

Washington University in Washington, D.C., newborns can distinguish between different languages. They are also capable of developing vocabulary in two languages without becoming confused. When bilinguals mix words from different languages in one sentence – which is known as code-switching – it is not because they cannot tell which word belongs to which language. Interestingly, children seem to naturally develop an understanding of who in the house speaks which language early on, and they will often choose the correct language to communicate with a particular individual. Viorica Marian – a professor of communication sciences and disorders at Northwestern University in Evanston, IL and colleagues published an article [1], investigating which areas of the brain are involved in language control. Prof. Marian explains in the paper that bilinguals' ability to seamlessly switch between two distinct communication systems masks the considerable control exerted at the neural level.

Objectives of the paper. Although the new data are not completely proved, and scientists still have some doubts, the purpose of the work was to prove or disapprove the above statements summing up literature data and the results of experiments and polls.

Results of the research. In studies involving a total of 145 bilingual and 126 monolingual individuals, participants completed a test to study their ability to switch between types of stimulus displays where different responses were required. The results show that bilinguals were faster at disengaging their attention from one trial so that they could focus on the next trial when a different response was required without any code-switching. As this ability contributes to life-long cognitive health, bilinguals may be at a clear advantage.

Conclusion. Research has shown that bilingualism does not lead to confusion, nor does it have any inherent negative impact on linguistic purity in general. In multilingual society every language remains its uniqueness and independence as well.

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ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF PAPER AND ELECTRONIC DICTIONARIES. WHICH DICTIONARIES DO STUDENTS OF VASYL' STUS DONETSK NATIONAL UNIVERSITY USE? (ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' SURVEY RESULTS)

Introduction. The importance of vocabularies in life of any person is difficult to overestimate. Regardless of the type of dictionary, it performs informative and regulatory functions [1]. Dictionaries will always be versatile sources of information that help you understand a particular phenomenon. According to the academic dictionary of the Ukrainian language, “dictionary is a book in which the words of a language (with interpretation, translation into another language, etc.) are presented alphabetically or thematically” [2: 367].

Review of recent publications. The given study is aimed at analyzing students' survey which helps us summarize the requirements for a modern vocabulary.

Objectives of the paper. The aim of the article is to analyze the data from a survey “Questionnaire about dictionary” among the students of Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University.

Results of the research. It is well known that computer lexicography is actively developing nowadays, which allows to create electronic dictionaries. According to the definition by N. M. Sinkevich, “an electronic dictionary is a special lexicographic object that can implement and put into circulation many creative ideas which for various reasons were not in demand in paper dictionaries” [3: 243].

With the advent of electronic dictionaries, anyone can access the dictionary. But whether paper dictionaries will be used by contemporary students?

Which dictionaries are commonly used by the students? To find answers to these and other questions, we conducted a survey among the students of Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University. The survey was conducted at three departments: Economics, Philology, and Mathematics and Information Technology. The survey is freely available under the title of «Questionnaire about dictionary» [4]. The survey was created with the help of Google Forms and covers 26 vocabulary questions. As a result of the survey we received 162 questionnaires. Analysis of the answers helps us to identify which dictionaries students prefer (paper or electronic) and what factors influence their choice.

To the questions “Do you use paper dictionaries?” and “Do you use electronic dictionaries?” there were only three options: yes, no and sometimes. Only 15.4% (25 students) use paper dictionaries: 63% (19) are the students of the Philology Department and 37% (6) of Economics, Mathematics and Information Technology Departments. 45.1% (72) turn to the paper dictionary occasionally: 75% (55) are philological students, 25% (20) are the students of other specialities; 39.5% (64) of students do not use paper dictionaries at all.

The survey showed that the students mostly prefer electronic dictionaries (75.9% (123)): 61% (73) of them are philological students, 39% (50) are the students of other specialities. 20.4% (33) of students use electronic dictionaries only sometimes, and 3.7% (6) do not use electronic dictionaries at all.

The last questions of the questionnaire have been open-ended; the students could give their own opinion concerning advantages and disadvantages of electronic dictionaries on the papers.

The advantages of paper dictionaries, according to students' opinion, are the following:

- convenience;
- contents;
- accessibility;
- one can highlight, bookmark, or even attach a paper sticker;
- it is better to memorize information from paper dictionary;
- I prefer paper books, so this is an option for me;
- it can be always taken with.

Among disadvantages of paper dictionaries the student named the following:

- it takes up a lot of space;
- the information is not updated;
- it can be lost;
- it costs a lot of money.

According to the students, the advantages of electronic dictionaries include:

- accessibility;
- interactivity;
- quick search;
- compactness;
- free of charge;
- environmental friendliness;
- information is constantly updated;
- editable.

The disadvantages of electronic dictionaries are the following:

- the dictionary can not be accessed without the Internet;
- incomplete volume of vocabulary.

It is significant that the answers of the students of different specialities do not differ considerably.

It is revealed that the students of the Philology Department use paper and electronic dictionaries of different types more frequently as they are essential for their professional activity. Students of other specialities are more likely to turn to electronic dictionaries because of their convenience and quick access.

Conclusion. After analyzing the students' surveys, we have come to the conclusion that dictionaries are an integral part of their studies. The further humanity advances in different fields, the faster the lexical data of language increases. The advent of electronic dictionaries has obviously reduced the frequency of using paper dictionaries. Despite this fact the students take advantages of both paper and electronic dictionaries.

Philological students are more likely to use both paper and electronic dictionaries of different types as reputable sources of information for their professional activities. Students from other specialities are more likely to turn to

electronic dictionaries because of their convenience and quick access.

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SPAM AS A KIND OF INTERNET DISCOURSE

Introduction. Discourse is a multifaceted term for a number of humanities, the subject of which directly or indirectly involves the study of language functioning. The multidimensionality of the content and forms of discourse determines the diversity of its theoretical definitions and approaches to its study.

Review of recent publications. Today, there is a great number of Ukrainian and foreign scholars who have dedicated their works to study discourse: O.O. Selivanov, A.P. Zahnitko, Zh.V. Krasnobaieva-Chorna, V.I. Karasik, M.L. Makarov, T.N. Kamenskaya, G. Schryen, M.N. Kozhyna, V.E. Cherniavska, L. Grenoble,