

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ**  
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**ЯКІСНА МОВНА ОСВІТА**  
**У СУЧАСНОМУ ГЛОБАЛІЗОВАНОМУ СВІТІ:**  
**ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ, ВИКЛИКИ, ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ**

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Subsequently, 3 – 4 students are given a task, and they do it independently, handing out segments of text and assigning the person responsible for connecting the segments to a single document. Someone translates, another edits, the third makes final corrections. Thus, students learn not only properly to perform tasks, but also to recognize other people's mistakes and learn from the experience of others. Students learn to work in a group, which contributes to a faster integration into the team. These skills are required by most translation agencies. Another advantage of using computer-assisted translation programs is the ability of the teacher to monitor the activities of students, namely, to monitor the progress of the work performed, proofread confirmed translation segments and organize the workflow by setting deadlines.

Thus, we can conclude that the preparation of translators compulsory should include the use of automated translation programs, which is a contribution to the professional development, because a translator can independently create glossaries for each project that save time spent on finding equivalents. This is particularly useful if a translator works for a long time with regular clients, and the translation texts contain the same terminology. The translator creates a database, customizing it for himself/herself, creating a personal dictionary of an individual purpose with sections for highly specialized texts. This allows efficient performing large-scale translations.

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#### **DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE ON UKRAINIAN LANDS (HISTORICAL ASPECT)**

Higher education in Ukraine has a long and rich history. Ukrainian students, graduates, and scientists have long been known and appreciated around the world. Discoveries and innovative research of scientists

working in Ukrainian institutes and academies, such as Dmitry Mendeleev, Mykola Zhukovsky, and Eugene Paton, are part of the general history of the scientific progress of the world. Credibility and achievements of Ukrainian research schools in various fields of knowledge are undoubted. So, it is worth mentioning how the history of higher education in our country began.

Ukrainian education and science originate from the X-XII century, the times of Kievan Rus when the first schools began to appear. The history of the formation of the network of schools, the creation of powerful enlightenment centers reflects the complex history of the formation of Ukrainian state itself.

In Ukraine, the first school of the highest level is considered to be the Ostroh Academy (Greek-Slavic-Latin College) which was founded around in 1576 in Ostrog by Prince K. Ostrozhsky. The Slavic and Latin languages and so-called "free sciences" were taught at the academy: grammar, arithmetic, rhetoric, logic, etc. Much attention was paid to the study of music and choral singing, which was reflected in the "Ostroz tune", widely known in Ukraine and Belarus. The school had a printing house and a scientific and literary clubs. If we take into account such characteristics as the purpose of the institution, its structure, the teachers and their involvement in research work, the range of disciplines and the level of their teaching, the level of education and the evaluation of the work of the institution by the public, the Ostroh Academy can be considered the highest school, the first in the eastern Slavic world.

In 1632 in Kyiv, through the unification of the Kyiv Brotherhood and Lavra schools, the Kyiv-Mohyla College was created. It was a higher educational institution that, in terms of content and scope of curricula, met the requirements of the European higher school. The United School received its name in honor of its protector, Metropolitan Peter Mogila (1597-1647) - the son of the Moldovan ruler, he studied in Paris, together with the French philosopher Rene Descartes. All his experience and knowledge Petro Mohyla contributed to the development of science and education in Ukraine, as a result Kyiv-Mohyla College turned into a well-known European university.

In 1701 the college received the title and the rights of the Academy and became known as the Kyiv Academy, an influential educational and cultural center in Ukraine and Europe. It was an elite university, as functioned on democratic principles. Historical facts indicate a significant scientific and educational potential of the Academy, which in the first half of the XVIII century experienced a significant rise.

A significant place in the development of education, science and culture on Ukrainian lands was occupied by universities. One of the oldest scientific and cultural centers of Ukraine is Lviv University, to which on January 20, 1661, the Polish king granted "the status of the academy and the title of the university" with the right to teach all of the university disciplines and the appropriation of academic degrees.

In the 19th century, thanks to the struggle of the progressive public and, accordingly to social and economic needs, the further development of the Ukrainian higher school continued. The centers of scientific thought, training of scientists, teachers, doctors, and lawyers became the Kharkov, Kiev, Odessa universities, Nezhinsky Historical and Philological Institute (1875) and other educational institutions

Kharkiv University was founded in 1805 on the initiative of the famous scientist, inventor, educator and public figure Vasily Karazin. There were 4 faculties in the structure of the university: physics and mathematics, historical and philological medical and legal, 8 scientific societies, astronomical observatory, library. At the university prominent scientists worked who contributed to the development of science and technology, language and literature, Ukrainian culture.

In 1865 in Odessa on the initiative of the famous teacher and doctor Pirogov M.I. on the basis of the Richelieu Lyceum, the University of Novorossiysk was founded, since 1933 it was called the Odessa University. Since the beginning of its activity, the University taught history and philology, physics and mathematics, law and medicine.

There are many outstanding scientists at the university. Now Odessa University is named after Ilya Mechnikov and remains an influential center of education and science of the Southern region of Ukraine

In total, 27 higher educational institutions operated in Ukraine until 1917, in which more than 35,000 students were trained. There is an array of inventions by Ukrainian researchers that have served as the foundation and point of departure for many areas of world science. These include such outstanding achievements as the controlled nuclear reaction to split atoms of lithium, the production of heavy water, the creation of the first computer in continental Europe, the establishment of a new branch in metallurgy known as electrometallurgy, the development of space rockets, aviation machines and equipment that has no equal in the world, among many others.

Every nation in its historical development created and accumulated its main capital - moral and spiritual values as the basis of formation culture. But the culture of the particular country appears and develops as

part of the universal culture, as a part of everything that was worked out by mankind before. The twentieth century was a definite basis for the creation of a new system of higher education.

Knowledge of its history will allow a deeper analysis of the processes that occurred during its development and point out the most valuable things that will allow it to continue developing a modern education system in Ukraine.

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## ADVANTAGES OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

We all use language – and many of us have strong views about it; we have all been educated – and we all have strong views about that. Yet language is full of puzzles that experience alone cannot solve – and one of the greatest of these is its relationship with the whole educational process.

Nowadays the development of higher education is conformed to the laws of the market economy, which requires the continuous updating of the education content with the latest materials, the introduction of modern