

зіставлення їх з реаліями рідної країни у студентів формується не тільки повага до культурних цінностей іншої країни, але й почуття любові і гордості за рідну землю.

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DESIGNING A LANGUAGE COURSE FOR STUDENTS OF LOGISTICS

Changes that take place in a society bring forward special demands to graduates' competences. During the time of studies a student should acquire skills in foreign language communication within the framework of their profession which will help them to be more competitive in labour market.

Просхідні в суспільстві зміни висувують особливі вимоги до компетенцій випускників. За час навчання студент повинен набути навичок спілкування іноземною мовою в рамках своєї професії, що допоможе йому бути більш конкурентноздатним на ринку праці.

Introduction. Current modernization of national economies, increasing exchange of information and cooperation between countries, a growing demand for employees' professionalism set new challenges to education. The purpose of higher education is not only to train students for a certain kind of activities but also help them absorb cultural values, adapt to new situations, creatively express their ideas, accept responsibility. Of no less importance is a foreign language competence which contributes to a student's ability to compete and be in demand in today's labour market.

Consolidation of institutions' material base, the use of both traditional and innovative teaching technologies widen foreign language teachers' possibilities. Students themselves begin to better understand what benefits the knowledge of a foreign language may give them. But such a favourable situation in no way means that the issue of the quality of foreign language teaching has lost its topicality.

Main part. The widening of foreign language functions determined by socio-economic and cultural changes has led to the change of its role in a society: 'from... an educational subject it turned into a basic element of modern educational system, a means of achieving a person's professional realization' (author's translation) [1, p.7].

A practical goal of all linguistic education aimed at developing student's personality by means of a foreign language is the formation of his communicative competence. Taking into account learners' professional specificity is a cornerstone of foreign language teaching in a technical university. T. Hutchinson and A. Waters point

out that profession oriented English may be viewed as “an approach to language teaching in which all decisions as to content and method are based on the learner’s reason for learning” [2, p. 19].

A course development must be preceded by the learners’ needs analysis which is defined as “the systematic collection and analysis of all subjective and objective information necessary to define and validate defensible curriculum purposes that satisfy the language learning requirements of students within the context of particular institutions that influence the learning and teaching situation” [3, p. 36], as “the procedure of establishing the *what* and *how* of a course” [4, p. 126].

Qualitatively conducted analysis of learners’ needs allows to develop a relevant course as it gives a possibility to get necessary information, especially in connection with what kind of foreign language activities they will be engaged in at their place of work. This analysis helps to define both the amount of the material to be taught and specific goals that must be achieved by learners, makes it possible to organize a teaching process in such a way that communication skills are developed in situations that are similar to those which graduates may face in their workplace.

Teaching a foreign language in conditions of the absence of language natural environment demands certain effort on the part of a teacher. Creation of natural communication situations, giving students a chance for self-correction, correcting mistakes after a student speaks up — all this compensates for the student interest decline. Creation of favourable psychological atmosphere during teaching sessions, preservation of learners’ positive motivation by virtue of supporting in them feelings of optimism and confidence through sensing their successfulness becomes a stimulus for the formation of their foreign language competence.

One of the means of raising the effectiveness of foreign language teaching in Brest State Technical University is an introductory practice for students of logistics. Its aims are the formation and consolidation of language skills, and it is aimed at disclosing the peculiarities of future specialists; professional activities, psychological adaptation to the chosen profession, developing skills in using a foreign language in teaching activities in connection with the specialty being acquired. In the beginning students visit an enterprise, then during their classes they study materials that cover various aspects of enterprise activities, collect and process concrete materials which are directly related to an enterprise functioning. The introductory practice finishes with their preparation of this enterprise presentation in a foreign language. This practice widens the borders of a compulsory language course, motivates students and helps them display their creativity.

Conclusion. Student training in an establishment of higher learning is directly connected with the formation of future specialists’ professional culture in which a significant role is allotted to developing professional foreign language competence. The development of a profession oriented language course on the basis of needs analysis with its subsequent filling with proper language materials and making use of various forms of work opens wide opportunities for students to acquire knowledge, raises their motivation, contributes to intensifying a teaching process on the basis of optimal combination of forms and modes of work.

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I. Реннер

INFLATION IN UKRAINE. ITS FEATURES AND WAYS TO OVERCOME IT

Inflation - means the depreciation of money as a result of exceeding the amount of trademarks in circulation, compared with the sum of commodity prices.

The appearance of inflation is an increase in prices - a direct reflection of the depreciation of money. As a phenomenon, inflation has already been known from about the fourth and third centuries. until e. in terms of monetary monetary systems. The reason for the depreciation of coins was the deliberate reduction of monetary metal in them. Thus, in the Roman empire, emperor Sempthymi Sever in 1982, the content of copper in silver coins was increased by 50 - 60%, which led to a depreciation of money and rising prices.

Examples of monetary - monetary inflation took place in later periods. However, in pre-capitalist formations and in the period of capitalism, up to the abolition of the gold standard, inflation was a sporadic phenomenon, since the amount of money in circulation was regulated spontaneously by their outflow into treasures or their inflow from there.

Purpose of the article: *the purpose of the paper is to define the concept of inflation, how it manifests itself and influences Ukraine, as well as to identify ways to overcome this phenomenon.*

Keywords: *inflation, economy, money system, market economy, deficit, commodity, surplus, money sphere.*

Інфляція-означає знецінювання грошей у результаті перевищення кількості грошових знаків, що перебувають в обігу, порівняно з сумою товарних цін.

Зовнішнім виявом інфляції є підвищення цін - пряме відображення знецінювання грошей. Як явище інфляція вже була відома приблизно з IV - III ст. до н. е. в умовах дії монетних грошових систем. Причиною знецінювання монет було навмисне зменшення в них грошового металу. Так, у римській імперії імператор Семптимієм Севером у 198 році вміст міді в срібних монетах було збільшено на 50 - 60%, що привело до знецінювання грошей і зростання цін.

Приклади монетно - грошової інфляції мали місце й у більш пізні періоди. Однак у докапіталістичних формаціях і в період капіталізму, аж до скасування золотого стандарту, інфляція була явищем спорадичним, тому що кількість грошей в обігу регулювалася стихійно шляхом їхнього відпливу в скарби або їх припливу звідти.