

economic, media; computer and Internet technologies, socio-political, domestic communication, etc.

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Tetiana Voynalovich

Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design

Language supervisor - Inna Borolis

THE ROLE OF LINGUISTICS IN THE FUTURE CAREER

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, and involves an analysis of a language form, language meaning, and language in context. Linguists traditionally analyses a human language by observing an interplay between sound and meaning.

At the heart of linguistics is the search for the unconscious knowledge that humans have about a language and how children acquire it, an understanding of the structure of language in general and of particular languages, knowledge about how languages vary, and how language influences the way in which we interact with each other and think about the world.

Linguistics is a major that gives your insight into one of the most intriguing aspects of human knowledge and behavior. Majoring in linguistics means that you will learn about many aspects of a human language, including sounds (phonetics, phonology), words (morphology), sentences (syntax), and meaning (semantics). It can involve looking at how languages change over time (historical linguistics); how language varies from situation to situation, group to group, and place to place (sociolinguistics, dialectology); how people use language in the context (pragmatics, discourse analysis); how to model aspects of language (computational linguistics); how people acquire or learn languages (language acquisition); and how people process languages (psycholinguistics, experimental linguistics).

Linguistics has great career opportunities.

Work in the industry: Training in linguistics can equip you with work on speech recognition, text-to-speech synthesis, artificial intelligence, natural language processing, user research, and computer-mediated language learning, among many other areas.

Work in education: People with a background in linguistics and education can develop materials for different populations, train teachers, design assessments, find effective ways to teach language-related topics in specific communities, or use the language of a community effectively in instruction. Many applied linguists are involved in teacher education and educational research.

Teach at the university level: If you go on to get a graduate degree in linguistics, you might teach in departments such as Linguistics, Philosophy, Psychology, Speech/Communication Sciences, Anthropology, English, and departments focused on specific foreign languages.

Work as a translator or interpreter: Skilled translators and interpreters are needed everywhere, from the government to hospitals and courts of law. For this line of work, a high level of proficiency in the relevant language(s) is necessary, and additional specialized training may be required.

Teach a foreign language: Your students will benefit from your knowledge of language structure and your ability to make certain aspects of the language especially

clear. You will need to be very proficient in the relevant language and you may need some additional training in language pedagogy.

Work on language documentation or conduct fieldwork: Some agencies and institutions seek linguists to work with language consultants in order to document, analyze, and revitalize languages (many of which are endangered). Some organizations are engaged in language-related fieldwork, conducting language surveys, establishing literacy programs, and translating documents of cultural heritage.

Work in the publishing industry, as a technical writer or as a journalist: The verbal skills that linguists develop are ideal for positions in editing, publishing, and writing.

Work for a testing agency: Linguists help prepare and evaluate standardized exams and conduct research on assessment issues.

Work with dictionaries (lexicography): The development of good dictionaries requires the help of qualified linguistic consultants. Knowledge of phonology, morphology, historical linguistics, dialectology, and sociolinguistics is the key to becoming a lexicographer.

Become a consultant on language in professions such as law or medicine: The subfield of forensic linguistics involves studying the language of legal texts, linguistic aspects of evidence, issues of voice identification, and so on. Law enforcement agencies such as the FBI and police departments, law firms, and the courts hire linguists for these purposes.

Work for an advertising or branding company: Companies that specialize in advertising often do extensive linguistic research on the associations that people make with particular sounds and classes of sounds and the kind of wording that would appeal to potential consumers.

Work for the government: The federal government hires linguists for the Foreign Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the National Security Agency (NSA), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Department of Defense, the Department of Education, and so on. Similar opportunities may exist at the state level.

Become an actor or train actors: Actors need training in pronunciation, intonation, and different elements of grammar in order to sound like real speakers of a language or dialect. They may even need to know how to make mistakes to sound like an authentic non-native speaker.

As can be seen from the above, linguistics has a wide scope of application. It is a multifaceted industry that will provide a successful future.

Linguistics is a common question nowadays. The development does not stand still. Knowledge of a foreign language will always be relevant. And do not forget that the one who owns the information, he owns the world. Prospects for further of scientific researches in this direction is considered more thorough consideration of practical peculiarities and methods.

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Денисенко Віталіна Миколаївна

викладач кафедри іноземних мов

Київський національний університет технологій та дизайну

(м. Київ)

РОЗВИТОК КОМУНІКАТИВНИХ НАВИЧОК ЯК ЗАСІБ ПІДВИЩЕННЯ НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ МОТИВАЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ

Мотивація студентів до навчання є однією з основних складових навчально-виховного процесу. Спрямованість дій будь-якого викладача визначається його прагненням і життєвою необхідністю підвищити рівень