanitarian education.

Any degree will give you very important generic skills like being able to write, being able to present an argument, research, problem-solve, teamwork, become familiar with technology, but skills which support you during all life emerge from a humanitarian education.

Right now, humanitarian education is needed more than ever. People have completely forgotten how to communicate clearly, not to mention our ability to express complex thoughts and subtle feelings. One of my lecturers said, that Math is a language, too. But it is humanitarian education that can help you maintain any conversation. This is primarily your manner of communication, psychological contact and the perception of others around you.

Humanitarian education forms, more paradoxically, a person capable of more advanced abstract thinking, the ability to broadly look at phenomena both synchronously (at the same time) and diachronically (in the development of time). There is some evidence confirming that humanitarians are better analysts, creators and leaders than technicians, because they are socially better adapted, they feel people, know the laws of their social life and they operate better with abstract concepts.

Humanitarian education, in fact, is necessary, in any area of human activity. Most specialties will become related, on the verge of sciences and industries, they will require abstract thinking and general erudition, and for humanities it will be much easier.

DIE ENERGIEERZEUGUNG DURCH NEUE „SOLAR“-KOLLEKTOREN

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Solarenergie ist eine der vielversprechendsten und dynamischsten erneuerbaren Energiequellen.

Die Entwicklung von Energie erzeugenden Panelen schreitet voran. Solarenergie ist nur tagsüber verfügbar, nun kann auch nachts Energie erzeugt werden. Solarenergie ist billiger als je zuvor, sie ist äußerst reichlich vorhanden und stößt keine Treibhausgase aus. Aber es gibt hier auch Probleme. Solarenergie hat einen großen Nachteil - Strom wird nur bei sonnigem Wetter erzeugt. Und für die vollständige Ablehnung fossiler Brennstoffe ist es notwendig, kostengünstige Wege zu finden, um Energie zu speichern.

Solarmodule erzeugen keine Energie, wenn die Sonne nicht scheint, was bedeutet, dass sie nicht die gesamte Hälfte des Tages funktionieren und bei bewölktem Tageslicht bei weitem nicht ausgelastet sind. Sie können auch nicht entsprechend den Anforderungen ein- und ausgeschaltet werden. Die Forscher haben jahrelang hart daran gearbeitet, diese beiden Mängel mit unterschiedlichsten Ansätzen zu beheben.

Die vorherrschende Strategie, die bei der Entwicklung am weitesten fortgeschritten ist, ist die Energiespeicherung. Wenn Sonnenkollektoren überschüssige Energie erzeugen, das heißt mehr als das Netz aufnehmen kann, wird die Energie für die spätere Verwendung gespeichert, wenn die Sonne nicht scheint. Energiespeicherung ist äußerst vielversprechend, aber derzeit einfach zu teuer, um weltweit in einem Umfang eingesetzt zu werden, der groß genug ist, um mit fossilen Brennstoffen mithalten zu können. Um 100 Prozent erneuerbare Energie zu erreichen, müssen die Energiespeicher billiger sein – viel billiger.

Trotz der Tatsache, dass Solarenergie im Vergleich zur Erzeugung und Verarbeitung anderer Energiearten am umweltfreundlichsten ist, gehen einige technologische Verfahren zur Herstellung von Solarmodulen mit der Freisetzung von Treibhausgasen, Stickstofftrifluorid und Schwefelhexafluorid einher.

Es gibt eine Meinung, dass Solarenergie zur Kategorie einer teuren Ressource gehört - das ist vielleicht das umstrittenste Thema aller positiven und negativen Aspekte ihrer Nutzung.

Diese Studie ist zwar vielversprechende und innovative Lösung, um erneuerbare Energien im großen Maßstab wettbewerbsfähig und zuverlässig zu machen, sie befindet sich jedoch noch in den Anfängen und die Kommerzialisierung kann nicht so schnell erfolgen.

SIMILITUDES LEXICO-GRAMMATICALES ET DIFFERENCES EN ANGLAIS ET EN FRANÇAIS

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<u>De l'histoire de l'influence réciproque de l'anglais et du français</u>

L’anglais est formé par beaucoup d’autres, tout le monde n’est pas conscient de l’influence du français sur l’anglais.

Bill Bryson appelle la conquête normande de l'Angleterre en 1066 "le cataclysme ultime en attente de l'anglais". Lorsque William le Conquérant devint roi d'Angleterre, le français était utilisé dans les tribunaux, les administrations et la culture et y resta 300 ans. Pendant ce temps, l'anglais "a été déclassé" et est devenu moins prestigieux. Ces deux langues coexistaient en Angleterre sans difficultés notables, l'anglais étant essentiellement ignoré. Il avait l'avantage sur son statut peu élevé pour devenir grammaticalement simple. 70 ou 80 ans plus tard, coexistant avec le français, l'ancien anglais était converti en anglais moyen.

Il y a quelques similitudes. Il existe certaines similitudes entre le français et l'anglais. Peut-être plus important encore, il existe un certain nombre de différences entre l'anglais et le français. Cependant, il existe un certain nombre de différences, grandes et petites.

L'une des caractéristiques remarquables de l'apprentissage du français et de l'anglais est que de nombreux mots ont des racines communes dans deux langues. Cependant, certains faits sont différents ou non. Cependant, il existe également de nombreux faux mots similaires entre l'anglais et le français, mais en réalité très différents.

Emprunt lexical

En explorant l'interaction de l'anglais et du français, nous nous sommes familiarisés avec leur développement historique et leur interaction avec les langues voisines. Du fait que le commerce et l'industrie étaient l'occupation anglaise, des mots anglais sont naturellement apparus dans ces régions: : job `работа`, stock `акция`, antifrise` незамерзающая жидкость`.

La langue du français comprend des mots anglais pour désigner les nouvelles institutions liées à la vie politique et publique du pays: service civil= fr. administration `управление`, bill = fr. projet de loi` законопроект`, politicien = homme politique `политик`.

Les mots liés au développement de la technologie, de l'industrie et du commerce sont tirés de la langue anglaise: railroad `железнаядорога`, boss `начальник`, factory `фабрика`.

Phonétique

En commençant l'étude du français, nous avons été confrontés à une forte influence de la phonétique anglaise, car les compétences de prononciation étaient déjà formées et la nouvelle langue nécessitait d'autres actions d'articulation, l'ajustement de l'appareil vocal.

En phonétique, le type d'interférence le plus courant est l'interférence par analogie, associée au transfert direct des compétences de prononciation de la langue anglaise au mot français correspondant. Ceci s'applique également aux voyelles et aux consonnes. Pour les consonnes, l'erreur typique est son [r] ou [dj] dans des termes tels que régime, élegant, etc. Jusqu'à aujourd'hui, les erreurs les plus courantes dans notre prononciation sont les suivantes:

• prononciation par correspondance de la lettre t
• lire la lettre a de manière anglaise en mots français
• lire les consonnes à la fin des mots français
• lecture de combinaisons de voyelles en français sous forme de diphtongues (ai, ou, eau, au, etc.)

Il est intéressant de noter que lorsqu'on a étudié l'anglais, l'influence de la langue maternelle était forte et que, dans le cas de l'étude du français, elle n'existe pratiquement pas, il est plus difficile de surmonter l'influence de l'anglais.

Orthographe et Vocabulaire

Dans l'orthographe d'une attention accrue, l'orthographe de mots analogues exige: reason – raison, garden – jardin, to receive – recevoir, mountain-montagne, hour – heure, lesson - leçon. Il n'est pas nécessaire d'expliquer dans chaque cas les différences orthographiques, il est préférable de fixer des exercices d'entraînement.

L'interférence lexicale mène généralement au littéralisme. Ainsi, par exemple, le mot "journal", m est compris comme "журнал" (revue, f), et non "газета"; “Magazine”, m - “магазин” (magasin, m), pas “иллюстрированный журнал”; "Démonstration", f - "демонтрация" (manifestation, f), et non "проявления, доказательство". Les commentaires opportuns sur les «faux amis du traducteur», ainsi que l'utilisation du dictionnaire, aident à éviter les erreurs qui surviennent lors de la fausse analogie avec les mots russes existants.

TRANSLATION IN BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

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Communication is a vital part of business since the intended message to the customer must be conveyed accurately and correctly. Consequently, business success largely depends on effective communication between business partners and producers and consumers. In other words, translators must take into consideration the country's cultural, political, linguistic and social conditions in order to translate effectively the business message. A successful business translation will enable prospective buyers to understand the technicalities of the product and probably increase sales for the company. Hence, business communication can be significantly improved if the translator focuses on understanding and appreciating intercultural differences.

By approach and attitude toward foreign texts, translators are experts in working with strangers and with texts from other cultures. Translators listen, absorb, and learn the source language in the fullest sense and in their quest for knowledge of source languages, they pursue whatever a particular text requires – be it grammar, history, philosophy.

Despoina Panou notes that the most distinguishing feature that seems to characterize all potential translators is their acknowledgement that business English, and consequently, business translation, is a difficult area to handle. It may happen because not only do students have to stay up-to-date with current world events but they also have to think critically how these are interrelated with each other. Students' inability to fully understand the text or its background, their improper use of the source material and the lack of good dictionaries are some of the most frequent obstacles that most students stumble across in their attempt to produce good functional translations instead of word-for-word translations.

A good command of the source and target languages does not suffice in the case of business translation since knowledge of business terminology is a prerequisite. According to Neubert, business texts demand a thorough understanding of the subject matter. Despite mastery of the source and target language terminology, problems may well arise from the cultural and linguistic differences embedded in economic texts. In this profession which is characterized by cut-throat competition, a successful translator is one who manages to enter new terms in the local jargon through their translation.

Doing business translations is not a simple business since text function and translation function are not always the same. The decision to adhere to the literal or the free pole of translation will inevitably affect the end-product since equivalence tends to be a relative notion that is highly context-sensitive rather than a static concept. Hence, the translation strategy adopted does not primarily rest on the source text but depends on the entire cultural context business texts are embedded in since word-for-word translation as well as 'free' translation can become equally powerful tools of ideology.

This has practical implications for the training of translators since apart from domain-specific knowledge, which is mandatory, real-life experience is also a prerequisite. In fact, the role of the translator curricula in preparing translation students to enter the arena of professional translation is of utmost importance. Apart from teaching domain-specific terminology, translation students should acquire information-processing skills that will enable them to deal with the specific subject matter. The ability to check, edit, revise and use information does not solely rest on subject matter knowledge. Instead, perspective professional translators should gradually realize the hybrid nature of texts (electronic or not) and intercultural communication so as to be able to apply the appropriate problem-solving strategies.

WARUM BRAUCHEN WIR KUNST?

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In den letzten Jahren haben Wissenschaftler die Grenzen zwischen dem menschlichen und dem tierischen Königreich erforscht und verändert. Und je mehr sie studieren, desto unsicherer ist diese Grenze und in der Tat die Exklusivität des Menschen selbst. Aber es besteht kein Zweifel, dass Kunst und Kultur den Menschen über sein tierisches Wesen erheben.

Kunst bezieht sich auf Dinge, die nicht utilitaristisch sind. Es bringt einen Menschen näher an die Selbstverwirklichung heran und überträgt uns vom Konzept der Grundbedürfnisse auf die Befriedigung spiritueller Bedürfnisse. Aber was genau sind spirituelle Bedürfnisse?

Wir brauchen Verständnis.

Kunst kann uns daran erinnern, dass Schmerz normal ist. Viele großartige Kunstwerke sind berühmt für ihre Fähigkeit, den Schmerz, den jeder von uns erlebt, öffentlich zu zeigen. Wir suchen und finden Verständnis für unsere Gefühle in Musik, Literatur, Kino. Die erinnert uns daran, dass jedes Leben, das in Würde gelebt wird, aus Leiden und Einsamkeit in hohem Maße besteht.

Wir brauchen Gleichgewicht.

Wir sind alle etwas unausgeglichen, und unsere geliebte Kunst zieht uns oft an, weil die das ist, was uns im Leben fehlt. Manchmal werden ganze Nationen von der Richtung in der Kunst mitgerissen, weil die sie ausbalanciert. Zum Beispiel Frankreich am Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts, als Jacques-Louis David den moralischen Niedergang der Nation mit seinen Gemälden kompensierte.

Wir brauchen geistige Werte.

Kunst verherrlicht das, was es wirklich wert ist und lenkt unsere Gedanken auf hohe Ideale, auf Schönheit in all ihren Erscheinungsformen. Die erinnert uns daran, dass ein ehrliches Leben, die Erweiterung des Horizonts, Ehre und Mut, Mitgefühl und Freundlichkeit teurer sind als Geld und Status.

Wir brauchen Hoffnung.

Wenn die ganze Welt um uns herum düster und grausam erscheint, brauchen wir Hoffnung, dass es noch Raum für Gutes und Helles auf der Welt gibt, Hoffnung, dass es einen Sinn in unserem Leben gibt, Hoffnung, dass wir in Zukunft glücklich sein werden.

INTERACTIVE CINEMA GAMES: DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATING

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To translate any kind of text you should follow some important points which must be executed perfectly. There is no exception for translating games, including interactive cinema games which mostly focused on dialogues, describing characters and their relationships. As a translator you face some complications which either make your adaptation almost as bright as original or the worst one. There are some points to follow:

Pronouns. The first challenge you may see is using pronouns to name a person or an object. In Ukrainian we use pronouns *he – він* and *she – вона* to describe subjects or objects: a pen is *ручка - вона* in Ukrainian but *a pen – it* in English, *яблуко – воно* in Ukrainian but *an apple* means *it* in English. And this kind of misunderstanding might cause problems if we intend to focus on sense of each of them. In English we may use *he/she* as an exception to call animals if they are our pets.

«Detroit Become Human». In the game reality people and androids look alike. People use androids to do dirty or dangerous work and name them *it* just like things, except the ones who care and feel bad about them. Some people think they are more than machines and prefer differ them just like real humans. In the original game it makes us feel complete distance or warm in approach.

Lip-sync - a practice in which performers pretend to be singing a song, when in fact they are just moving their lips. "Lip-sync" is the technique used when animated characters speak.

By the side of game “Beyond two souls” there is “father-daughter” kind of relationship between main characters: Jody and Nathan. After her childhood spent in a laboratory with doctors, Nathan became her father and across her adolescence there is a scene of arguing between them about her going out. He doesn’t let Jody to go out and looks worried and hurt because of their arguing. Jody left and father’s last words “good night” were “Lip-synced” like «Вот так». It doesn’t seem such a big problem, but that kind of changes ruins the all attempts to bring us original personalities of characters. Because after fighting with Jody Nathan still cared and couldn’t be cold enough to finish their conversation like this.

Numerous meaning of the word. For example “to call” has a lot of meanings in English: to consider someone or something to be: *He knows a lot of people, but only one or two that he’d call close friends*; to use a phone to talk to someone: *He called (you) last night when you were out*; to give someone or something a name, or to know or address someone by a particular name: *They’ve called the twins Edward and Thomas*; to say something in a loud voice, especially in order to attract someone’s attention, or (of animals) to make a loud, high sound, especially to another animal: *Someone in the crowd called (out) his name*; to ask someone to come to you: *She called me over to where she was sitting*; to visit someone, especially for a short time: *The electrician must have called (round) this morning when we were out – there’s a note on the door mat*; to decide officially to have a particular event or take particular action: *The managing director has called a meeting to discuss pay levels*.

In Russian translation of a game «Detroit become human» second and third examples were mixed up. One of its characters Markus called a woman to make a distraction, he made a phone call to do that. Even further, there is next misunderstanding caused by using collocation “take out” which means: to remove something from somewhere: *They had to take out two of his teeth*; to remove money from a bank account: *I had to take $10,000 out of a savings account in order to pay for the car*; to take away to buy in a restaurant and eat it somewhere else: *Is that to eat in or take out?*; to arrange and pay for insurance, a loan, an advertisement, etc.: *He took out a $44,000 startup loan*; to kill someone or to make somebody to be passed out (in some cases).

While playing we face another problem with understanding the main idea by losing a single meaning. We have a choice in this game either to murder people or not after but translation might surprise us as the guardians we haven’t killed are dead. Their death was “caused” only due to the translation of a dialogue between a cop and a detective when one of them said “they were taken out” and it was translated as “были убиты” no matter what really happened.

Names. Sometimes it’s impossible to leave without changing the original name of a character, place or event in a game because of different alphabet, pronunciation and even perception of sounds. But to adapt any name, joke or reference must be done not to lose the main idea. For example, one character in «Detroit Become Human» is Cara. Her name was replaced by “Кэра” in Russian translation. It was done not to have connotation with judgement or God’s punishment («Божья кара» in Russian perception).

Untranslatable jokes and Paronomasia.

Paronomasia is the usage of a word in different senses or words which sound alike. It is made to achieve a specific effect as humor or dual meaning. It is often used in games to add charisma to characters and underlive their temper. For example, in «Batman: the enemy within» there is a villain character named “Joker”. He shocks a person with an electrical device and adds: “That was shocking. You get it?” His second joke is about escaping from a trap. To do it the main character had to break a finger. “I give your escape two thumbs up…” he said. That kind of humor is based on paronomasia.

For sure it is better to read original books, watch original films or play original games but if you are not able to cope with this task, a translator becomes a kind of mediator to provide other people with an original project.

POURQUOI LE FRANÇAIS S'OPPOSE-T-IL Á L'ANGLAISDANS LES SCIENCES?

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On pense souvent que toute la science se fait en anglais. Non, car certaines langues resistent encore et toujours à l'exclusivité d'une langue dominante. Á l'heure actuelle, la langue française se trouve dans une position complèxe par rapport aux autres langues. D'une part, elle cède du terrain à l'anglais, langue scientifique dominante. D'autre part, elle continue à être la langue de réference entre scientifiques francophones. Dès lors, doit-on demander aux francophones de toujours produire, diffuser et enseigner la science en français? Ou doit-on accepter que tous les travaux et conférences se fassent en anglais, au risque de ne plus pouvoir discuter de certains concepts scientifiques dans les langues officielles des pays? La Suisse est concernée au premier plan par ces interrogations.

Les langues dans les sciences : problèmes d'analyse et d'aménagement linguistique. Dans le courant du XX siècle, la communauté scientifique internationale est passé d'un modèle plurilingue restreint, mais équilibré entre trois langues, à savoir l'allemand, l'anglais et le français, à un modèle vertical, marque par l'usage hégemonique de l'anglais. Cela signifie que de plus en plus de scientifiques non anglophones publient en anglais alors qu'ils poursuivent leurs recherches et leurs enseignements dans leurs propres langues: le français, le japonais, l'allemand, le russe, le chinois, l'espagnol, l'italien, le portugais et bien d'autres. Depuis les années 1990, nous observons aussi une tendance, surtout en Europe, d'inclure une partie de l'enseignement de troisième cycle (postgraduate) en anglais dans quelques disciplines des sciences naturelles et des technologies dans les pays non anglophones.

Aujourd'hui, nous nous trouvons au moment probablèment déterminant où un modèle de plurilinguisme réduit, marque par une forte hégemonie de l'anglais, mais plurilingue malgré tout, risque de passer au monopole de l'anglais. Pour plusieurs acteurs et observateurs, ce passage est déjà accompli pour les publications en sciences naturelles. Á l'année 2000, on établit que le 82% des publications en sciences sociales et humaines et le 95% des publications en sciences dites naturelles paraissent en anglais, à présent la seule langue hyper-centrale et mondialisée.

L'anglais n'est pas le vecteur " préferé " des scientifiques. Pasteur (dont la thèse fut redigée en latin) ou les époux Curie n'ont jamais écrit un mot en anglais. Einstein redigea sa théorie de la Relativité en allemand. Le mathématicien Poincare ne s'exprimait qu'en français lors de ses conférences, qu'elles fussent en France, en Allemagne, en Suède, en Angleterre ou aux Etats-Unis. Le petit Maître de conférences qui débute sa carrière dans une université française ne préfère pas spontanément l'anglais au français comme langue de publication pour ses travaux, mais il sait que ses publications de langue anglaise seront davantage valorisées dans son parcours professionnel et qu'elles conditionneront à la fois ses promotions et ses augmentations de salaires. En France ou ailleurs, le chercheur ambitieux sait très bien, sauf exception, que la reconnaissance de ses talents se fera d'abord à l'échelle nationale avant de se faire à l'échelle internationale.

La diffusion dans une langue dominante, comme l'anglais, influence nécessairement la production des connaissances. Pour maintenir sa place dans la science mondiale, la Suisse doit publier et former ses chercheurs en anglais. Pour pouvoir discuter de concepts scientifiques dans les langues de la Confédération, elle doit demander à ses chercheurs de préserver leur diversité linguistique. Cela nécessite du temps: il faut rediger les protocoles de recherche ou les comptes-rendus d'expérience en français, puis systématiquement passer à l'anglais pour diffuser internationalement les connaissances.

Cependant, ces efforts ont des conséquences positives. En effet, à poser les questions scientifiques en differentes langues, on reflechit différemment. Car les concepts ne sont pas definis de la même manière dans les différentes cultures. Pour discuter de sciences, il faut d'abord en parler. Et cela ne va pas de soi, même à l'intérieur d'une communauté linguistique plus ou moins homogène. Formuler correctement les concepts devient alors une phase importante d'élaboration de la science. La reformulation des connaissances contribue à améliorer et étendre les structures théoriques. La science est donc de meilleure qualité quand les concepts ont été affinés en plusieurs langues.

Il s'agit donc de sensibiliser les scientifiques à l'importance de la diversité linguistique dans leur domaine. Et du rôle qu'ils ont à jouer pour définir des concepts clairs et facilement compréhensibles par le public. Face à ces réalités, le Fonds national suisse de la recherche scientifique (FNS) met en oeuvre une nouvelle politique des langues. Celle-ci stipule que la place scientifique suisse doit s'ouvrir encore davantage à l'international sans perdre pour autant son ancrage dans le pays. "Le FNS entend encourager une culture scientifique plurilingue, ou l'anglais ‘lingua franca' est considéré comme nécessaire mais comme non suffisant". Cette politique appelle à innover. Il faut tester de nouvelles modalités de communication scientifique, en respectant la richesse que la diversité linguistique represente pour la science.

HEREDITARY INFLUENCE OF THE INITIAL STRUCTURAL STATE ON THE QUALITY OF RAIL AXES

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By increasing the load of the wagons, the actual load on the axle increases, and the increase in speed leads to an increase in the dynamic impact of the track and rolling stock, as well as the number of changes of stress cycles per unit of time, which causes an increase in stresses in the details of wagons and locomotives, as well as in the track. All this determines the need to increase the strength and service reliability of the components and components of the rolling stock [1].

The aim of this work is to determine the possibility of producing high-quality railway axles from continuously cast billets, in which the presence of non-rejection level segregation is noted.

During the production of INTERPIPE railway axles according to EN 13261: 2009 + A1: 2010: E, an increased number of defects during ultrasonic testing is observed, in order to identify the causes of its occurrence, macrostructure studies were performed at all technological stages of the production of railway axes Sq. No. 10268,10269 and 10270 (one episode).

The chemical composition of the swimming trunks of square No. 10268,10269,10270 is shown in Table 1. The control of the gas saturation level after evacuation at all stages of casting showed that the hydrogen content corresponds to the requirements of regulatory documents.

Table 1 - The chemical composition of the studied steels,% mass

	Maximum content of elements, %													
	C	Mn	Si	P	S	Cr	Ni	Cu	Ti	V	Mo	Al	N	H ppm
Melt №10268	0,32	0,70	0,24	0,012	0,003	0,12	0,11	0,14	0,002	0,002	0,014	0,005	0,006	0,66
Melt №10269	0,34	0,71	0,23	0,010	0,003	0,11	0,11	0,14	0,002	0,003	0,016	0,005	0,007	1,1
Melt №10270	0,32	0,69	0,19	0,010	0,005	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,002	0,002	0,010	0,004	0,007	0,9

During macrocontrol, in the longitudinal and cross sections in the central part, areas with intensely etched inhomogeneous structure (zone Ø 210–230 mm) are noted. No macrocracks, macroinclusions in controlled longitudinal sections of axes not detectedcted [2] .

After rolling, the axial blanks were subjected to normalization. After heat treatment, the macrostructure was controlled and mechanical tests of the sample axes were performed. Mechanical tests corresponded to standardized indicators according to [3]. According to the results of the macrostructure assessment according to OST 14-1-235-91 of the axial cross sections, “central porosity” 1.0 and “axial segregation” 3.0 points were revealed.

During the acceptance tests, according to the requirements of the European standard [3], EA1N steel for supplying axles (Ø 220 mm) in a normalized state, during ultrasonic testing, internal defects were detected.

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VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER

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A voltage transformer is one of the types of transformer intended not for converting electrical power to support various devices, but for galvanic isolation of high voltage circuits (6 kV and higher) from low (usually 100 V) secondary voltage.

It is used in measuring circuits, converting the high voltage of power lines of generators into a low-voltage convenient for measurement. By the principle of execution, the measuring voltage transformer differs little from the power step-down transformer. It consists of a steel core recruited from plates of sheet electrical steel, a primary winding and one or two secondary windings. As a result of manufacturing, the required accuracy class must be achieved: in amplitude and angle. Three-phase voltage transformers with the output leads removed are carried out on a five-core magnetic circuit, so that when a short circuit occurs on the high voltage side, the total magnetic flux closes along the core steel (when a short circuit occurs through air, a large current leads to overheating of the transformer).

Based on the above reasons, three-phase transformers with a three-core magnetic circuit do not have external zero conclusions and are not used for registering "earth faults". The less the secondary winding of the voltage transformer is loaded (that is, the closer the mode is to idle mode, or, in other words, the greater the resistance of the secondary winding circuit), the actual transformation coefficient Kt is closer to the nominal value. This is especially important when connecting measuring instruments to the secondary circuit, since the transformation coefficient affects the accuracy of the measurements. Depending on the load, the same voltage transformer can operate in different accuracy classes: 0.5; 1; 3.

Types of voltage transformers:

• Grounding voltage transformer - a single-phase voltage transformer, one end of the primary winding of which must be tightly grounded, or a three-phase voltage transformer, the neutral of the primary winding of which must be tightly grounded (a transformer with loose insulation of one of the terminals is a single-phase ZNOM type or three-phase NTMI type and US).
• Non-grounded voltage transformer - a voltage transformer in which all parts of the primary winding, including the terminals, are isolated from earth to a level corresponding to the voltage class.
• Cascade voltage transformer - voltage transformer, the primary winding of which is divided into several series-connected sections, the transmission of power from which to the secondary windings is carried out by means of connecting and equalizing windings.
• Capacitive voltage transformer - voltage transformer containing a capacitive divider.
• Two-winding transformer - a voltage transformer having one secondary voltage winding.
• Three-winding voltage transformer - voltage transformer having two secondary windings: main and additional.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EXTRALINGUISTIC KNOWLEDGE IN TRANSLATION

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To translate, we should know not only source language and target language and the translation rules but also the subject, situation, circumstances, in which the text functions. Sometimes we have to resort to so-called extralinguistic knowledge (auxiliary information or background knowledge) to make a correct translation. Extralinguistic knowledge means any knowledge one possesses that is outside knowledge of the language.

Translators often deal with unfamiliar topics that fall outside their field of expertise. This has led people to take the view that only subject matter experts can translate a text. We believe a well-trained translator can always educate himself or herself about the theme of a text thanks to modern search tools and other easily accessible information resources. The translator must show skills that go beyond the mere mastery of two languages. Nowadays, a translator must be well-read and curious about the world, be a tireless researcher willing to learn about any topic and be perseverant enough to dig deeper into the text to understand what it means. A translator must always be ready to question his or her own assumptions.

A translator cannot translate successfully without understanding a source text (ST) and she /he is sure to come across comprehension problems (of various sorts and in varying degrees) at one point or another.

There seem to be two major strategies used in solving comprehension problems: one is an inference and the other is the use of reference books. Which strategy to use, or which to use first, depends on whether the relevant knowledge is available.

The level of comprehension ultimately affects the product quality. Some linguists consider there are three levels at which comprehension in translation is crucial: linguistic level, textual level, and notional level. Studies show that a translator who can conceptualize contextual meaning at the notional level based on linguistic and extralinguistic knowledge can translate more successfully and creatively.

A translator who remains at the linguistic and textual levels and fails to access fully the notional level (perhaps, due to lack of extralinguistic knowledge) finds the ‘literal’ meaning and ends up with a less successful translation. Extralinguistic knowledge is important in the construction of comprehension because it enables a translator to comprehend a text at deeper, notional levels. So the characteristic feature of successful translation is the effective use of both extralinguistic and linguistic knowledge.

The availability and the use of extralinguistic knowledge is a major factor in determining the quality of the translation product. Moreover, extralinguistic knowledge makes it possible for a translator to infer meaning at cognitive levels, leading to in-depth comprehension and thus successful translation.

Applying extralinguistic knowledge a translator should realize whether a reader is unaware of specific realia of another country and lacks the knowledge to understand a passage. The volume of knowledge of native speakers and readers of the translated material is different and it is a normal situation. A translator should remove this misunderstanding by either omitting unimportant details or by supplementing additional information for restoring the message.

Translation is intrinsically a human activity, and for many, it is an art. Therefore, there is no such thing as a perfect translation. We will always make mistakes, because the author’s intent somehow escaped our grasp despite our best efforts, or because we could not find a clear and simple way to carry the message over the linguistic and cultural gap. There are multiple reasons for making mistakes. It happens due to human factors, such as mental fatigue, distractions of all kinds, or lack of time and inspiration. However, we should never give up and continue to perfect our knowledge and translation skills.

PURPOSE AND DEVICE OF THE CURRENT TRANSFORMER. ITS SAFETY.

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Appointment

The main task of such a transformer is to convert current. It corrects the properties of the current using a primary winding connected to the circuit in a serial circuit. The secondary coil measures the changed current. For such a task, relays, measuring instruments, protection, regulators are installed.

In fact, current transformers are measuring transformers that not only measure, but also record by using its instruments. Recording and preserving the operating current parameters is necessary for the rational use of electricity during its transportation. This is one of the functions of a current transformer. Structural models are of the transforming type and power versions.

Device

Usually, all versions of transformers of this type are equipped with magnetic circuits with a secondary winding, which during operation is loaded with certain values of the resistance parameters. The fulfillment of load indicators is important for further measurement accuracy. An open winding circuit is not able to create flow compensation in the core. This allows excessive heating of the magnetic circuit, and even its combustion.

On the other hand, the magnetic flux generated by the primary winding has a difference in the form of increased operational characteristics, which also leads to overheating of the magnetic circuit. The core of the current transformer is made of nanocrystalline amorphous alloys. This is because the transformer can operate with a wider range of operational values, which depend on the accuracy class.

Difference from voltage transformer

One of the few differences is the way of creating insulation between the two windings. The primary winding in current transformers is isolated according to the parameters of the received voltage. The secondary winding is grounded.

Current transformers operate in conditions similar to the case of a short circuit, as they have a small secondary resistance. This is the purpose of the transformers that measure current, as well as the difference from the voltage transformer according to the working conditions. For a voltage transformer during a short circuit, its operation is dangerous due to the risk of an accident. For a current transformer, this mode of operation is quite acceptable and safe. Although such transformers also have the threat of an accident, they install their systems and protective equipment for this.

Safety

The main dangers in the operation of measuring transformers are due to the quality of coil winding. It must be taken into consideration that under the turns there is a metal base, which in open form creates a danger and a threat to the maintenance staff.

Therefore, a service schedule is created, according to which a periodic check of the device is performed. Personnel are required to monitor the status of the coil windings. Before the test, the transformer is turned off and the bypass short-circuits and the grounding of the winding are connected.

THE SEARCH FOR AN INTERMEDIARY LANGUAGE

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The need for a language has always existed, and this role was played by the language of a country: ancient Greek, Latin, French, and now English. But this situation gives a lot of advantages to the country, on whose shoulders lay that prestigious honor. The dawn of the 20th century witnessed a revolution in transport and communications. In 1903 Couturat and Leau noted that it was now possible to voyage around the world in just forty days. Now the telephone and the wireless knitted Europe together and as communication became faster, economic relations increased. The major European nations had acquired colonies even in the far-flung antipodes, and so the European market could extend to cover the entire earth. For these and other reasons, governments felt as never before the need for international forums where they might meet to resolve an infinite series of common problems. What could the remedy be? Couturat and Leau dismissed the idea of choosing a living language as an international medium as utopian, and found difficulties in returning to a dead language like Latin. The obvious solution seemed to be the invention of an artificial language, formed on the model of natural ones, but which might seem neutral to all its users. That's how the projects to create one started. As it is given and described in Umberto Eco's "The Search for the Perfect Language" we know of the following experiments.

Volapiik was perhaps the first auxiliary language to become a matter of international concern. It was invented in 1879 by Johann Martin Schleyer, a German Catholic priest who envisioned it as an instrument to foster unity and brotherhood among peoples. As soon as it was made public, the language spread, expanding throughout south Germany and France, where it was promoted by Auguste Kerckhoffs. But the complicated structure of the language, and the attempts of different experts to simplify it, have led to the collapse of that movement.

Some other projects were even less successful. Like Tutonisch (1902), an international language only comprehensible to German speakers. Thus the opening of the Lord's Prayer sounds like this: 'vio fadr hu be in hevn, holirn bi dauo nam'. The author was later merciful enough to provide Romance-language speakers with a version of their own, so that they too might pray in Tutonisch: 'nuo opadr, ki bi in siel, sanktirn bi tuo nom'.

That's when we slowly get to Esperanto. It was first proposed in 1887 in a book, written in Russian and published in Warsaw at the Kelter Press, entitled The International Language. Preface and Complete Manual. The author's name was Dr. Ledger Ludwik Zamenhof; yet he wrote the book under the pseudonym Dr. Esperanto, and this was soon adopted as the name of his language. Esperanto began its spread throughout Europe - while philanthropists, linguists and learned societies followed its progress with interest, devoting international conferences to the phenomenon - Zamenhof also published an anonymous pamphlet, which extolled a doctrine of international brotherhood.

Today the existence of the Universala Esperanto-Asocio in all of the principal cities of the world still testifies to the success of Zamenhof's invention. Over one hundred periodicals are currently published in Esperanto, there is an original production of poetry and narrative, and most of world literature has been translated into this language, from the Bible to the tales of Hans Christian Andersen.

It has been a long journey, mired with flaws and drawbacks, but the dream of an international language, is still here, and one day we may see the rise of a universal intermediary language.

L'ANGLAIS CADIEN

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Le dialecte cadien est le dialecte anglais parlé par les Cadien du sud de la Louisiane. Cet langue est influencé de manière significative par le français de la Louisiane, la langue historique du peuple cadien, un sous-ensemble des créoles de la Louisiane - bien que beaucoup préfèrent aujourd'hui ne pas s'identifier en tant que tels - qui descendent en grande partie des Acadiens expulsés du Canada lors du Grand Dérangement. Il est dérivé du français louisianais et figure sur la liste des dialectes de la langue anglaise en Amérique du Nord. Le français de

Louisiane diffère, parfois de façon marquée, du français métropolitain en termes de prononciation et de vocabulaire, en partie à cause des caractéristiques uniques des dialectes des colons d'origine et en partie à cause du long isolement des créoles de la Louisiane (y compris les Cadien) du grand monde francophone.

La langue anglaise est maintenant parlée par la grande majorité de la population cadien, mais l'influence française reste forte en termes d'inflexion et de vocabulaire. Leur accent est considérablement distinct du général américain. Le français cadien est considéré par beaucoup comme une langue en voie de disparition, principalement utilisée par les générations les plus âgées. Cependant, même le plus jeune des Cadien le parle fréquemment et constate une sorte de renaissance culturelle. Ces dernières années, en raison de l'influence du tourisme et d'une résurgence de la fierté de leur identité culturelle, une nouvelle ère d'innovation linguistique pour l'anglais cadien a commencé. Des différences dramatiques se développent selon les sexes et les générations, quant à la façon dont l'anglais cadien est utilisé et ce que signifie être cadien.

Origine

L'anglais cadien est parlé dans toute la Louisiane et dans le golfe du Texas. Ses orateurs sont souvent des descendants d'Acadiens de Nouvelle-Écosse, au Canada, qui en 1765 ont migré vers la Louisiane, propriété française, lorsque les Britanniques ont pris le contrôle de la Nouvelle-Écosse. En 1803, cependant, les États-Unis ont acheté la Louisiane et, en 1812, ont déclaré l'anglais comme langue officielle de l'État. Malgré ce changement, beaucoup de créoles de l'époque, qui vivaient dans de petites villes et étaient peu instruits, continuaient à utiliser exclusivement le français. Cela les a isolés, les ridiculisant et les traitant comme des citoyens de seconde zone. Dans les années 1930, l'anglais était la seule langue enseignée dans les écoles, mais les communautés créoles résistaient toujours au changement, utilisant le français à la maison et dans leurs communautés. La combinaison de la langue maternelle française et des enfants anglais cadien incomplets apprenant au cours de leur éducation publique incohérente a conduit à l'avènement de l'anglais cadien, une fusion des deux langues.

Après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, toutefois, l'anglais Cadien a connu une baisse importante de son utilisation, les jeunes étant entrés dans l'armée et utilisant par conséquent l'anglais de plus en plus dans leur vie quotidienne. Pendant ce temps, les enfants cadiens commençaient à recevoir une éducation meilleure et plus cohérente, ce qui leur permettait de s'enrichir davantage que la génération précédente. À cette époque, le cadien anglais était encore largement entaché de stigmatisation et, pour atteindre et conserver le nouveau statut social dont jouissaient maintenant les jeunes Cadien, ils abandonnèrent entièrement le français et l'anglais cadien au profit de styles de vie et de dialectes plus américains. Ce changement fit de Cadien English un dialecte en voie de disparition. Plusieurs décennies plus tard, la nouvelle génération cadien a perçu une perte d'identité culturelle et leurs efforts pour la récupérer ont commencé la renaissance cadien. La recrudescence correspondante de la nourriture, de la musique et des fêtes cadiens a été bien accueillie par les touristes et est maintenant soutenue par le gouvernement local. Bien que l'anglais cadien ait fait son retour, le bilinguisme qui l'a créé à l'origine, une connaissance du français et de l'anglais, ne l'a pas été. Aujourd'hui, les anglophones cadiens ne parlent généralement pas le français et les experts estiment qu'il est peu probable que cette partie de la culture soit rétablie. Cette évolution du bilinguisme a modifié la source de nombreuses différences phonologiques entre l'anglais cadien et l'anglais américain standard, de l'interférence causée par la langue maternelle française aux marqueurs de l'identité cadien.

Vocabulaire Cadien sous influence française

- Lagniappe : Gratuity provided by a shop owner to a customer at the time of purchase
- Allons! : Let's go!
- Alors pas : Of course not
- Fais do-do : Refers to a dance party, a Cajun version of a square dance.
- Dis-moi la vérité ! : Tell me the truth!
- Quoi faire ? : Why?

- Un magasin : A store
- Être en colère : To be angry
- Mo chagren : I'm sorry
- Une sucette : A pacifier
- Une piastre : A dollar
- Un caleçon : Boxers
- cher (a is pronounced like a in apple) : Dear or darling - also used as "buddy" or "pal"
- Mais non, chèr ! : Of course not, dear!

La prononciation

- Ask - Ax
- They - Dey
- Them - Dem
- Those - Dose
- Something - Sometin or Somefin
- Think - Fink or Tink
- Enough - Nuff
- Respect - Respek
- Except - Sept
- Three - Tree
- Louisiana - Looosiana
- Pecan - Pecorn
- Hebert (name) - Aye-bare

DOING THE RIGHT THING

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Do the Right Thing. What does that mean? What do you think about when you hear that statement? Perhaps you think of behaving ethically or morally, avoiding temptations, putting the brakes on impulses. So, while doing the right thing may refer to how to live ethically and strategies to make decisions that are right, moral, and ethical, we can expand this definition to include doing the right thing for your body, mind, and soul as well as doing the right thing for others. This is often easy to say and hard to do. We usually know what the right thing is for ourselves and others but we typically struggle with doing it. We often tend to cut corners, not be as honest as we should be, eat too much, drink too much, say things to those we love (and those we don't) that we often later regret.

Michael Steger, a psychologist at the University of Louisville in Kentucky, has studied which behavior makes people happier – seeking pleasure or doing good.

To find out, he and his colleagues asked a group of 65 undergraduates to complete an online survey each day for three weeks that assessed how many times they participated in hedonic, or pleasure-seeking behaviors, versus meaningful activities, such as helping others, listening to friends' problems and/or pursuing one's life goals.

The surveys asked the subjects how much purpose they felt their lives had each day and whether they felt happy or sad. The subjects also completed two sets of questionnaires at the beginning and end of the study to assess how they felt about their lives more generally.

They found that the more people participated in meaningful activities, the happier they were and the more purposeful their lives felt. Pleasure-seeking behaviors, on the other hand, did not make people happier.

Realizing that some people may feel guilty about reporting pleasure-seeking behaviors, Steger and his colleagues then modified the survey questions slightly to make them seem less exceptionable, and asked a new group of students to perform the study again, this time over a four-week period. The psychologists got the same results.

Richard Ryan, a psychologist at the University of Rochester, who was not involved in the study states we tend to think that happiness comes about because we get things for ourselves but it turns out that in a paradoxical way, giving gets us more, and that’s an important message in a culture that’s pretty often getting messages to the opposite effect.

In order to make sure that the relationship between happiness and doing good wasn’t the other way around – that happiness instead leads people to do good things – the researchers looked at which tended to come first. They found that the subjects became happier after they did something good, suggesting that happiness does, in fact, come about as a result of doing good things.

Sometimes the right thing isn’t so easy to figure out. Perhaps we are trying to decide between several directions or courses of action and there are several right things or perhaps no good and clear direction of what the right thing really is. Sometimes things aren’t so black and white, good and bad, but rather we make decisions in a world of gray. Furthermore, what might be right for some isn't right for others.

When we do the right thing, we feel a lot of comfort. Happiness begins with comfort. Comfort is not laziness and idleness, but a natural resource rhythm that allows you to maintain strength and maintain a state of inner fullness with happy feelings. Therefore, it is not surprising that the actions that we perform from an internal state of comfort are the most constructive and productive, and the results are the most valuable and harmonious.

PREVENTION OF MOBBING IN LABOR RELATIONS IN UKRAINE

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The development of humanism has forced the modern civilized world to focus on the uniqueness of every employee, on his/her ability to create material products and spiritual legacy. And it is the respect for the person who performs his/ her job functions that gives the labor law a humanistic character. However, the relationship existing between employees and employers often results in the psychological pressure known as mobbing, that arises in the process of work.

Heinz Leimann, a German specialist in industrial psychology, first considered the phenomenon of psychological pressure in the early 1980s. After conducting research in the Scandinavian countries, he described the concept of “mobbing” as psychological terror involving systematically repetitive hostile and unethical behavior of one or more people towards another person.

Mobbing is divided into two main types: vertical (management mobbing, sometimes called “bossing”) and horizontal (mobbing by colleagues). Sometimes it happens that a person becomes an object of both types of mobbing at once. There may be different reasons for harassment (mobbing): social, industrial or personal (desire for revenge, lust for power, personal rejection of a person, envy, fears, boredom, control over an employee, ambition, career growth). Unfortunately, this list is not exhaustive.

Mobbing is particularly common among office workers. The process of forcing someone out of their job consists of five phases: the first is the presence of a long-lasting and unresolved conflict; the second – aggressive actions and hostile relations; the third – the management and other employees are involved in the conflict, the persecuted employee is defamed; the fourth – the employee is branded, final – dismissal.

Until now, mobbing in Ukraine has not had a significant socio-scientific analysis and clear legislative definition. Law of Ukraine of September 6, 2012 No. 5207-VI “On the Principles of Combating and Preventing Discrimination in Ukraine” recognized the existence of “harassment” which is understood as conduct undesirable for a person or group of persons the purpose or effect of which is to humiliate their human dignity or to create in relation to such person or groups of people a tense, hostile or disrespectful atmosphere. So the head of an enterprise or institution must know about the work environment and team culture of the organization they are in charge of and prevent mobbing or hounding.

ZU DEN GENIALSTEN ERFINDUNGEN DER MENSCHHEIT DIE BLINDENSCHRIFT

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Als Blinder lesen zu können-das schien lange ünmoglich.Erst im 19. Jahrhundert erfand Louis Braille die nach ihm benannte Blindenschrift. Diese Erfindung ermöglicht heute blinden menschen das Lesen und Schreiben und damit den Zugang zu Bildung und Berufstätigkeit.Die Lebensqualität von Blinden wurde entscheidend verbessert.Keine andere vorher oder nachher entwickelte Blindenschrift habe sich auf der ganzen Welt durchsetzen können.

Erste Versuche,eine solche tastbare Schrift für Blinde zu entwickeln,sollen schon im 14.Jahrhundert in Persien unternommen worden sein.Mehr als 400 Jahre später ließ der Franzose Valentin Hauy (1745 bis 1822),der die erste Schule für Blinde in Paris gründete,erhabene Buchstaben auf Papier drucken.Dadurch konnte die Schrift ertastet werden.Dennoch blieb sie zu kompliziert,als dass man sie ohne besondere Fähigkeiten hätte erlernen können.Braille kam schließlich auf ein System von sechs Punkten in zwei nebeneinanderstehenden Dreierreihen; lässt 63 Kombinationen für bestimmte Buchstaben oder Zeichen zu.

Braille wurde 1809 in Nordfrankreich geboren.Im Alter von drei Jahren zog er sich bei einem Unfall mit einem Messer in der Sattlerwerkstatt seines Vaters so schwere Augenverletzungen zu, dass er unheilbar erblindete.Dennoch besuchte er eine reguläre Dorfschule.Seine Eltern förderten seine früh erkennbaren Fähigkeiten,Braille beherrschte mehrere Musikinstrumente.Im Alter von elf Jahren lernte er am Pariser Blindeninstitut den Offizier Nicolas Marie-Charles Barbier kennen.Barbier hatte sich eine tastbare Geheimschrift ausgedacht.Dank seinem aus zwölf Punkten bestehenden Code war es Soldaten möglich,bei Dunkelheit Befehle zu lesen.Barbier gab seine Erfahrungen an das Blindeninstitut weiter,und Braille entwickelte das Szstem fort.Fünf Jahre später,er war mittlerweile sechzehn Jahre alt,präsentierte er seine Sechs-Punkt-Blindenschrift.Ihren Siegeszug erlebte er nicht mehr.Er starb im Alter von 43 Jahren an Tuberkulose.

Im Jahr 1854 wurde die Braille-Schrift in Frankreich offiziell eingeführt.Im gleichen Jahr folgte die Übertragung in eine andere Sprache: Portugiesisch.1879 wurde die Punktschrift auf einem Blindenlehrer-Kongreß in Berlin anerkannt.Seitdem wird sie von allen Blindenschulen in der ganzen Welt gelehrt.

DOUZE FAITS INTÉRESSANTS SUR LE FRANÇAIS

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Le français est l'une des principales langues de la communication internationale. De plus, si l'anglais a toujours été la langue des masses, le français a toujours été considéré comme le privilège de l'élite. Il est également considéré comme le langage de l'art et de la culture, restant le plus populaire dans la société laïque.

1. La langue française est reconnue comme officielle dans vingt-neuf pays du monde, dont la Canada, la Belgique, la Suisse, Monaco et le Luxembourg. Mais, par exemple, sa variante, utilisée dans la province canadienne du Québec, est tellement différente du français traditionnel que même les habitants de la France sont parfois incapables de comprendre un mot.

2. Le français est la langue officielle de l'Angleterre depuis six siècles. En mille trois cent soixante-deux , The Pleading in English Act a été publié - un document officiel obligeant le Parlement britannique à engager des poursuites judiciaires uniquement en anglais. Il est amusant de

noter que cette loi a également été écrite en français. Et même en dépit de mille quatre cent vingt-troisième, les parlementaires ont continué à utiliser exclusivement le langage d'une puissance étrangère.

3. La devise du monarque britannique, placée sur le blason de ce pays, est également écrite en français et se prononce comme: «Dieu et mon droit».

4. Le premier et le plus ancien monument de la langue française est le serment de Strasbourg. Tel était le nom du contrat conclu entre le roi de l'Ouest, Charles II Lysy, et son frère, le roi de l'Est, Louis II d'Allemagne, signé le 14 février 1980. Le but de l'accord était l'unité de la lutte commune contre leur troisième frère, Lothar.

5. L'ouvrage littéraire le plus intéressant du point de vue de l'étude de la langue française est le roman de Georges Perek «La disparition», qui a vu le monde en mille neuf cent soixante-neuf. Sa particularité est que dans aucun des mots utilisés dans le roman la lettre **e** n'apparaît - la lettre la plus fréquemment utilisée de l'alphabet français. Lors de la traduction du livre dans d'autres langues européennes, cette lettre n'a pas non plus été utilisée.

6. En l'an mil neuf cent soixante-huit, la francophonie est créée une organisation réunissant les pays francophones du monde. Son objectif principal est l'étude et la glorification de la langue française. Le critère d'adhésion à l'organisation n'est pas le degré de diffusion du français dans un pays donné, mais les liens culturels profonds avec la France qui se sont développés au fil des décennies.

7. Le mot le plus long de la langue française est considéré comme le mot "anticonstitutionnellement" - vingt-cinq caractères. La plus longue phrase a été utilisée par Victor Hugo dans le roman « Les Misérables » en mille huit cent soixante-deux. Il se compose de huit cent vingt-trois mots (en passant, dans cet article, il y en a moins de six cents).

8. La langue française présente l'un des schémas de construction de chiffres le plus complexe. De plus, il est parfois extrêmement difficile de retracer la logique correspondante. Ainsi, par exemple, le nombre 70 ressemble à «soixante et dix», 80 à «quatre sur vingt» et 90 à «quatre à vingt et dix». Bien que dans les langues géorgienne et danoise, les choses soient encore pires.

9. Le mot français "assiette" a un double sens. Cela signifie à la fois "plaque" et "support". De la traduction erronée, l'expression russe était "être à l'aise". À propos, ce n'est pas le seul mot en russe d'origine française. En outre, les racines françaises ont des mots tels que restaurant, omelette, menu, soufflé, dessert, champagne et pas seulement.

10. Au XIXème siècle, toute la noblesse russe parle français, ce qui lui rend un mauvais service lors de la guerre contre la France napoléonienne en mille huit cent douze. Puis, dans le noir, des officiers russes ont parfois été confondus avec des représentants de l'armée ennemie à cause de leur discours en français.

11. Les Français se distinguent par la plus complexe et la plus belle des réactions face aux éternuements. Si dans la plupart des autres langues, en réponse aux éternuements, il est de coutume de souhaiter un éternuement en santé, les Français sont beaucoup plus compliqués à cause de cela. La réponse au premier éternuement est l'expression de «à tes souhaits» («que tes souhaits soient exaucés»). Si une personne éternue à plusieurs reprises, elle dit «à tes amours». Eh bien, après le troisième éternuement, il répond lui-même aux autres "que les tiennes durent toujours" ("et que le tien soit éternel").

12. C'est le français qui est considéré comme la langue traditionnelle du ballet.

COMPARAISON DES LANGUES EUROPÉENNES ANGLAISE ET FRANÇAISE

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Les langues germaniques forment un branche de la famille des langues indo-européennes. Ils comprennent l'anglais, le français, etc. La caractéristique principale de ces langues est l'accent tonique, ou cette intonation particulière avec laquelle on prononce chaque mot.

L'anglais est aujourd'hui la langue étrangère la plus étudiée dans le monde. Selon le Conseil britannique, un peu moins d'un milliard parlent l'anglais comme langue étrangère.

Le français était autrefois la principale langue internationale de la diplomatie, au cours du XXe siècle, elle fut remplacée par l'anglais. Cependant, le français est encore utilisé comme langue de travail à l'ONU, ainsi qu'à l'UE et à l'avenir 300 millions de personnes à travers du monde.

Le français est influencé par l'allemand et l'anglais en même temps. L'anglais est une langue allemande avec une influence française et latine. Donc, en fait, il y a beaucoup de points communs. Par exemple, 45% des mots anglais à une origine française.

C'est à cause de l'invasion normande en Angleterre en 1066 par Guillaume le Conquérant. Pendant les quatre siècles suivants, les Anglais ont parlé français à l'époque l'ancien qui est devenu la langue principale des classes supérieures. Le français était à cette époque la langue dominante dans le monde grâce à la position forte économique et politique de la France.

Si vous rencontrez un touriste perdu dans votre quartier, par exemple, après avoir tenté quelques mots de français et remarqué votre air dubitatif, il vous demandera sûrement : « Do you speak English? ». Solution de facilité, l'anglais est universellement parlé et désigné comme langue commune dans tout contexte multilingue.

DIFFÉRENCES ENTRE LE FRANÇAIS ET L'ANGLAIS :

1. Ordre des mots. En français, les adjectifs suivent généralement le nom, par exemple une ville moderne ; quand en anglais c'est 'moderne ville'. Bien sûr, il y a les exceptions en français avec des adjectifs tels que bon, nouveau, petit etc., mais ce n'est pas le cas commun.
2. Genre masculin et féminin des noms. En français, tous les noms prennent soit l'article 'le' soit l'article 'la' mais je ne trouve pas logique de parler des 'genres' (comme anglophone) car la plupart des noms sont neutres.
4. Conjugaison. En français, chaque sujet doit être conjugué différemment alors qu'en anglais, seule la troisième personne est différente.
5. Forme négative. Au lieu d'ajouter non au verbe principal comme il est fait en anglais, en français on ajoute ne avant le verbe et pas après. Par exemple, 'This is Jane' ('C'est Jane') sous la forme negatif est 'This is not Jane' ('Ce n'est pas Jane').
6. En anglais il y a les sons comme le rétroflexe 'l' (to fall), le 'th' (tooth) et le 'dh' (mother), qui n'existent pas en français. C'est pourquoi les Français souffrent beaucoup en les prononçant.
7. Et bien sûr, la partie la plus compliquée de la prononciation française est souvent la lettre 'r', qui est un son gutteral fait profondément dans la gorge.

En conclusion, je veux ajouter, qu'aujourd'hui, la domination culturelle, politique et économique des pays anglophones (en particulier aux États-Unis) a poussé l'anglais à devenir la première langue mondiale. Même si le français et l'anglais se sont développés selon les trajectoires différentes et l'écart entre les deux langues est devenu plus marqué, ils conservent encore une quantité importante de points communes en termes de vocabulaire et de structure grammaticale.

MUSIC IN OUR LIFE: THE WAY IT AFFECTS PEOPLE

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The music that we create or listen to is the reflection of us. Music that is being listened by the majority of the people in the world during a certain period of time characterises the society of that time on the whole. Have you ever thought that music surrounds us everywhere? We hear it in cafes and malls, it plays in headphones of people of all ages, it accompanies all the movies and commercials that we watch on television. There is so much of it around us that we don’t even think about it. But we should know that music has an impact on all of us as any external stimuli, especially it affects our brain.

Scientists have explored this question and discovered that listening to music stimulates the formation of such brain chemical as dopamine. This neurotransmitter is responsible for our satisfaction and sense of joy. According to this fact we can conclude that we don’t need to gorge ourselves on junk food, or skydive, or go shopping to treat ourselves to new clothes or knick-knacks to feel happiness. All we need is to turn on a favourite soundtrack and ‘soak up’ all the positive emotions that are producing by that track, like a sponge.

What are other advantages of listening to music? Firstly, music is beneficial to create abilities of individuals. It is well known that the right brain is responsible for human sciences and creativity. So, listening to or playing music have a favourable impact on development of this hemisphere of the brain.

Secondly, music helps us to focus on doing some tasks, for example, reading books, writing an essay, considering some decisions and so on.

Thirdly, music improves our endurance when we work out. It means that we can train while listening to music twice as productive as without it because our favourite song distracts us from pain and tiredness and creates a special rhythm that makes the performing of physical exercises easier.

It must be mentioned that psychologists use music for healing people’s souls. It is also used by hypnotists and creators of commercials to manipulate our consciousness. A melody in meditation techniques is the way of getting rid of stress. Soothing and soft sounds have beneficial effect on our mental state. After such a relaxation our organism is ready for productive work, and our mind is clear. That is why most people like sacred music regardless of their belief in God. Furthermore, songs in foreign languages are real treasures for those who study languages as it is useful for learning the foreign pronunciation and words. Moreover, a good musical ear is the key to success for an interpreter.

At last, we would like to mention the research that was conducted by Professor Adrian North of Heriot-Watt University. It was claimed that musical tastes and personality type are closely related. For example, blues fans have high self-esteem, they are creative and outgoing as jazz fans; country and western fans are friendly and hardworking; pop-music fans are outgoing and gentle but are not creative; rock fans have low self-esteem, they are creative and gentle. Of course, people are different but we can trust these facts the same way we trust that the astrological sign of zodiac affects our personality. Aristotle said, *We are what we do repeatedly* and nowadays it is fair to say that *We are what we listen to*.

CIRQUE DU SOLEIL

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Le Cirque du Soleil est une entreprise québécoise de divertissement artistique spécialisée en cirque contemporain. Son siège social se trouve à Montréal, au Québec, dans le quartier Saint-Michel. Elle a été fondée en 1984 à Baie-Saint-Paul par deux anciens artistes de rue, Guy Laliberté et Daniel Gauthier. Elle compte près de 4 000 employés, dont 1 300 artistes, provenant de plus d’une cinquantaine de pays différents.

Le Cirque du Soleil a entraîné dans son rêve plus de 180 millions de spectateurs, dans plus de quatre cents villes dans plus d’une soixantaine de pays sur six continents. L’entreprise a établi son Siège social international à Montréal.

La mission du Cirque du Soleil est d'invoquer l'imaginaire, provoquer les sens et évoquer l'émotion des gens autour du monde.

Tout a commencé à Baie-Saint-Paul, une petite municipalité située près de la ville de Québec, au Canada, au début des années 80. Les membres d'une troupe de théâtre de rue fondée par Gilles Ste-Croix (Les Échassiers de Baie-Saint-Paul) déambulent sur des échasses, jonglent, dansent, crachent le feu et jouent de la musique. Ces jeunes amuseurs publics, dont Guy Laliberté (le fondateur du Cirque du Soleil), impressionnent déjà et intriguent les résidents de Baie-Saint-Paul.

La troupe fonde ensuite Le Club des talons hauts puis, en 1982, organise La Fête foraine de Baie-Saint-Paul, un événement culturel où des amuseurs publics de partout se donnent rendez-vous pour échanger et animer pendant quelques jours les rues de la petite municipalité. La Fête foraine est reprise en 1983 et en 1984. Le Club des talons hauts se fait remarquer. Guy Laliberté, Gilles Ste-Croix et leurs complices nourrissent dès lors un rêve fou : créer un cirque québécois et amener cette troupe à voyager autour du monde.

En 1984, le Québec célèbre le 450e anniversaire de la découverte du Canada par Jacques Cartier, et on cherche un spectacle pour faire rayonner les festivités dans toute la province. Guy Laliberté présente alors un projet de spectacle, nommé Cirque du Soleil, et réussit à convaincre les organisateurs. Le tout premier spectacle du Cirque parcourt donc le Québec. L'entreprise n'a jamais cessé ses activités depuis!

Statistiques générales :

- En 1984, 73 personnes travaillaient pour le Cirque du Soleil. L'entreprise compte maintenant près de 4 000 personnes dans le monde, dont 1 300 artistes.
- Le Siège social international, établi à Montréal, compte à lui seul près de 1 500 employés.
- On retrouve plus de 100 corps de métier au Cirque du Soleil.
- Plus de 50 nationalités sont représentées au sein de l'entreprise et 25 langues différentes sont parlées parmi les employés et les artistes.
- Plus de 180 millions de personnes ont vu un spectacle du Cirque du Soleil depuis 1984.
- Près de 10 millions de personnes ont vu un spectacle du Cirque du Soleil en 2016.
- Depuis 1992, le Cirque du Soleil ne reçoit plus aucune subvention gouvernementale ou privée pour ses opérations.

En 2015, le Cirque du Soleil présentera près d'une vingtaine de productions distinctes simultanément. L'activité principale du Cirque du Soleil demeure la création de spectacles, présentés sous chapiteau, en aréna ou dans des théâtres fixes, pour lesquels près de deux cents concepteurs de partout dans le monde ont déjà mis leur talent à contribution depuis 1984. En 2014, dans le cadre d'une stratégie de diversification des contenus et des activités de divertissement live à l'échelle mondiale, le Cirque du Soleil a créé une dizaine de filiales d'affaires dont les principales sont:

45 DEGREES. L'équipe de 45 DEGREES met sa créativité au service des clients les plus exigeants en insufflant à des événements publics, privés, corporatifs ou projets spéciaux, chacun conçu sur mesure, le même esprit créatif qui animent chacun des spectacles du Cirque du Soleil.

Cirque du Soleil Theatrical créera de nouvelles possibilités pour le Cirque du Soleil en matière de production théâtrale. Les futures créations, fondées sur une approche théâtrale traditionnelle, porteront certes la signature et le style emblématiques du Cirque du Soleil, mais offriront une expérience très distincte. Les productions de Cirque du Soleil Theatrical visent les marchés de Broadway, du West End et de la tournée mondiale.

Outbox offre un outil performant de vente de billets dans une vingtaine de pays et en 10 langues, à l'aide d'un système exclusif de plan de sièges interactif, des plans de salles sur mesure ainsi qu'un processus de paiement complet sur une page. Outbox trouve des solutions sur mesure et novatrices pour aider ses clients à mieux vendre ses billets. Sa clientèle-type regroupe à la fois les plus grandes salles de spectacle du monde et les producteurs internationaux à la recherche de solutions adaptées et intégrées. Outbox facilite la gestion de centres d'appels, d'abonnements de saisons, de billets de groupe ou d'événements spéciaux.

4U2C se spécialise dans la conception et la réalisation d'environnements visuels multimédia alliant vidéo, son, éclairage et effets spéciaux pour des projets tant sur scène que sur des surfaces de projection inusitées, avec ou sans écran.

INTERTEXTUALITY AND INTENTIONALITY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE TEXT TRANSLATION

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In defining text, J. Kristeva emphasizes the process whereby a text goes back to what proceeds it, adding to its ideologically mental form the whole underlying volume of signification which accrues from experience, awareness, etc. This is in the sum, the function of intertextuality. Kristeva is the first ("Desire in language: a semiotic approach to literature and art", 1969) to use the concept to refer to the existence of prior discourses as a precondition for the act of signifying. For example, the interpretation of seemingly simple references ("the token female", "the gall guy") requires more that knowledge of semantic content. One needs to have experience of a body of discourses or texts which make up certain belief systems within Western culture (the token woman on the committee means included to avoid charges of sexual discrimination). Scientists identify two kinds intertextual relationship: first there are relationships that exist between elements of a given text. The second type consists of those which exist between distinct texts. So such an approach to intertextuality would enable us to perceive relations between the functions of one discourse and those of other relevant discourses.

It would be wrong to consider intertextuality simply as a mechanical process. A text is not merely an amalgamation (mix or union) of "bits and pieces" from other texts. Nor should intertextuality be understood as the mere inclusion of the occasional reference to another text. Rather, citations, references, etc. will be brought into a text for some reasons. That is one does more than just quote Shakespeare. One uses the Shakespearean utterance for one's own purposes. In the process the utterance is bound to take on new values.

Translators and interpreters must always be aware of the motivation behind this kind of device. So, the concept of intertextuality is not mere allusion to other texts, it is an essential condition of all texts. As users of texts we all recognize it and take part in the interaction of not only one text with another, but also one signifying system with another, both within the same language and across language.

CARACTÉRISTIQUES FRANÇAISE HORS DE FRANCE

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La France est un pays d'Europe occidentale sur le territoire duquel se trouvent des villes médiévales, des villages alpins et des plages de la mer Méditerranée. C'est un pays incroyablement beau, qui fascine également par sa langue. Le français est la langue maternelle d'environ 90 millions de personnes. Il prend la 12ème place dans le monde. Cependant, son rôle international est beaucoup plus important, car il est depuis longtemps devenu un moyen important de comprendre et d'assimiler la culture mondiale.

En Europe, en plus de la France, le français est également parlé dans des pays tels que: Monaco, Luxembourg, Belgique, Suisse, Italie et le Royaume-Uni.

Le français est utilisé dans les États indépendants des océans Indien et Pacifique. En Amérique du Nord, les Français sont originaires de Canadiens français, résidant dans certains États américains et territoires français d'outre-mer situés sur les îles de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, au large de la côte est du Canada. Les Africains parlent très bien français. Vous pouvez parler français en

Algérie, Tunisie, Maroc, Mauritanie, Sénégal, Mali, Guinée, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroun, Bénin, Togo, Burkina Faso, République centrafricaine, Tchad, Niger, Gabon, Rwanda, Burundi, République démocratique du Congo République populaire du Congo, Djibouti. En Asie, il est utilisé au Liban, au Cambodge, au Laos et au Vietnam.

Dans certains pays, au cours de la période de développement historique, la langue française, qui était utilisée par la population, le français a acquis certaines particularités qui la distinguent de la langue française. Sur chaque territoire, la langue française se distingue par des caractéristiques de langage, de régulation et de structure. En raison du fait que la langue française est entrée dans une ère d'expansion sans précédent des contacts, elle est de plus en plus utilisée hors de France. Un tel français semble incompréhensible, mal à la première connaissance, et les efforts consacrés à l'apprentissage de la langue sont vains. Les linguistes appellent cette condition un choc linguistique. Prenons l'exemple de la Belgique.

En Belgique, les langues officielles sont le néerlandais, le français et l'allemand. Le français est originaire des Wallons vivant en région wallonne, où le dialecte local n'est pas similaire au français. En Belgique, on observe une caractéristique de la langue française de Belgique dans le domaine de la prononciation:

- la prononciation est moins claire et moins intense;
- "a" est toujours prononcé comme [α] ("a" de la rangée arrière);
- "o" avec des mots tels que "sabot" peut être prononcé comme étant ouvert dans le mot "porc";
- [ε] est souvent prononcé [e]: fait, fête;
- la présence de voyelles longues dans des mots tels que baie, fée, fête, boue;
- prononciation en deux syllabes de syllabes avec deux voyelles, dont la première est i, u (ou): lion est prononcé li-on, tuer est tu-er, nouer est nou-er. Dans le domaine de l'utilisation des mots, on note la présence de formulaires non français: «ministresse» au lieu de «femme ministre», «inchangé» non «changé».

On peut donc en conclure que plus le territoire est éloigné de la France, moins il y a de communication avec l'option centrale, plus les différences de langue sont fortes. Les différences dans les variations locales s'appliquent à tous les aspects de la langue: prononciation, vocabulaire, grammaire.

EMPRUNTS UKRAINIENS EN FRANÇAIS

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Un grand nombre de nouveaux mots et phrases ont été trouvés en ukrainien moderne. "L'européanisation" de l'Etat ukrainien a provoqué une véritable expansion des emprunts ces dernières années. Les mots empruntés à la langue française représentent environ 9%. Les nouveaux termes apparaissent comme une nécessité sociale pour l'harmonisation de la science et du progrès.

Le français empruntait à la langue ukrainienne de différentes manières: à travers la littérature, les œuvres d'art, la musique, les contacts directs, à travers les langues d'autres pays (Russie, Pologne). Au XVIe-XVIIe siècle, des mots empruntés à la langue française ont commencé à pénétrer dans la langue ukrainienne. Cela s'explique d'une part, par l'apparition à la cour royale polonaise d'articles ménagers français et d'autre part, par le fait que l'armée cosaque a participé à des missions militaires de pays européens et de là a emprunté du vocabulaire militaire notamment. On peut invoquer ici plusieurs exemples, qui soutiennent ce jugement: **stores** (жалюзі), **lustre** (люстра), **service** (сервіз), **toilette** (туалет), **chaise longue** (шезлонг). **Hallebarde**(алебарда), **attaque**(атака), **bombarde** (бомбарда). Le français a également eu une influence sur la terminologie diplomatique: **audience** (аудієнція), **conditionnement** (кондиція), **satisfaction** (сатисфакція), etc. Il faut considérer que l'essentiel de l'emprunt est concentré dans le domaine culturel: **acteur** (актор), **rôle** (амплуа), **ballet** (балет), **bohème** (богема), **chef-d'oeuvre** (шедевр), **jour d'ouverture** (вернісаж).

La plupart des mots d'origine française sont écrits en ukrainien: des suffixes atypiques sont souvent utilisés: remplacés par des correspondances ukrainiennes (**кокетка, дебютантка, фритюрниця**), des emprunts se terminant par -o, -e, -u, deviennent des noms du genre moyen (**шосе, рагу, пюре, манто, драже**); les mots difficiles sont simplifiés (**рандеву -rendez-vous**).

Pour de nombreux emprunts français, il y a des correspondants en ukrainien: **applaudissements**- оплески, **topinambour**- земляна груша, **voyage**, **tournée**- мандрівка, **magazine**-часопис, **passeport**- рамка для фото, **cadeau**- подарунок, **mémoires**- спогади, **moderne**- сучасний.

Le processus d'emprunt du français en ukrainien peut être retracé dans des textes écrits en ukrainien au cours du dernier millénaire. Dans ce processus, il existe une certaine séquence chronologique de priorités lorsqu'on emprunte d'une langue à l'autre. La chronologie est due à l'extension progressive des liens entre l'Ukraine et certains d'autres peuples, ainsi qu'avec des liens internationaux croissants, en particulier avec la mondialisation de ces dernières décennies. En ukrainien, il existe une concurrence synonyme entre l'ukrainien et les mots empruntés. Il convient de noter qu'en linguistique, la plupart des gens s'interrogent sur l'opportunité de l'emprunt en général, en particulier dans le contexte de la restructuration de l'ensemble du système socio-économique ukrainien.

TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT AND ITS TASKS

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Translation has a long history. Its roots ascend from ancient times, when parent language began to break up into separate languages. The necessity of people, who know several languages and who were able to speak as mediators in communication of different language communities appeared at that time.

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. The English language draws a terminological distinction between translating (a written text) and interpreting (oral or signed communication between users of different languages); under this distinction, translation can begin only after the appearance of writing within a language community. Communicative equivalency is realized as such text feature that allow the text to be included into the communication process of the native speakers of different languages as the source text full replacement at the sphere of the actions of translation language.

The communicative equivalency of the new text provides fulfillment of three main requirements according to the original one:

- The translation content must convey original one, which is close to it. The main aim is inadmissibility of arbitrary skipping or adding superfluous information.
- The translation content must correspond to a translation language rules because of interference with information and its distortion if we break them.
- The translation content must be about the same volume as the original one because it must have similar stylistic effect in terms of laconicism or detailed expression.

However the fulfillment of the specified requirements for the text of the translation often is associated with overcoming various kinds of objectively existing difficulties.

THE ROLE OF P. BROOK AND R. LEECH IN MODERN THEATRE STUDIES

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Modern global society is involved into various communicative processes with highly variable issues to discuss. The representatives of artistic circles feel the importance of such communicative processes, as it supports the development of modern art in general and its particular types.

The role of an artist and art is considered by both artists and philosophers in the world scale. Theatric art plays a very important role in the development of human civilization, as it is closely connected with all aspects of its existence. Theater studies are widely represented in the researches of professional theatre critics and other theater professionals including theater directors and different actors.

P. Brook and R. Leech have special role in the development of modern theater as the theorists and practitioners in the field, so the spread of their works is of great importance for the development of national theaters in different countries.

But translations of the works by the authors are associated with accuracy and improper interpreting of different terms, namely theater lexemes. It is worth mentioning that the professional language of theater contains a huge volume of lexical units with relative terminological characteristics, which means that they do not have the characteristics of terms particularly or at all.

That is the reason that the search of the ways systematization of theoretical material in the issues of translation of theater language in English and Ukrainian is of significant importance, as it allows improvement of quality of theater texts translation into the Ukrainian language. It will also provide more efficient involvement of Ukrainian theater professionals into the world theater community.

The papers by Peter Brook and Robert Leech may be of interest not only for theater professionals, but also for professionals of other fields, directly or indirectly connected with theater issues. This idea highlights the need in the development of approaches to the translation of the texts by the authors using the language means providing the readers circle widening.

LITHIUM-PROBLEM BEI DER ENERGIEWENDE

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Mit dem rasanten Wachstum der globalen Mittelschicht wächst der weltweite Energiebedarf. Der globale Klimawandel wird eine der größten Herausforderung des nächsten Jahrhunderts sein, und eine der wenigen realisierbaren Lösungen, die von Wissenschaftlern und Politikern gleichermaßen akzeptiert wird, ist ein Übergang von der traditionellen Nutzung fossiler Brennstoffe zu erneuerbaren Energiequellen. Weltweit gibt es ein Rennen unter Forschern, um erneuerbare Energien effizienter und kostengünstiger als langfristige Lösung für den globalen Klimawandel einzusetzen, und es besteht sogar das konzertierte Bestreben, den europäischen Energieverbrauch bis zum Jahr 2050 auf 100 Prozent an erneuerbarer Energie umzustellen.

Selbst erneuerbare Energien sind auf bestimmte, nicht erneuerbare Ressourcen angewiesen. Es gibt unzählige nicht erneuerbare Materialien, die bei der Erzeugung erneuerbarer Energien verwendet werden. Gegenwärtig ist jenes, von dem jeder spricht, Lithium.

Lithium ist aufgrund seiner leichten und hochreaktiven Eigenschaften ein wesentlicher Bestandteil vieler Arten von Batterien. Dies macht Lithium zu einem unverzichtbaren Element im Bereich der erneuerbaren Energien. Denn um erneuerbare Energien in großem Umfang zu betreiben, ist ein enormes Energiespeicherpotenzial von entscheidender Bedeutung. Lithium ist nicht nur ein wichtiger Bestandteil der Energiespeicherung, sondern auch ein wesentlicher Bestandteil der Batterien, die sowohl Hybrid- als auch Elektrofahrzeuge mit Strom versorgen.

Obwohl sowohl Elektrofahrzeuge als auch erneuerbare Energieträger noch weit davon entfernt sind, die Lithiumspeicher der Welt in naher Zukunft zu gefährden, ist Lithium selbst nicht wirklich der Punkt. Es ist nur ein kleines Problem, das ein größeres Problem mit nachwachsenden Rohstoffen veranschaulicht – sie sind nicht vollständig erneuerbar und wir haben immer noch nicht die Technologie entdeckt, um diese Tatsache zu umgehen.

Das heißt nicht, dass erneuerbare Ressourcen eine Verschwendung von Forschung und Entwicklung sind oder dass fossile Brennstoffe in den Boden reingeschoben werden müssen. Dies bedeutet, dass es keine Zeit wie in der Gegenwart gibt, um zu planen, wie wir Elemente wie Lithium recyceln und auffüllen oder nach Energiealternativen suchen, die nicht von endlichen natürlichen Ressourcen abhängig sind, bevor wir zu einem Stadium kommen, in dem wir auf eine Ressource angewiesen sind, die vor unseren Augen verschwindet.

НАУКОВЕ ВИДАННЯ

ТЕЗИ ДОПОВІДЕЙ
XIX Міжнародної студентської наукової конференції
«ІНЖЕНЕР ІІІ ТИСЯЧОЛІТТЯ»

Англійською, німецькою, французькою мовами

Друкується в авторській редакції

Комп'ютерна верстка: А. В. Безруков

Дніпровський національний університет
залізничного транспорту ім. академіка В. Лазаряна