

## CHALLENGES FOR TEACHING LANGUAGES IN UKRAINIAN UNIVERSITIES IN WARTIME

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Wartime represents a period of high tension and instability in people's lives. This time requires us to focus on the problems of safety and survival. Under such conditions, students face a number of challenges that can seriously affect their academic performance and emotional well-being. Uncertainty about the future, danger to life and health, and a number of other factors greatly affect students' emotional state, which can lead to decreased concentration and make it difficult to learn. Since February 24, 2022 a large-scale war began in Ukraine and many Ukrainian students were forced to leave their homes and move to safer territories of Ukraine and beyond. Being in Ukraine or currently in one of the European countries, the issue of studying a foreign language, which can be accessed by attending courses or working with a teacher online, at school or university. The priority activities during wartime during an online lesson should be oral communication between the teacher and students in dialogic and monologic forms, explaining new material. Reading and translation of texts, performance of written tasks should be offered for independent work of students. During teaching in wartime conditions, work should be focused on four types of speech activity: Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing. In today's world, where communication and international cooperation are becoming increasingly important, language learning is becoming a necessity. Schools and universities are trying to prepare their students for these challenges by introducing innovative methods of language teaching.

One such method is technology-assisted instruction [6]. Nowadays, with almost every student possessing a cell phone or computer, teachers can use various apps and programs to enhance language learning. For example, there are language learning apps that use voice synthesizers and artificial intelligence to communicate with students in their native language. Another innovative method is language games. Students usually find games more engaging than regular lessons. Using games to teach language helps students develop their language skills, including vocabulary and grammar, in an easier and more fun way. There is also a method called "real-time learning." This method involves the use of webcams and video conferencing software to create a language communication environment. This allows students to get a chance to practice their language skills in real time with native speakers, which helps improve their pronunciation and understanding of the language. Another innovative method is the integration of cultural aspects. Learning a language involves not only learning grammar and vocabulary, but also

understanding the cultural aspects of the countries where the language is used. Teachers can use various materials such as movies, music, food, etc. to help students better understand the culture of the country where the language is used.

Overall, innovative language teaching methods can make learning more interesting and effective, help students better understand the language and culture of the country where it is used, and prepare them for successful communication in the international community. The current state of teaching methods at schools and universities shows that teachers are increasingly using innovative methods in the work process. Language and translation studies are important and interrelated disciplines that play a key role in international communication and knowledge exchange. There are a huge number of languages in the world, each with its own grammar, vocabulary, phonetics and stylistics. Learning languages allows people to understand and communicate with people from different cultures and countries. Language competence is the ability to understand, use and adapt language forms in different contexts and situations. Language learning not only helps people understand other cultures, but also broadens their own horizons and knowledge. However, when it comes to communication between people, especially those from different cultures, there are difficulties associated with translation. Translation is the process of transferring the content of a message in one language to another language while preserving its meaning, emotional coloring and style [4;5]. It is not just a simple substitution of words, but also the transfer of nuances, cultural specificities and other factors that affect the meaning of the message. eper, teachers resort to a combination of traditional and modern methods. The modern socio-economic development of society requires the use of new innovative methods and technologies for teaching students at different educational institutions, which will allow future specialists to be more competitive in the labor market.

Today, innovations in the field of education are divided into psychological and pedagogical innovations in the educational management process/ Innovative technologies in an educational institution are characterized as technologies based on innovations: organizational (related to the optimization of the conditions of educational activity), methodical (aimed at updating the content of education and improving its quality); which allow: Students: to effectively use educational and methodological literature and materials; acquire professional knowledge; develop problem-searching thinking; form professional reasoning; to activate research work; to expand the possibilities of self-control of the acquired knowledge. For teachers: promptly update educational and methodical literature; implement modular learning technologies; use simulation learning technologies; to expand the possibilities of monitoring students' knowledge; in general: to improve the quality of existing technologies for the training of specialists.[2; 3] Today, the most popular innovative learning methods that allow the use of new teaching technologies are: contextual learning, simulated learning, problem-based learning, modular full assimilation of knowledge, distance learning [1]. Contextual learning is based on the integration of various types of student activities: educational,

scientific, practical; Imitation training basis is simulation-game modeling in the conditions of learning processes occurring in a real system; Problem-based learning is carried out on the basis of the initiation of the student's independent search for knowledge through problematization (by the teacher) of the educational material; Modular training is a type of programmed learning, the essence of which is that the content of the educational material is rigidly structured with the aim of its assimilation as fully as possible, accompanied by mandatory blocks of exercises and control of each fragment; Distance learning is type of (quite independent) correspondence education based on the use of the latest information and communication technologies and tools. You may have heard a few terms describing how schools operate in a social distance and limited movement. There is no "one-size-fits-all" way to solve all school problems and successfully implement one or another combination of distance, hybrid, and/or face-to-face education. But it is already clear, what exactly should not be done. Fortunately, researchers have been researching these models of learning in schools for decades. Of course, none of the research has been done in the context of shutting down entire schools. Nevertheless, we can already draw some conclusions. Distance learning has become widespread in our time. However, in addition to its advantages, it also has a number of problems that can hinder the learning process and affect its effectiveness. One problem is the lack of direct contact between the student and the teacher. Unlike traditional teaching methods, in distance learning, students cannot ask questions and get answers from the teacher directly. This can cause students to misunderstand the material or be left without help when questions arise. Also a problem with distance learning can be limited access to necessary resources. Students may not have access to the internet, computers, or other necessary technology to learn online. These problems are very common due to the current war. Another problem with distance learning is student motivation. Students may feel disconnected from the learning process or not get enough support from teachers. These same problems arise not only during a pandemic, but also during war.

In conclusion, we note that despite all the challenges, the war cannot cancel or postpone the educational process. Therefore, the most effective tools for language learning will provide opportunities for the development of natural abilities and training of education seekers. The recommended methods of language learning, in particular observation of language and language facts, research, situational, creative implementation, projects and methods of their adaptation to the conditions of martial law will contribute to the formation of worldview beliefs, creative imagination and creative abilities in students, the development of logical thinking, the strengthening of positive emotions, belief in one's own strength, the cultivation of moral qualities, the development of skills in complex problem solving and overcoming the challenges of war.

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## LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH LITERARY PROSE

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Translation is a complex and multifaceted type of human activity. In fact, in the process of translation, there is a clash of different cultures, different ways of thinking, different traditions and customs. Translation is a manifestation of the translator's literary and writing talent, and not only the selection of appropriate words and phrases for the interpretation of the text. With the help of the text, the translator conveys not only the worldview of the author of the original text, but also his vision of the world.

Literary translation plays a very important role in literature, because the overall perception of this work by the reader depends on the quality of the translation. The translation of a work of art will be of high quality only if the translator is able to reproduce all artistic techniques, as well as preserve the atmosphere of the plot and the author's style.

Studying the nature of the perception of a literary text of another culture with the help of translation makes it possible to identify significant cultural differences. It is necessary to determine whether one culture can generally understand another at the level of artistic translation, and to systematize the factors and conditions that ensure the cultural adequacy of the translation of artistic texts.