

первинну підготовку матеріалів для тестування, сучасні тести не дозволяють у повному обсязі розкрити індивідуальні особливості студентів, перевірити їх аналітичні здібності. І все ж, необхідно зробити висновок, що застосування тестування впливає на успішне впровадження європейських стандартів у систему освіти України.

Література:

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The Concept of Genre in Modern Linguistics

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The beginning of the XXIst century is considered a period of rapid transformations that take place in all spheres of modern life and reflected in the peculiarities of the functioning of language which is actively and widely used as a means of communication in society.

The study of the genre system, the relationship between traditional literary genres and speech genres has always been of great interest to both Ukrainian and foreign linguists and is believed to have its origin in the middle of the 20th century.

As the analysis of recent studies shows, the study of the genre system, due to its dynamic development and exposure to various linguistic and cultural trends, has always taken a special place in linguistics. Despite a fairly long history of research into genres, including speech genres, scholars still face a number of problems. Thus, the very concept of genre often causes controversy and ambiguity. The fact that this term is actively used in a number of areas – stylistics, discourse analysis, linguistic anthropology, sociolinguistics, text linguistics,

cultural studies, journalism, etc. – leads to the ambiguity of its use. In addition, the complexity of the linguistic study of genres is associated with their diversity and variability, which poses a number of questions for linguists that require detailed study – determining the parameters of genre forms and establishing systemic relationships between these parameters, creating classifications and a multidimensional typology of genres, structuring of genre concepts in the system of general linguistic concepts, research of genre forms in the historical aspect, etc.

Thus, the problems of genre studies are extremely multifaceted. The nature of genres has not been sufficiently studied yet and requires additional research, which determines the relevance of the work.

The term genre has its origins in classical philosophy, where it was used in the field of classification. According to the electronic version of the Encyclopedia Britannica (2011), genre is defined as a special type or category of literary work, such as epic, tragedy, comedy, novel or short story [2].

In the 20th century along with the traditional concept of a literary genre, the concept of a speech genre appeared and the issue of their relationship is still controversial. A speech genre is a relatively stable thematic, compositional and stylistic type of statements (texts). Speech genres are characterized by the following basic properties: they are objective in relation to the individual and normative; historical, they are developed by people in a certain period of time in accordance with specific conditions of social life; they are characterized by a special evaluative attitude to reality; they integrate individuals into society; they are diverse and heterogeneous; they are differentiated by the spheres of human activity and communication.

Thus, the concept of speech genre, along with the concept of genre, is an important key unit of the linguistic code studied by modern linguistics and is one of the most effective mechanisms in the study of situations of linguistic use, mechanisms of generation and interpretation of speech.

M. M. Bakhtin, one of the founders of the concept of speech genre, sees the main difference between a speech genre and the traditional concept of genre in the fact that a speech genre is a replica, a statement in a dialogue, and should be considered in the aspect of speech communication – as a fact of social interaction between people, as the correlation and interaction of speech positions. According to the scholar, one of the defining features of the speech genre is its dialogical nature. Besides, it is characterized by thematic content, style and composition [1].

At the moment, there are two main directions in the theory of speech genres, based on the concept proposed by M. M. Bakhtin – genristics (the linguistic study of speech genres) and genre studies (the pragmatic study of speech genres).

The linguistic approach mainly includes the study of syntax of speech genres which implies the analysis of sentences, the peculiarity of lexical, phraseological, syntactic units and the analysis of their semantics implying the study of semantics of lexemes, primarily nouns and verbs.

Genre studies emphasize the dialogical nature of speech genre; great attention is paid to all aspects of the interaction between the author and the addressee.

Thus, considering the complexity of the nature of speech genres and the variety of approaches to their study, it is necessary to focus on the synthesis of these areas taking into account all levels of linguistic research: communicative characteristics of genres, features of linguistic design of both monologue and dialogic forms of speech, research at all language levels – graphic, morphological, lexical, syntactic.

There are also disagreements concerning the definition of the term genre and the classification criteria of genres. According to the tradition of M. M. Bakhtin, the most commonly used term to denote a relatively stable type of statement is the term genre [1]. When defining this concept in its most general meaning, genres are certain types of statements within a specific discourse.

Within the framework of the communicative approach, a speech genre is defined as a typical model of speech behavior in repeated communicative situations which are typical for certain areas of human activity, verbal and symbolic design of typical situations of social interaction between people.

Thus, we can conclude that the problem of studying the genre system is extremely complex and multifaceted, including the search for a unified definition of the very concept of genre, their classification, and the selection of common criteria for the classification of genres. Genre analysis has been and remains a promising area of research and requires further detailed study of various aspects of this area of linguistics, requiring the search for new approaches and the development of new research tools.

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Навчання реферативному перекладу у технічному ЗВО

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Переклад є невід'ємною частиною навчання іноземної мови у вищому технічному навчальному закладі. Основним видом технічного перекладу є повний письмовий переклад. Всі інші види технічного перекладу є його похідними, тобто скороченими варіантами.

Одним із таких скорочених варіантів повного письмового перекладу є реферативний переклад. Назва «реферативний переклад» походить від