

universelle verschoben. Es gibt eine offene Ausrichtung nach Westen im wirtschaftlichen Bereich, in Form der Organisation politischer Strukturen, in den Bereichen Kultur, Sport, Handel, Mode und dergleichen. All diese Trends sind für die gesamte moderne Welt charakteristisch geworden und haben sich als wichtiger Anreiz für die Verwendung des Fremdsprachenvokabulars herausgestellt.

Verschiedene soziale, politische und wirtschaftliche Veränderungen im Leben der Gesellschaft führen zu Veränderungen in der Funktionsweise des Sprachsystems, was durch die Sprachpraxis deutlich wird [3]. Die charakteristischsten und offensichtlichsten Merkmale von Änderungen in der Sprache sind: Ausleihen sprachlicher Mittel aus den peripheren Kommunikationsbereichen, Intensivierung der Verwendung von Fremdwörtern, Auffüllen des Ausdruckssystems mit neuen stabilen Kombinationen. Diese Tendenzen spiegeln die rasche Entwicklung der Sprache wider und sollten daher sowohl für Linguisten als auch für Psychologen, Politikwissenschaftler, Soziologen, Ethnologen und Historiker analysiert werden - Spezialisten, die mit den methodischen Instrumenten ihrer Wissenschaftszweige die Menschheit wieder in den Dialog bringen können.

### **Список використаних джерел**

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## **THE ROLE AND TYPES OF MODERN LINGUISTICS IN THE XXI CENTURY**

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The whole life of mankind and the development of science of this period had a decisive influence on the formation of modern linguistics in the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century. The 20th century is the century of scientific and technological progress, which reached a truly unprecedented pace, this is the time of the greatest social upheavals on a worldwide scale — revolutions, world wars, numerous conflicts.

Both progress and conflicts demanded new qualities from the person himself, who becomes the center of consideration of many sciences.

It is customary to call the linguistics of the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century modern linguistics (in some studies, the 60s or even 70s of the XX century are called the beginning of this period).

For many linguists, the events of this period took place literally in front of their eyes and with their participation, so there is no consensus regarding the classification of the teachings and directions that marked this period.

Computational linguistics (also: mathematical or computational linguistics) is a branch of science that emerged at the intersection of linguistics and practice, which includes almost everything related to the use of programs and computer technologies in linguistics. This is a fairly new science that originated in the United States in the 60s.

Computational linguistics deals with the automatic analysis of natural language. This is done in order to simulate the work of the language in certain conditions, situations and areas.

Discourseology or discourse theory is one of the newest areas of linguistic theory, and therefore, even with the definition of the discourse concept, scientists still have a lot of problems.

That is, what we say is viewed as an event of communication, in conjunction with gestures, facial expressions, speech rhythm, emotional assessment, experience and worldview of the participants in communication.

Discourse analysis is an interdisciplinary field of knowledge, in which sociologists, psychologists, artificial intelligence specialists, ethnographers, literary scholars, stylists and philosophers participate alongside linguists (speech immersed in life).

And all of these helps to understand how our speech works in certain life situations, what mental processes occur at these moments, and how all this is related to psychological and sociocultural factors.

Sociolinguistics studies the relationships between language and society. Scientists who conduct research in this area are engaged not only in the phonetic features of dialects, but also in national languages, the social characteristics of multilingualism, the relationship between language and social roles.

## References

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## THE SCALE

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My article briefly describes the use of different scales of topographic maps for construction and design. As surveying is the inevitable companion of almost all geodetic surveys, so the focus in its main features and applications will certainly be helpful to everyone.

The appointment of such a widespread and widely demanded range of works like topographic surveying may be very different. Therefore, the final topographical plans may fairly differ.

So what is the scale? The word has come from German and means "Measuring stick." The scale of topographic plan is a ratio of linear objects on the ground and their images in the plan. That is how many times the size in the plan is less than natural one. The higher the number indicated in the second part of the scale is the smaller the plan, the large area it covers.

From the point of the customer's view the scale of surveying is the most important characteristic. Usually designers, landscape designers and other such specialists stipulate what scale of topographical plan they need to work and what additional conditions will have to be. In general, the choice of surveying area scale is dictated by the use of its results.

When talking about the accuracy of topographic plan it means the average error of the location of the object on the plans in relation for the nearest points of SGN (state geodetic network). In other words, it is the precision with which the paper terms it is possible to know the coordinates of the object. At different scales it varies accordingly. Made for flat terrain it is 0.5 mm at the scale of the plan. It is believed that the human eye is clearly differentiates this amount, and the plan distance can be measured with a precision of a half a millimeter. This means that for the scale of 1:1000, for example, the error will be 0.5 meters. The smaller the scale is the greater the error. Even if survey was done with greater accuracy it will not affect the accuracy of determining the coordinates on the paper drawing.