

- Die Kinder sollten ermutigt werden, im Klassenzimmer miteinander zu kommunizieren und in Beziehung zu treten, und ihre Bedeutung sollte betont werden;
- Im Unterricht sollten verschiedene zusätzliche illusorische Materialien verwendet werden, damit die Kinder ihre Vorstellungskraft nutzen und ein Beispiel haben, dem sie folgen können;
- Verschiedene Audio- und Videomaterialien sollten im Unterricht eingesetzt werden;
- Es ist ratsam, den größten Teil des Unterrichts in der Zielsprache zu halten;
- Die Aufgaben sollten für das Alter der Kinder geeignet sein, damit sie die Aufgabe verstehen.

Zusammenfassend lässt sich sagen, dass das Erlernen von Fremdsprachen in der Grundschule die kognitiven Fähigkeiten fördert, die kulturelle Kompetenz steigert, die Kommunikationsfähigkeiten verbessert und die Fähigkeit, in Zukunft zu reisen, erhöht. Daher ist es wichtig, den richtigen Ansatz für den Fremdsprachenunterricht zu finden.

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PECULIARITIES OF BRIEF NEWS ITEMS

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The principal function of brief news items is to inform the reader without giving explicit comments, and whatever evaluation there is in news paragraphs it is for the most part implicit and unemotional. The language of brief news items is stylistically neutral, matter-of-fact with stereotyped forms of expression prevailing which reflects the unbiased nature of newspaper reporting. In practice, however,

departures from this principle of stylistic neutrality (especially in the so-called "mass papers") are quite common.

The bulk of the vocabulary used in newspaper writing is neutral and common literary. But apart from this, newspaper style has its specific vocabulary features and is characterized by an extensive use of:

a) special political and economic terms, e. g. *constitution, president, apartheid*, as well as non-term political vocabulary, e. g. *public, people, progressive, nation-wide*;

b) newspaper clichés, i. e. stereotyped expressions, commonplace phrases familiar to the reader e. g. *vital issue, pressing problem, informed sources*;

c) abbreviations of various kinds — names of organizations, public and state bodies, political associations, industrial and other companies, various offices, e.g. *EEC* (European Economic Community), *FO* (Foreign Office);

d) neologisms: e.g. *lunik, a splash-down* (the act of bringing a spacecraft to a water surface), *a teach-in* (a form of campaigning through heated political discussion), *white backlash* (a violent reaction of American racists to the Negroes' struggle for civil rights), *stop-go policies* (contradictory, indecisive and inefficient policies).

Important as vocabulary is, the basic peculiarities of news items lie in their syntactical structure. As the reporter is obliged to be brief, he naturally tries to cram all his facts into the space allotted. This tendency predetermines the peculiar composition of brief news items and the syntactical structure of the sentences. The size of brief news items varies from one sentence to several (short) paragraphs. The shorter the news item, the more complex its syntactical structure.

The following grammatical peculiarities of brief news items are of paramount importance, and may be regarded as their grammatical parameters: complex sentences with a developed system of clauses; verbal constructions; syntactical complexes; attributive noun groups; specific word order.

a) Complex sentences with a developed system of clauses. E. g. *Mr. Boyd-Carpenter, Chief Secretary to the Treasury and Paymaster-General (Kingston-upon-Thames), said he had been asked what was meant by the statement in the Speech that the position of war pensioners and those receiving national insurance benefits would be kept under close review.* (The Times)

b) Verbal constructions (infinitive, participial, gerundial) and verbal noun constructions. E.g. *Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, the former Prime Minister of Japan, has sought to set an example to the faction-ridden Governing Liberal Democratic Party by announcing the disbanding of his own faction numbering 47 of the total of 295 conservative members of the Lower House of the Diet.* (The Times)

c) Syntactical complexes, especially the nominative with the infinitive. These constructions are largely used to avoid mentioning the source of information or to shun responsibility for the facts reported. E. g. *The condition of Lord Samuel, aged 92, was said last night to be a 'little better.'* (The Guardian)

d) Attributive noun groups as a powerful means of effecting brevity in news items, e.g. "*the national income and expenditure figures*" (The Times), '*Mr. Wilson's HMS fearless package deal*' (Morning Star).

e) Specific word-order due to newspaper tradition, coupled with the rigid rules of sentence structure in English. Journalistic practice has developed the "five-w-and-h-pattern rule" (who-what-why-how-where-when) and for a long time strictly adhered to it. In terms of grammar this fixed sentence structure may be expressed in the following manner: Subject — Predicate (+ Object) — Adverbial modifier of reason (manner) — Adverbial modifier of place - Adverbial modifier of time, e.g. *A neighbour's peep through a letter box led to the finding of a woman dead from gas and two others semiconscious in a block of council flats in Eccles New Road, Salford, Lanes, yesterday.*" (The Guardian)

It is now obvious, however, that brief news writers have developed new unconventional sentence patterns not typical of other styles. This observation refers, firstly, to the position of the adverbial-modifier of definite time. E.g. *Brighton council yesterday approved a £ 22,500 scheme to have parking meters operating in the centre of the town by March.*" (The Times)

There are some other tendencies in news item writing of modifying well-established grammatical norms, e.g. occasional disregard for the sequence of tenses rule. What is ordinarily looked upon as a violation of grammar rules in any other kind of writing appears to be a functional peculiarity of newspaper style.

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SPECIFICITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL TRANSLATION IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE AND CITY PLANNING

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In this study, all aspects and analysis of scientific and technical architectural translation were emphasized. Due to the fact that the development of architecture on the platform of modern technologies and specific terms has increased. Competition between specialists has appeared.