

4) Make a conclusion about the survey results.

Problems:

- Degradation of communication skills, i.e. the inability to express your thoughts and emotions using words as a result of using a small number of text explanations and replacing words with images, emojis, etc.;
- Loss of real emotional connection between people.

Today, everyone uses social networks and messengers to communicate with others. Over the past decade, the phenomenon of the Emoji language has become widely accepted as an element of the exchange of emotions among users of these means of communication. This language is graphical and first appeared in Japan, where it has already spread around the world. The combinations of images used to represent a particular Emoji are generally standardized, although there are differences in display on different devices, which sometimes leads to misunderstandings between users. Also, the phenomenon of exchanging pictures instead of verbally communicating your thoughts has become widely used.

After conducting a survey among BSEU students, we found out that virtual communication in the 21st century is an integral part of the life of young people. Students mostly spend 4–6 hours on social networks. One of the most important points is that 87.8% of all respondents use the Emoji language, and 62.6% prefer to Express their emotions only using text and emojis. According to the survey, we found that there is a tendency to move from expressing your thoughts using a large coherent text to expressing emotions and feelings using short sentences and replacing words with pictures, stickers and emojis. This phenomenon tells us that we don't want to spend time formulating long, structured sentences, which is the result of laziness and leads to a regression of a person's communication skills. The simpler the way of expression, the less it involves a person's mental activity and, as a result, due to simplified communication, a person partially loses touch with the real world and goes deeper into the Internet environment.

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CONSUMERISM LEADS TO OPEN DUMPS: A MYTH OR REALITY

Консьюмеризм приводит к росту свалок: миф или реальность

The topic taken into consideration is possible ways of solving present-day ecological issues on the example of dealing with the urgent problem of open dumps.

The authors aim at analysing the reasons for appearing open dumps, their influence on the environment and approaches to their minimizing.

Some of the problems pose a grave threat to present and future generations. For example, open dumps are to be blamed for being a potential cause of death, especially for elderly people and those with severe respiratory ailments. Therefore, negative consequences of open dumping should be at the top of people's awareness.

Generally speaking, dumps appear as a result of overconsumption: people consume more than they need. As the world population is growing and becoming more urbanized and oriented to consumerism, waste production is increasing tenfold. The negative effects of consumerism include the generation of enormous amounts of wastes, depletion of natural resources and pollution of the Earth.

Different countries solve the problem of disposal of dumping in different ways. In many areas dumps are approaching their full capacity and many municipalities are turning to incineration as a solution. But incineration ashes contain very high concentrations of metals as well as dioxins, a dangerous family of chemical poisons.

Industrial chemical wastes are often very toxic and difficult and costly to dispose of. Some countries choose to "solve" this problem by exporting toxic wastes to countries with little or no control where they are simply dumped without any treatment of safety measures. One of the types of wastes often dumped in less developed countries is old discarded ships. It is much cheaper to send these ships to Asia to be broken down. Shipbreaking is a very dirty business. Old ships often include toxic materials that contain lead, zinc, chromates, etc. The practice of using underdeveloped states as a cheap way for richer countries to get rid of toxic wastes is sometimes referred to as toxic colonialism. The rich countries exporting their wastes actually have the technology and resources to process their wastes safely. While the countries importing the wastes most often do not have such resources meaning that toxic wastes are handled by people with no protection or knowledge about how to handle them. Wastes are dumped in local communities thousands of kilometers away. The global waste trade has created enormous dumpsites in countries importing wastes from developed countries.

To conclude, we offer the following ways for solving the problem of disposal of open dumps:

1. The world should direct its forces to finding effective and efficient ways of recycling.
2. The Governments are expected to develop new technologies of waste separation and conversion wastes into energy.
3. The system of fines and stimulations should be created to control people's ecological behavior.