

HUMANITARIAN COMPONENT IN TECHNICAL SPECIALITIES

The Humboldtian model of higher education (German:Humboldtisches Bildungsideal, literally: Humboldtian education ideal) is a concept of academic education that emerged in the early 19th century and whose core idea is a holistic combination of research and studies. Sometimes called simply the Humboldtian model, it integrates the arts and sciences with research to achieve both comprehensive general learning and cultural knowledge, and it is still followed today. The concept of holistic academic education (compare Bildung) was an idea of Wilhelm von Humboldt, a Prussian philosopher, government functionary and diplomat. He founded the University of Berlin (now the Humboldt University of Berlin) and appointed distinguished scholars to teach and research there.

The humanities traditionally form one group of disciplines which are considered to be an essential component of a liberal, or a general education. The need for applied humanities also has implications for the training and professional development of humanities instructors who teach students in technical/vocational programs. Few humanities instructors have had training in the application of the humanities to technical/vocational needs since most of these instructors were educated at universities where the humanities are taught in a traditional discipline-oriented manner. There is also a need for humanities faculty to become more familiar with the technical and vocational areas they are serving. They should be spending a good deal of time reading, taking courses, and even attending conferences related to specific technical fields

All of the above will no doubt be interpreted by some as a betrayal of the very essence of the humanities. The humanities "purist" might maintain that any adaptation of humanities courses to the pragmatic concerns of technical/vocational programs is contradictory to the traditional conception of the study of humanities as having an intrinsic value and as something that should be pursued for its own sake. If this is indeed the traditional conception of the humanities, then it might be high time for a change.

It is of fundamental importance, however, that the humanities faculty be made to relate to the technical/vocational programs they are serving. Mention has already been made of tendencies towards elitism and isolationism on the part of some humanities departments. I would therefore suggest, as one way to overcome these problems that all humanities faculty be cross-appointed with both the humanities department and the technical/vocational department they are serving. I would further suggest that equal consideration should be given to both the humanities chairman's and the technical/vocational chairman's recommendation concerning merit increment and/or promotion for humanities faculty.

This problem gives rise to several recommendations. There is a need for a special in-service training program at each college or institute for humanities instructors, a program which is geared specifically to adapting education in the humanities to technical/vocational programs. Humanities instructors should also be encouraged to take courses in the technical/vocational areas which they are servicing. Funds must also be made available to humanities faculty for professional development, but with the stipulation that one-half of these funds be used to attend conferences which seek to integrate studies in the humanities with technical/vocational concerns.

Samofalov D.V.

*Research supervisor: O.V. Shliapina, Teacher of the Department of Foreign Languages
Language supervisor: O.V. Shliapina
Dmytro Motorny Tavria State Agrotechnological University*

THE INFLUENCE OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT ON THE HUMAN MENTAL HEALTH

Every day people go somewhere, without paying attention on it. But the path they take is incredibly important to their lives. The influence of a car noise, exhausts and an unremarkable architecture badly affects the state of health.

Today the whole world is trying to cope with motorization. All progressive countries of the world create an environment convenient for residents [1].

Nowadays psychological wellbeing of individuals living in cities is one of the major public health challenges worldwide. The research has shown that, urban living is associated with increases in mood disorders and anxiety disorders compared to rural living. A 2017 review has confirmed that living in cities is associated with higher risk for some major mental illnesses (e.g., anxiety, psychotic, bad mood, or addictive disorders) [2]. However, the environmental factors also deserve a great attention; the most is cars traffic. The last is associated with negative emotional reactions. In fact, studies performed in areas with medium to heavy traffic detected the negative affective outcome of walking.

According to scholars, traffic congestion is one of the most severe environmental stressors of contemporary urban life, thus often associated with negative affective outcomes.

Several observational studies attested the negative effect of traffic on affective variables in the long or medium-term. For instance, a recent study has assessed the role of motor traffic in perceived urban stress, and found that pedestrianized streets and areas with light motor traffic are negatively associated less related to stress levels [3, p.13].

Hence, these results suggest that exposure to motor traffic sound is likely to elicit immediate negative affective outcomes.

A second element that might influence in a good way on the mental health is architectural style. It is argued that historic styles could have a positive impact on environmental affect. So, if we want to change the city environment influence on people's health, what should we do first? There are some examples of solving the problem:

- development of free movement zones in urban areas;
- reduction of noise and pollution from vehicles;
- Introducing a greater separation between sidewalks and roads, such as street columns or street trees; design of walking routes in historical places, including in historical parks.

Let's summarize. In order to preserve our psychological health, we can borrow the positive experience of others, and at least not repeat their mistake.

Reference:

1. Urban studies: website. URL: <https://www.varlamov.ru/> (accessed 30.09.2019)
2. Social experiments: website. URL: <https://https://cresc.ac.uk/> (accessed 27.09.2019)
3. Bornioli A. The Impact of the Urban Environment. London. Bristol, 2019. 120 p.

GERMAN LANGUAGE SECTION

K.V. Kiritschenko

*Wissenschaftliche und sprachliche Beratung: T.V. Haluschko
Nationale Technische Universität „Dnipro Polytechnik“*

ANGLIZISMEN IM DEUTSCHEN

Sprache tendiert zwar zu Einheitlichkeit, sie ist aber einem ständigen Wandel unterworfen. Wortbedeutungen verändern sich. Wörter sterben aus, neue kommen dazu. Das kann man über die Jahrhunderte der deutschen Sprachentwicklung beobachten. Beispiele für die