

FROM CAVE PAINTINGS TO GRAFFITI: YOUTHS' ATTEMPTS TO COMMUNICATE WITH SOCIETY

По следам наших предков: граффити как способ общения современной молодежи

The traditional way of social life in our country has changed considerably in recent decades. Changes affected both economic, political, and socio-cultural aspects. Today there is a common opinion that moral values are mostly lost, today's youth is focused exclusively on material values — and there is no need to expect a cultural change of the nation.

The relevance of this research is connected with the growing interest of teenagers in graffiti. Young people are influenced by pop culture, especially music and cartoons. Some of these "street" artists have become famous. Designers use the ideas of graffiti in the creation of clothing, shoes, in advertising. Thus, graffiti is becoming an essential part of the world culture.

The aim of our research is to study graffiti, this "street art", through which we will try to identify the value and semantic aspect of modern youth's life and determine their life guidelines.

Our research explores the history of origin of "scratched" drawings, as well as the incentives that motivate young people to choose this way of communicating with society. A comparative analysis of the ideological platforms of this subculture in different countries was carried out, and the main differences between national and foreign graffiti were revealed.

As a result of the research, it was identified that there is a high interest to written discourse as means of expressing human identity in the domestic linguistic science. From the psychological point of view, graffiti is a way of self-expression for modern youth in our country. This subculture gathers people with un-lived and even unrecognized intrapersonal conflicts. Graffiti is a search for social recognition, getting attention in an accessible way. No picture is the same or very similar. Each graffiti has its own meaning, which was put into it by a graffiti artist. Not everyone has an artistic talent, but the need to express themselves is so high that it sometimes manifests itself in extreme "artistic" displays. This leads to a strong public tendency to perceive graffiti as an act of deviant behavior and, consequently, vandalism — which is not an appropriate judgement on the values of modern youth and the basis of their way of life.

Graffiti is a multidimensional phenomenon of contemporary culture that has come a long way along with the evolution of human civilization. Today it is an integral attribute of

urban environment, serving to achieve certain goals (advertising, political slogans, life-affirming slogans, etc.), as well as performing a number of functions: contacting, communicative, escapist, purifying, playing. As an object of linguistic study, graffiti is a new genre of natural writing.

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METHODS OF APPLYING THE LINGUISTIC CORPUS TO THE STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Методы применения лингвистического корпуса к изучению иностранных языков

Purpose of the research: to explore the possibilities of using a corpus in foreign language learning.

In a linguistic sense, a corpus is a collection of texts prepared in such a way that they are easy to study. The texts should be marked according to a certain standard and provided with a specialised search engine.

There are strands of corpus research focused on foreign languages, a particular foreign or first language register: compiling corpus-based teaching aids, compiling and analysing learner corpora, and using corpora as teaching material.

Many English language teaching aids are corpus-based based and we may not even be aware of it, but actively use them. One of them is Grammar and Beyond by Cambridge University.

The corpus analysis allows students of language-related professions to find typical mistakes of other students in different kinds of texts and to analyse their own speech in different situations in accordance with them.

As far as future interpreters are concerned, they need to be familiar with specific vocabulary depending on the context in which the conversation takes place, making sure to use a specific register of languages and making sure that only pertinent elements are present.

Glossaries are a universal aid to interpreters in situations that require a specific vocabulary, but they include obsolete phrases as well as topical ones. In the corpus, it is possible to identify not only the required language register, but also to browse through the frequency lists of its elements, where different expressions, constructions and words are presented on a special usage frequency list, which allows the student to understand which