

ren to live with their grandparents in the villages during the long holidays. Moreover, many villagers have bought village houses during the last years. City dwellers are glad to escape from city life and spend their free time in a village.

In some villages, where there is no village shop, the population relies on “Autalauka”, a shop on wheels that gets to the villages. Moreover, an ambulance or a doctor can hardly reach frail and elderly during the winter in such small villages.

Even though schools, universities and colleges are present in cities, in the villages children have less opportunities.

**Conclusion:** But even though Belarusian villages are behind the cities in advancement, these villages hold onto the Belarusian culture and heritage more than the modern cities. From the way they dress to their usage of Belarusian language resembles what Belarus originally stands for.

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## **THE ROLE AND PERSPECTIVES OF ENGLISH IN SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION**

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**Introduction.** During the course of the last century, English has gained acceptance as the lingua franca in science. The need for a common medium of expression and the strong scientific power of English-speaking countries made English gain acceptance gradually as the *lingua franca* in science.

**Objective.** To define the role of English in science and its perspectives.

**Materials and methods.** Analysis of the database provided by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) of Philadelphia. Analysis of the reviews and reports provided by the ISI Web of Knowledge.

**Results.** Up to 1914 German and French were the predominant international languages of science. Post 1914, however, the languages' status fell into decline, an immediate trigger for which was their banishment post-war from international scientific conferences. There are many reasons why English has become so popular.

One of them is that English has become the language of business.

Another important reason is that popular American culture (like movies, music, and McDonald's) has quickly spread throughout the world. It has brought its language with it. What is more English is now the international currency of science and technology. Due to historical circumstances, English has increasingly dominated international communication and information access.

85% of international organizations now use English as one of their working language, 49% use French and fewer than 10% use Arabic, Spanish or German. 99% of European organizations listed in recent yearbook of international associations cite English as a working language, as opposed to 63% French and 40% German [1, p. 8].

University authorities across Europe have introduced English medium content courses because they wish to attract fee-paying international students, to enhance the university's international prestige and contacts, and to develop the English language skills of their staff and students.

The increasing role of English in science can be observed through the analysis of the language used in scientific journals. Looking into the Web of Science we observe that 90% of journals in 2013 were written in English [2].

**Conclusion.** English today is the *lingua franca* which enables communication among scientists all over the world. The use of English allows scientists to obtain a much larger dissemination, visibility and recognition of their work, and in doing so scientists from very different countries may become part of the international scientific community.

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## **MMP-9 EXPRESSION IN HIGH-GRADE COLON ADENOCARCINOMA FOR PREDICTIVE OF COURSE DISEASE**

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**Introduction.** The main criterion of the degree of malignancy in pathologic diagnosis of adenocarcinoma of the colon according to the "International histological classification of tumors of the bowel" (WHO, Geneva, 2000) is the degree of differentiation of tumor cells. The effectiveness of the treatment of patients with high-grade adenocarcinoma (HGA) is different.

**Purpose:** to determine the value of MMP-9 expression in HGA of colon for the prognosis of the disease.

**Material and methods.** Operating material of colon HGA from 17 patients (10 men and 7 women) aged 54.7 to 80.7 years (74.45 (67,14-76,61)) were studied. Immunohistochemical study performed using antibody to MMP9 (A0150) by the standard method. Quantification of the expression level was performed using Aperio Image Scope program [1]. Statistical analysis was performed using STATISTICA 10.0 (SNAXAR207F394425FA-Q).