МАТЕРІАЛИ

XVIII ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ, АСПІРАНТІВ ТА ВИКЛАДАЧІВ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО ЦЕНТРУ КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ ТА ЛІНГВОДИДАКТИКИ

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SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND
LINGUODIDACTICS
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"TO MAKE THE WORLD SMARTER AND SAFER"

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У матеріалах подані тези XVIII Всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції студентів, аспірантів та викладачів Лінгвістичного навчально-методичного центру кафедри іноземних мов та лінгводидактики СумДУ. До збірника ввійшли наукові дослідження, присвячені актуальним проблемам сучасних інноваційних технологій та процесів у науці, техніці та різних сферах людської діяльності.

Для молодих науковців, викладачів і студентів усіх факультетів.

2. *Innovative methods of using student television to improve learners' language competence.* These are focused on creating a dynamic and effective learning environment. These methods include the use of interactive programs, multimedia resources, and video quizzes. Through the use of such innovations, students can actively interact with the content, perceive information in different formats, and get the opportunity to practice the language using real-life scenarios. This helps to deepen language understanding and develop students' language skills.

3. *Increasing motivation to learn a foreign language with the help of student television.* It involves creating a stimulating and interesting environment for students to actively engage in language learning through visual, audio and cinematic means. Student television opens wide opportunities for creating a variety of content that attracts attention and promotes involvement in the learning process.

In general, analysis of innovative approaches to the use of student television in teaching foreign languages has proved that this is one of the modern and promising technologies that contributes to the improvement of the language learning process. Regarding further investigation, this analysis should include research on this tool's various aspects, such as pedagogical and psychological foundation, technological innovations, as well as effective methods of using multimedia resources.

ANALYTICAL JOURNALISM GENRES: THEORETICAL
FOUNDATIONS OF THE WORK OF A JOURNALIST
Anna Naumenko – Sumy State University, group JT.m-31
Oxana Gladchenko – senior teacher of foreign languages
and linguodidactics department

Professional and high-quality practical activity cannot function stably without clearly expressed and formulated theoretical principles, which are thoroughly mastered by the specialist. They create the basis for a particular profession, describe the algorithm of actions, classify professional terms and concepts and form close relationships between them. In order to perform his work at a high

level, a specialist (a journalist in particular) must work on studying the theoretical components of his future activities to create a quality product that would meet all the norms generally accepted in the professional community.

Working with analytical genres of journalism, unlike informational ones, requires a special approach to work, in particular, the use of an analytical level of reflection of reality. The analytical level of reflection involves penetrating the essence of the phenomenon, revealing the hidden interrelationships of the subject matter. To do this, the author may need different methods of collecting information and working with it.

Traditionally, methods of collection of information (i.e., studies of the objective reality) are divided into three types: observation, work with documents, and interviews. In turn, they can be categorized as communicative (those that involve communication with someone) and non-communicative (when communication is not necessary). The first type includes interviews, conversations, various types of surveys, requests for information, and participation in media events. The second type includes personal experience, observation, action or experiment, work with documents or news agencies and other media, press services, measurements and scientific data.

To create an analytical report, the author needs to work with the actual analysis, decomposition and detailed study of information. Analysis in journalism is the identification of conditions, causes and trends in the development of events, situations and processes; study of the interests, motives, intentions and actions; assessment of the significance and forecast of their further development and possible consequences; determination the degree of validity of certain views, ideas, concepts. There are specific analytical methods: observation, historical method, analysis and synthesis, method of analogy, hypothesis, percentage method, comparison, generalization, pattern search method, classification method, system method and idealization method.

Commentary as an analytical genre explains and assesses the situation, gives forecasts of further developments and their consequences, conveys a certain idea to the reader, justifies a position or proposes a certain program of action. It can be either a

single piece or a part of a collection. In the process of expressing his opinion, the commentator answers the following questions: "What (who) really is?", "Under what circumstances?", "Why?", "Who benefits?", "What contradictions exist?", "How is the situation developing and will develop?", "What to do?", "What is the best?". To explain one fact, the expert may refer to other information sources or the background of the issue, past events or potential future.

The commentary may contain a conflict. In this case, a journalist should present the statements of controversy to maintain objectivity and impartiality. In addition, journalistic work involves the selection of a person who is competent in a particular issue, then a journalist has to contact this person and ask accurate and interesting questions and finally conduct a dialogue in the right direction. The adaptation of the respondent's language to the audience is also important. In the process of thinking, the author of a commentary can move from one fact to a generalization or a forecast.

An interview as one of the forms of journalistic genres is a dialogue material based on the question-and-answer principle. In the finished publication, the co-author journalist fully conveys the information received from the respondent. In order to get a successful interview, a media professional must be able to ask interesting, non-standard, clear and meaningful questions. This is especially important for an analytical interview, the evaluative component of which appears in the text only through the questions the interviewee receives. An informational interview carries only a message about a fact and answers the questions "Who?", "What?", "Where?" and "When?". An analytical interview also contains the analysis of facts, answering the questions "Why?", "How?", "What does it mean?", etc.

An analytical review is one of the genres of journalism that examines some homogeneous phenomena that have occurred over a certain period of time. Its main goal is to find out the main trends in the development of a phenomenon or process and to predict their future progress. The review provides a clear and detailed demonstration of the nature of phenomena and events, summarizing the development of a particular sphere of society.

Correspondence is an analytical genre based on the analysis of a local phenomenon and a series of facts related to each other. To get the information for the analysis is not a problem but phenomena need to be addressed immediately, and it is distinguished by the particular urgency and relevance of the topic presented. Correspondence is a genre which lies on the borderline between informational and analytical genres, with features of both but still more inclined to analytical genre. In addition to interpretation, it also provides readers with news.

The reason for writing a correspondence can be a certain news event, the circumstances of which will be explained in the text of the publication with the help of facts that are selected on the topic.

Correspondence is conventionally divided into four types namely informational, analytical, staged and reflective.

An article is an analytical genre that contains a conclusion or forecast as the main message, which the author formulates on the basis of a significant number of facts. Unlike correspondence, the topic of an article describes the existing problem, and the material is based not on a single fact but on a specific thesis that the author develops in the text and supports with arguments. An article is a thorough study that focuses on a single issue. It is interpreted by the author throughout the text. The purpose of the article is to determine the significance (social, political, cultural, etc.) of a certain event and to understand what should be done to support or eliminate its consequences. This genre is considered the most difficult.

Articles can be classified as advanced, propaganda, scientific or popular science, and problematic. Also such types of articles as general research, practical, analytical and polemical are relevant.

SOCIAL CAUSES OF LONELINESS IN ADOLESCENTS

Ashikhmin O.H. – Sumy State University, group PL-31
Kozachenko Yu.S. – senior lecturer, PhD

The psychology of communication in adolescence is built on the basis of a contradictory combination of two needs: separation and the need to belong, to be included in some group, community. Separation is most often manifested in the desire to be freed from the