

most important thoughts in the heads of students. Truly irreplaceable assistants for them in this difficult process are philologists who lecture the Ukrainian language in educational institutions of the I – II level of accreditation. It is they who, in a short time, must have time to acquaint students with the richness and diversity of the Ukrainian language, to show its beauty and versatility, and also to instill in the young generation a love for the Motherland and native land.

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DOI 10.36074/21.08.2020.v2.37

## THE PECULIARITIES OF ACADEMIC ENGLISH WRITING

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Academic English is used in any formal learning institution where writing plays an important role. Academic writing or scholarly writing is nonfiction writing produced as part of academic work [1]. It is a guide to the English language skills necessary for further education, including: academic vocabulary, essay structure, the language of academic argument and more [2]. Academic language has been referred to as a power code in academic and professional circles; those unable to use it are at a social and academic disadvantage [3].

Actually all the writing you do in a college or university will require academic English. Whether you are writing an essay or a lab report, you are using academic writing. The skills can be very helpful in your career as well: reports for office jobs and many other careers require you to know academic writing. Learning it early and getting lots of practice is a good way to progress in your career. To succeed in academic writing, though, it is better to start at an intermediate or advanced level of

English, as it can be a rather challenging experience if you are still uncertain with grammar and vocabulary.

Despite much attention being paid to numerous issues of English language learning [4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12], as well as various aspects of foreign terminology [13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19], there is necessity of a more detailed focus on academic English writing, hence becoming the purpose of our study.

Academic writing is different from other types of writing, it is more structured and official, following stricter guidelines and rules. Due to the monitoring and comparative analysis of internet resources [1; 2; 3], the main peculiarities of academic English writing appear to be the following.

*Formality without contractions and colloquialisms.* Writing for academic purposes means writing formally. Thus, it is essential to keep in mind the necessity of avoiding any contracted forms. It is not advisable to use contractions, slang or colloquialisms. Choose the most suitable words for your paper based on their dictionary definitions, not the way people use them in conversation. The academic language is different from the usual everyday language because the purposes are different.

*Complex noun phrases and hedging expressions.* If there is a need to convey information economically, nouns are often pre-modified by adverbs, adjectives and other nouns, and post-modified by phrases and clauses. Typical language includes compound adjectives, noun pairs, and nouns with prepositional phrases. Hedging devices reduce the strength of statements that, unless we are dealing with indisputable facts, are always open to doubt. Hence, it is more appropriate to use the language of probability rather than certainty.

*Linking and signalling language.* The requirement in academic expression for a logical flow means that certain linking devices are more common than in other styles of writing. They are typically used for expressing results, contrast or additional information, and structuring the text. The complexity of an academic text may mean that the reader needs more guidance than would be necessary in other types of prose. Referring backwards and forwards to specific parts of the text may be necessary to summarize a recent idea, or to denote some information further in the text.

*Particular use of verb tenses.* An essential point to mention in learning academic writing is the fact that certain verb tenses carry specific meaning in academic English. They involve present simple to report the results and the arguments of other researchers; past simple to describe the procedure in particular studies; present perfect to summarize arguments made up to a particular point in a text, and to emphasize the strength of current arguments; passive forms to focus on events, results and processes rather than human agents.

*Thesis statement.* Every type of academic writing has a thesis. It is the central idea of your writing. The thesis is the statement or claim you make in your writing, which the rest of the paper will try to prove. It is an important part of any kind of academic writing. Whatever you are writing, you need some main idea to hold the piece together. A thesis statement needs to be specific and concise. Academic writing should always comprise clear introduction, main part and conclusion, a strong point for the reader, evidence to support the point, and impersonal writing.

*Depersonalizing.* Usually, it is recommended not to use the first person point of view, other personal words or anything from your perspective. It is better to suggest something rather than claim it as a personal opinion. Depersonalizing structures tend to reassure the reader that the views expressed are the result of analysis rather than prejudice. It is advised to distance yourself from your writing, and let the facts speak for you. Academic writing is all about the facts. Intense and

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emotional language is generally not used in an academic paper.

Summing up, preparation is half the work in academic writing. Before you can write a paper, it is a very good idea to plan it first. Writing an outline helps you organize your thoughts and make sure everything fits together. One of the best ways to learn academic writing, aside from practicing it, is by reading. Browsing through academic papers and much practice are of great help in developing your expertise at academic English writing.

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DOI 10.36074/21.08.2020.v2.38

## THE ROLE OF ARTISTS IMAGES IN UKRAINIAN AND BRITISH LITERARY MODERNISM

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**Introduction.** The period of the late 19<sup>th</sup>–early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries was marked by an increased interest in the images of artists. Many leading writers in Ukrainian and British literature make them the protagonists of short stories and novels: O. Kobylanska *Valse mélancolique* (1894), L. Ukrainka *In a Dense Forest* (1910), V. Vynnychenko *Olaf Stefenzon* (1913), M. Yatskiv *The Battle with the Head* (1919), O. Wilde *The Portrait of Dorian Gray* (1890), D. H. Lawrence *The White Peacock* (1911), *Sons and Lovers* (1913), *Women in Love* (1920), S. Maugham *The Moon and Sixpence* (1919), etc. Thus, the authors demonstrated their belonging to a new generation of modern writers who keep up with current tendencies in culture, philosophy, art.

Despite the national peculiarities of Ukrainian and British modernism the images of artists performed similar functions. The most important thing is that they became the spokesmen of their author's ideas on the most popular issues of that time.

Ukrainian and foreign scholars (U. Weisstein, N. Kalenychenko, K. Shakhova, N. Tishunina, S. Pavlychko, T. Hundorova, N. Shumylo, M. Moklytsia, etc.) have already paid attention to literary works about artists, but still the role of artists images in the context of modernism was left beyond proper attention. The **purpose** of the article is to consider the importance of artists images for the development of Ukrainian and British literary modernism.

**Methods.** The research used the contextual analysis and typological methods. The contextual analysis enabled the comparison of the peculiarities of British and Ukrainian modernism at the turn of the century. Typological method was applied to study similarities and differences of the role of artists images in Ukrainian and British literatures.

**Discussion.** The cultivation of the image of an artist in Ukrainian literature was a sign of modernism, which did not develop as quickly as in other European countries. For a long time, the members of folk movement idealized the villagers and their honest labour, hence the provincial themes dominated. The image of an artist was an attempt to prove that Ukrainian literature was not limited by traditional and outdated images and themes but was ready to accept new tendencies that came from Europe.