

and social concerns. At present the EFW technology is widely used in many European countries. The most efficient way to use such a plant is to make use of the direct heat output. It can also be coupled with a steam generator to produce electricity. EFW plants are able to consume about 2,000 tones of mixed waste each year, enough to generate heat for about 300 homes or electricity for 50. It should be noted that financial argument is solid, the return on investment will be between three or five years, and it is well inside the usual investment criteria. Besides, it is easy to construct, to operate and to service, as for every one of these plants only two people are needed to run it per shift and some regional or local engineers to monitor it.

In Belarus, recycling waste is one of the most burning problems. Still, the EFW technology has not been used so far, though it has quite great possibilities in saving environment and producing heat or electricity. Nevertheless, to the benefit of the war on waste and fight to comply with renewables obligations, the relevant technologies are certain to start appearing in our country in the course of the decade.

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**АНТИУТОПИИ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ  
БРИТАНСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ**

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Two outstanding English novels were chosen for comparative analysis: “1984” by G. Orwell and “Brave New World” by A. Huxley. Both were written in the middle of 20th century and both novels are dystopias describing the nearest future and the ways how the humanity would develop.

George Orwell (1903-1950) was an English novelist and journalist. His work is marked by keen intelligence and wit, a profound awareness of social injustice, an intense opposition to totalitarianism, a passion for clarity in language and a belief in democratic socialism. “1984” is a dystopian novel about Oceania, a society ruled by the oligarchical dictatorship of the Party. As literary political fiction and as dystopian science-fiction, “1984” is a classic novel in content, plot and style. Many of its terms and concepts, such as Big Brother, doublethink, thoughtcrime,

Newspeak, and memory hole have become contemporary vernacular since its publication in 1949.

Aldous Leonard Huxley (1894–1963) was an English writer best known for his novel “Brave New World” and a wide-ranging output of essays. A. Huxley was a humanist, pacifist, and satirist. “Brave New World” is a novel written in 1931. Set in London of AD 2540, the novel anticipates developments in reproductive technology and sleep-learning that combine to change society. Although the novel is set in the future it deals with contemporary issues of the early 20th century. The Industrial Revolution had transformed the world. Mass production had made cars, telephones, and radios relatively cheap and widely available throughout the developed world. Huxley used the setting and characters from his science fiction novel to express widely held opinions, particularly the fear of losing individual identity in the fast-paced world of the future. There are some timeless problems which are pictured from different points of view by both authors: Orwell was afraid of those, who would ban books, Huxley suggested, that there would be no one to read anything. In “1984” government deprived people of information; in “Brave New World” there was so much information that people were reduced to passivity and egotism. Orwell wrote about concealing truth from masses, Huxley described the world, where truth was drowned into the noise of mass media. Orwell feared that we would become a captive culture and Huxley was afraid that we would be preoccupied with quasi-cults. In “1984” people were controlled by inflicting pain, and in Huxley's novel people were controlled by inflicting pleasure. In Orwell's book humanity would be destroyed by things we hate, and Huxley wrote that we would be destroyed by things we love.

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### **THE USE OF SMS LANGUAGE**

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In recent years instant messaging has become a shorthand form of communication for many people. This communication technique is typically linked with many social networking websites. SMS language is a special shorthand slang language that is used by the instant messaging