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RUBRIC

«LIFE SAFETY»

DEVELOPMENT OF PROPOSALS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY SYSTEM USING METHODS OF SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND MODELLING OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES

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РАЗРАБОТКА ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ ПО УПРАВЛЕНИЮ СИСТЕМОЙ ОХРАНЫ ТРУДА С ПРИМЕНЕНИЕМ МЕТОДОВ СИСТЕМНОГО АНАЛИЗА И МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ

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Abstract. The main value of every organization is the life and safety of employees in the workplace. The health and safety management system is a key tool for creating safe working conditions, preserving the life and health of employees. This article discusses of proposals for the management of the occupational safety system using methods of system analysis and modeling of technological processes

Аннотация. Главная ценность каждой организации – это жизнь и безопасность сотрудников на рабочих местах. Система управления охраной труда является ключевым инструментом для создания безопасных условий труда, сохранения жизни и здоровья работников. В

данной статье рассматриваются предложения по управлению системой охраны труда с применением методов системного анализа и моделирования технологических процессов.

Ключевые слова: Безопасность, охрана труда, система.

Keywords: Security, labour safety, system.

The purpose of labor protection system management using methods of system analysis and modeling of technological processes is to analyze and assess occupational risks, predict, eliminate and mitigate the consequences of abnormal interaction of components in systems of the "man – machine – environment" type.

Examples of methods used to achieve this goal:

- fundamentals of the methodology of the system analysis of occupational risk;
- theories and models of the origin and development of adverse events and processes;
- methods and algorithms of hazard research;
- mathematical apparatus of risk analysis;
- methods of qualitative and quantitative analysis of safety and risk.

Successful prevention of occupational injuries and occupational morbidity is possible only if the causes of their occurrence are carefully studied. To facilitate this task, it is customary to divide the causes of occupational injuries and occupational morbidity into the following main groups: organizational, technical, sanitary-hygienic, psychophysiological.

Organizational reasons: absence or poor-quality training on labor protection issues; lack of control; violation of the requirements of instructions, rules, norms, standards; failure to implement labor protection measures; violation of technological regulations, rules of operation of equipment, vehicles, tools; violation of norms and rules of preventive maintenance of equipment; insufficient technical supervision of dangerous robots; use of equipment, mechanisms and tools are not intended for their intended purpose.

Technical reasons: non-compliance with safety requirements or malfunction of production equipment, mechanisms, tools; imperfection of technological processes; design flaws of equipment, imperfection or absence of protective barriers, warning devices, alarm systems and blocking.

Sanitary and hygienic reasons: increased content of harmful substances in the air of working areas; insufficient or irrational lighting; increased levels of noise, vibration, infrared and ultrasound; unsatisfactory microclimatic conditions; the presence of a variety of radiation above acceptable values; violation of personal hygiene rules, etc..

Psychophysiological reasons: erroneous actions due to employee fatigue due to excessive severity and intensity of work; monotony of work; painful condition of the employee; carelessness; inconsistency of psychophysiological or anthropometric data of the employee with the technique used or the work performed [1].

Thus, in order to avoid the above reasons, a systematic approach to occupational health and safety management is implemented, which includes the following processes:

- Monitoring system
- Safety training
- Contractor management
- The procedure for performing high-risk work
- Procedure for the investigation of accidents, microtraumas and other incidents
- Social accident insurance
- Conducting medical examinations and psychiatric examinations
- The procedure for preparing and conducting a special assessment of working conditions
- Professional risk assessment
- Providing employees with personal protective equipment
- Internal labor regulations
- Incentive programs to motivate employees [2].

A comprehensive system analysis of any complexity of the system is practically impossible without the use of the most modern scientific and technical achievements in all fields of science and technology. System analysis and modeling of the main processes in the current development of productive forces are especially relevant in the field of labor protection, when the safety of human life and health is called into question due to the difficult-to-predict harmful consequences of negative impacts [3].

The labor protection system is presented to the authors as a complex dynamic system that responds sensitively to changes in the external environment. Labor protection as a system consists of the main parts:

- input signal;
- process (activities related to management, technology, operations, etc.);
- resources invested in the system;
- input data (information flows as the most important part of the system interacting with its environment);
- feedback;
- environment.

Feedback or the system's response to environmental impacts focuses on information and resources that are used to perform certain operations in the system. These inputs help to correct errors found in processes. The process of managing the labor protection system implies an impact on the controlled elements (subsystems), as well as the formation and creation of a favorable environment for the implementation of the management function itself. A necessary condition is the openness of the system and its relationship with the external environment, which is a set of factors outside the system. External factors can directly or indirectly change the system, while the system itself can directly produce changes in the external environment. The first system property of complex objects is their composite nature, which implies the presence of a certain set of parts or elements in them. The second system property of complex objects is interconnectedness, which implies the presence of certain connections and relationships between the components. Thus, all elements of the labor protection system exist and function due to factors that ensure the connectivity of their components over a long period of time. Such connectivity of elements or subsystems in the labor protection system is ensured by the necessary and sufficient exchange of resources: material, non-material, information. The third system property of complex objects is their integrity. The labor protection system is an integral independent system with the presence of links between the constituent elements and channels for the exchange of necessary resources. All elements function as a whole, exhibit properties different from the properties of the components, and from the properties of the external environment. The fourth system property of complex objects is involvement in the environment. The labor protection system operates in a certain environment: external and internal. In the process of its development and transformation, the labor protection system actively interacts with all elements of the environment, attracting the necessary resources, performing the necessary functions to create favorable working conditions and spreading the effects of functioning to individual elements of the environment. Occupational health and safety management using methods of system analysis and modeling of technological processes can be built from blocks that are connected, interact with each other and function simultaneously, while maintaining the basic principles of a systematic approach to occupational health and safety:

- definition of the system of production processes, their connections and principles of interaction;
- improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the organization's activities in the field of labor protection.

Ideas of methods of system analysis and modeling of technological processes in relation to labor protection:

- Effective interaction between people is a basic means of achieving goals. Interaction between employees of the organization in order to achieve a common goal in the field of occupational safety includes: minimizing occupational injuries, occupational diseases, improving working condi-

tions with the help of organizational tools (conducting basic occupational safety measures – briefings, training, development of occupational safety instructions, conducting occupational safety briefings, medical examinations, etc.).

- In labor protection, all links of the same chain function in the process of work (specialists in different areas of labor protection work simultaneously, which are focused on a common goal). As a result, the occupational health and safety management system in the organization is formed and effectively functions, as a result of which the set goals and objectives are achieved.

- Changes that can improve the quality of the occupational health and safety management system are welcome at any stage of development. In the work on labor protection, for example, in the event of an increase in the number of injuries, changes are made to the frequency of on-the-job briefings (more often than the deadline), additions to the instructions on labor protection with special sections, taking into account the specifics and type of work during which injuries are recorded, additional training in order to prevent the recurrence of such accidents.

- Contractual, technical and other regulatory documentation is secondary in importance relative to a working occupational safety management system. For example, when using a systematic approach to occupational safety, the development and approval of procedures for conducting occupational safety training for employees is not the very purpose of ensuring the safety of workers, but the actual result of using these documents in work is important, which will lead to minimizing accidents, preserving the life and health of the employee. This result can be achieved through interaction between the participants in the process, clarification of safety rules and practical study of the issues set out in the instruction (for example, demonstration of the use of PPE).

The possibility of using methods of system analysis and modeling of technological processes in the labor protection department allows you to get the desired results as soon as possible (reduction of injuries, improvement of working conditions, preservation of life and health of employees).

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THE PROBLEM OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OF WORKING CONDITIONS

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ПРОБЛЕМА СПЕЦИАЛЬНОЙ ОЦЕНКИ УСЛОВИЙ ТРУДА

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Abstract. This article raises issues related to the special assessment of working conditions, the implementation of the constitutional rights of citizens of the Russian Federation and provides recommendations for improving the situation.

Аннотация. В данной статье поднимаются проблемы связанные с проведением специальной оценкой условий труда, с реализацией конституционных прав граждан РФ и приведены рекомендации по улучшению ситуации.

Keywords: special assessment of working conditions, harmful and (or) dangerous production factors, class of working conditions, employer, state, employee.

Ключевые слова: специальная оценка условий труда, вредные и (или) опасные производственные факторы, класс условий труда, работодатель, государство, работник.

The key tools for ensuring the constitutional rights of citizens of the Russian Federation in the field of labor relations and labor protection guarantees are a system of monitoring and reliable assessment of working conditions. A new approach based on the study of the real state of working conditions in the workplace was launched in 2014 in accordance with Federal Law No. 426-FZ, developed by the Ministry of Social Labor of the Russian Federation. However, the SOUT methodology has caused a number of problems for government agencies and those who are in labor relations.

This problem can be solved by developing a modern approach to assessing working conditions, which will include scientific methods, new technologies, as well as standards that meet international standards and practices. The new system should be automated and provide quick access to information about working conditions for employers, government agencies and employees. In addi-

tion, it should be dynamic and flexible, take into account changes in technologies and requirements in the workplace, as well as be updated in accordance with the latest scientific achievements.

It is also important to improve the quality of identification of harmful and dangerous production factors, including through the introduction of new methods of measurement and data analysis. To do this, it is necessary to carry out regular updates and training of personnel related to monitoring and assessing working conditions, as well as identifying and expanding the use of modern technologies and tools.

The integration of such a monitoring and evaluation system into labor relations can significantly increase the level of protection of employees from negative impacts on their health and safety, as well as improve the social well-being of society as a whole. However, in order to realize these advantages, it is necessary to take decisive measures to eliminate the shortcomings of the existing system for assessing working conditions and to introduce a new, modern system based on scientific approaches and technologies.

Currently, the scientific community is paying attention to the problems associated with conducting a special assessment of working conditions. One of the main problems is the artificial simplification of the methodology that was previously used for certification of workplaces, and is now used in production control. As a result of this approach, a legal conflict arises, which allows evaluating the same workplace with the same working conditions with different results, which is unacceptable.

The artificial underestimation of the class of working conditions, made possible by the method of carrying out the SOUT, has negative consequences. This approach is beneficial to the employer, since it allows him not to invest resources in the development of measures to improve working conditions. However, such an action is illegal and unfair to employees who should be able to work in comfortable conditions.

It is necessary to change approaches supported by a regulatory framework so that employers cannot minimize investments in production, and responsibility for harm caused to an employee is shifted to the state. Regulation and control should be strict in order to ensure the protection of workers' rights and reduce the risks associated with the negative consequences of artificial assessment of working conditions.

An introductory measure currently adopted in the Russian Federation is a system for monitoring the availability of employment contracts for employees of organizations. However, by examining this system more closely, several potential negative consequences can be identified.

Firstly, such a measure can lead to a sharp deterioration in the social security of citizens and an increase in social tension. The obligation to conclude employment contracts could lead to an improvement in the situation in this area, but the existence of a mass of informally employed persons suggests that this system does not yet solve the problem in full force, and in some cases aggravates the situation.

Secondly, such a control system can lead to a reduction in employers' payments to the Federal Tax Service of the Russian Federation, which will lead to an increase in the financial burden due to an increase in direct and indirect budget expenditures. In addition, such a system can worsen relations between the state and business, which can also negatively affect the state of the economy as a whole.

Thirdly, the mandatory conclusion of employment contracts may lead to a decrease in employers' interest in improving working conditions, updating fixed assets and introducing advanced technologies. Employers can begin to reduce their expenses in these important areas to compensate for the need to conclude employment contracts.

Fourth, such a system can complicate the situation in the field of public administration and planning. A larger number of legal documents created to monitor the availability of labor contracts can complicate the procedures of the budget process, reduce the rationality of existing systems and increase risks in the field of public administration in general.

Thus, the system of monitoring the availability of employment contracts, despite its importance and relevance at the present time, requires more in-depth consideration and analysis in order to avoid or minimize potential negative consequences.

To improve the situation, changes in the methodology are needed, taking into account industry specifics and a broad collegial approach that includes the maximum number of stakeholders.

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RUBRIC

«HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY»

METHODOLOGY OF STUDYING THE PHENOMENON OF WOMEN'S INFLUENCE ON PUBLIC POLICY (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE "FEMALE SULTANATE" OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE 1550-1656)

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МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ФЕНОМЕНА ВЛИЯНИЯ ЖЕНЩИН НА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННУЮ ПОЛИТИКУ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ "ЖЕНСКОГО СУЛТАНАТА" ОСМАНСКОЙ ИМПЕРИИ 1550-1656 ГГ.)

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University: NIU BELGUThe phenomenon of women's influence on public policy is one of the themes characteristic of gender history.A.V. Tkacheva notes the larger size of the harem compared to the male part, as well as the luxury characteristic of the female part¹. Describing the hierarchical structure of the harem, the researcher notes that the head of the female half of the Ottoman house was Valide Sultan, the mother of the ruling sultan, with whom the Ruler himself had to reckon.

S.I. Malozemov, D.E. Denisova and V.A. Savinova, describing the dominant role of Valide Sultan, write that the ruler's mother enjoyed authority beyond the palace.² At an earlier period, that is, in 1521, a title appeared for the Ruler's beloved wife, Haseki. Women who had designated titles participated in the management of the state apparatus.

Describing the "female sultanate", the authors write that before reaching power, women went through a difficult path starting from a concubine; then they gained influence to actively interfere in the politics of the Ottoman Empire. Women ruled viziers, soldiers and even corresponded with the rulers of other dynasties, but at the same time they did not conduct political "games", unlike the situation prevailing in other monarchies. At the same time, S.I. Malozemov, D.E. Denisova and V.A. Savinova write that these women in the designated period acted as the political head of the state.

The period in question lasted from 1550 – 1656, which is designated as the "female sultanate". Akhmet Refik Altynai calls this period, as domestic researchers write, the beginning of the end of the Great Empire.

Denoting the reasons for the influence of women, researchers argue that the emergence of a female sultanate could be associated with the completion of campaigns or with the law "On Succession" of 1478, according to which the sultan's brothers should be killed so that there would be no turmoil.

S.I. Malozemov, D.E. Denisova and V.A. Savinova write about the first representative of the female sultanate – Hurrem Sultan (1531 – 1558). Sultan Suleiman gave his beloved concubine the name Hurrem. There are different versions telling about her appearance in the harem, but the fact of her place of birth – Western Ukraine is authentic.

Analyzing the reasons for the rise of Hurrem, the authors note that the sultan considered it possible to give the title of Haseki to the slave after the birth of the firstborn, then Valide Sultan died in 1534, vizier Ibrahim Pasha was executed in 1536, Mahidevran Sultan left for Manisa together with his son Mustafa. All this gave Haseki the opportunity to rise.

Education and knowledge of languages allowed Hurrem to understand what was happening in state affairs and international politics, correspond with the rulers of other states, communicate with nobles and artists. Noting its positive influence, the researchers write that Hurrem contributed to raising the standard of living in the country, opened waqfs. During her lifetime, schools, madrassas and baths, mosques were actively built and developed.

Hurrem, who in Europe is called Roxalana, was a friend and political adviser to the Sultan. S.I. Malozemov, D.E. Denisova and V.A. Savinov write, quoting J. Frehley: "As many researchers have noted, Haseki's influence on the sultan was enormous. The ambassador from Venice Navajero noted that Roxolana "held in her hands the bridle from the will of the sultan"³. By her decision, the sultan could execute an official. Thus Mustafa's execution took place. Hurrem did not live up to the status of Valide, but secured power for her son Selim.

Describing the trends of the further development of the "female sultanate", researchers write about the struggle of interests leading to the resignations and executions of dignitaries, the aggravation of the problem of corruption. This hindered the development of the Ottoman state, bringing it closer to collapse.

The authors summarize the study, arguing that today there is no unified historical assessment of the influence of the female sultanate on the evolution of the Ottoman Empire, because this phenomenon contributed to the death of the empire, its political fragmentation and chaotic nature. The sultan's power was turned into a bureaucratic apparatus. Women only preserved the established monarchical order, according to which the power of the sultans was inherited. Therefore, the sultanate is characterized by a group of scientists as a stabilizing factor.

In his dissertation, I.B. Mammadov explores the process of increasing the socio-political role of sultan mothers, their relationship with Haseki, whose influence was decreasing due to the emergence of another new institution – Valide⁴. Before that, the Haseki were patronizing dignitaries who married their daughters, and then, through their sons-in-law, they sought the decisions they needed in favor of their sons. The elevation of the sons, in turn, became an impulse to intensify the efforts of the sultan's mothers, which was reflected in the appearance of their new title.

Thus, the method of studying scientific works shows that in 1550-1656 in the Ottoman Empire, the introduction of official titles contributes to the creation of a "female sultanate". This term characterizes the influence of women on state policy.

As it was noted in scientific publications, Haseki Hurrem contributed to the beginning of the process of women's influence on the politics of the Ottoman Empire. Therefore, methods of studying its influence on the sultan were considered.

Roxalana, according to other versions Nastya, then Hurrem, turned from an ordinary slave into one of the influential women of her time. Indirectly, this is confirmed by the tombs of Sultan Suleiman and his wife Hurrem, who died before him. Therefore, the very fact that she is buried next to him says a lot. The mausoleum was erected in 1559. People close to her are buried in the same

mausoleum. The one who created the mausoleum, the architect of the Ottoman Empire, Mimar Sinan, rests nearby.

The most beautiful and majestic mausoleum on the territory of the mosque is the Turbe of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, whose reign was the heyday of the Ottoman Empire. The state has expanded its borders to the maximum, has acquired wealth and influence.

The Ukrainian writer and candidate of Art History, A.E. Shutko, in the book "Letters of Roxalana: Love and Diplomacy" translates into Ukrainian letters to Hurrem Sultan, as well as those addressed to the Polish king Sigismund II Augustus and the Persian princess Sultan – the sister of Shah Tahmasp.⁵ According to the author, Roxalana, who did not know the Ottoman language at first, honed her language skills in intellectual conversations and disputes with Sultan Suleiman. In colorful language, Roxalana writes about her love for the sultan, with whom she had to be separated for a long time: "my life is with angelic faces", "my sultan, my tree is in the garden of paradise", "my soul is my soul, my lord", "kohaniy to the lord", "my love", "my love", "my love zirko", "oh, my autocrat, my sultan", "sonce", "svitlo of my eyes", "likar of my soul", "my life", "idina nadiya na tsim i tim sviti", "volodarevi svitu ta vich", "my support", "my shah"⁶.

Hurrem's diplomatic messages to the Polish King Sigismund II Augustus in 1548 and the Persian Princess Sultan Beigum in 1555 show that she sought to implement a peacekeeping mission in relation to the Poles and Persians. A commoner did not dare to carry out such a mission before her.

A well-known Ukrainian journalist, publicist S. Kabachinskaya writes that the history of the beginning of the "female sultanate" is special⁷. Suleiman ruled the empire for 46 years. In Europe, he was called the Great and Magnificent, and in Turkey, the Legislator. At the same time, he loved the Ukrainian captive for 40 years.

S. Kabachinskaya emphasizes the non-triviality of such an act for the sultan, because Suleiman was by that time the ruler of the most powerful empire. The Sharia laws allowed a devout Muslim to have four legitimate wives, and concubines – as many as he could support, the Islamic religion, the established traditions and customs adopted by the dynasty; the environment exerting pressure and the genetic propensity of men to polygamy, as the author writes, should have hindered the sultan's feeling.

The journalist and publicist quotes ambassadors who confirm the idea of Suleiman's genuine love for Hurrem and her influence on him. Addressing the reasons for such influence, S. Kabachinskaya writes that the almighty Sultan was a romantic nature, wrote poems under the pseudonym Muhibbi about the futility of life, wealth and fame, which, in her opinion, indicates the predisposition of the ruler to melancholy. The author of the publication suggests that this is why Roxalana was able to find mutual understanding with a person who is characterized by romanticism and subtle mental organization.

Although not all authors who have written about her assume that Roxalana has a mind that would allow her to be interesting to the sultan, S. Kabachinskaya writes about the knowledge of the sultan's beloved wife of five European languages, because Roxalana could read Homer in the original. While living in Turkey, Haseki learned Turkish, Arabic and Farsi languages.

The Ukrainian feminine principle, expressed in the desire to lean against a strong male shoulder, does not become shallow away from the Motherland, according to the author. Roksolana is a vivid example of this.

Giving a review of the series "Majestic Century", S. Kabachinskaya writes about the created cinematic image of the Sultan that he "led an uncompromising fight against bribery, severely punished officials for abuse. As Georg Weber wrote in The General History, "he won the favor of the people by good deeds, built schools, but was a ruthless tyrant; neither kinship nor merit saved him from suspicion and cruelty"⁸.

According to the author, Hurrem inspired the Sultan to advance along the path to civilization, enlightenment, and a secular state. The author is referring to the construction of schools and hospitals, shelters for poor and cheap hotels for worshippers, water pipes and mosques in Istanbul, Jerusalem, Mecca, Medina, Edirne. S. Kabachinskaya highlights the creation of the Hurrem Women's Fund, known for its charity.

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RUBRIC**«MEDICINE AND PHARMACOLOGY»****THE PLACEBO EFFECT IN MEDICINE*****Vasile Purici****Student**Nicolae Testemițanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy,
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According to a commonly accepted definition, a placebo is an inert treatment without specific therapeutic properties for the condition being treated. Placebo effects are the positive outcomes that may follow the administration of a placebo and are due to the psychosocial context surrounding the therapeutic act. There is also evidence that placebo effects can occur in clinical practice, even if no placebo is administered. [1]

Placebo is a phenomenon of great interest in medicine due to its effects on various diseases and its involvement in clinical trials. The term "placebo" comes from the Latin "placere," meaning to please.

There are two types of placebos: a "pure" placebo, which refers to an inert substance, and an "impure" placebo, which refers to substances with known pharmacological activity but used in sub-therapeutic doses or as incorrect prescriptions.

The literature also addresses conceptual differences between placebo, placebo response, and placebo effect.

Mitsikostas et al. [2] define these differences as follows:

- "substances and interventions are considered placebos when they lead to a beneficial outcome after administration or application, even though their active ingredients do not have this potential. Active ingredients include pharmacologically active compounds, psychological interventions, physical manipulations, and others (e.g., simulated surgical interventions, simulated stimulation, etc.)."
- "placebo response consists of any favorable health change that occurs before and after placebo administration or application"
- "placebo effect refers to those beneficial health changes observed after placebo administration or application, which are exclusively attributed to placebo mechanisms, such as expectation, conditioning, observational learning."

The clinical use of the placebo effect has led to the development of hypotheses regarding the molecular basis involved in its mechanism of action. According to the hypothesis, the placebo effect results from the integration of psychological, neurological, endocrine, and immune changes that generally favor the well-being of individuals and could be used in conjunction with conventional treatment of multiple diseases [3].

Placebo studies encompass a wide range of disciplines, from biomedical and neuroscience to social and behavioral sciences and humanities.

It is a controversial subject, which is addressed with great interest in medicine due to the findings of the last decades, so much so that there is even a journal exclusively dedicated to the subject: "Journal Interdisciplinary Placebo Studies" [4]. At the same time, some authors do not recommend

the use of placebo in clinical practice because it offers no clear benefit and is weakly pronounced and irregular. [5]

Conclusion. Although the intensity and frequency of the placebo effect are difficult to determine in clinical practice, placebos should be considered by physicians and nurses as another therapeutic option that, alone or in combination with other treatments, could be useful in certain circumstances. Based on the above, we believe that information on the indications, limitations, and contraindications of placebos should be included in medical and healthcare programs.

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RUBRIC

«PEDAGOGY»

GENERAL UNDERDEVELOPMENT OF SPEECH. TYPES, PREVENTION AND CORRECTION

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Abstract. The article deals with the problem of general underdevelopment of speech in preschoolers. Classification issues are dealt with depending on the severity of GUS. The characteristic features of the four levels (degrees) of speech development in GUS are described. Some recommendations for the development of attention, memory, logical thinking in children with GUS are given.

Keywords: preschoolers, general underdevelopment of speech, development, speech therapy, speech, violation

GUS (general underdevelopment of speech) is a pathological condition in which there is a violation of the formation of all speech aspects: the pronunciation of sounds, the use of words, the construction of sentences. At the same time, the child's intelligence and hearing are preserved, and the speech itself may be completely absent, or it may be only slightly incomprehensible or incorrect.

In speech therapy, the term "general underdevelopment of speech" (GUS) is used to denote the lack of formation of certain structural components of the speech system in various speech disorders. GUS can be observed in dysarthria syndrome, rhinolalia, alalia, aphasia.

Classification

According to the clinical composition, the category of children with GUS is heterogeneous, and therefore it is divided into 3 groups:

1. uncomplicated forms of GUS (in children with minimal brain dysfunction: insufficient regulation of muscle tone, motor differentiation, immaturity of the emotional-volitional sphere, etc.)
2. complicated forms of GUS (in children with neurological and psychopathic syndromes: cerebrastrhenic, hypertensive-hydrocephalic, convulsive, hyperdynamic, etc.)
3. gross underdevelopment speech (in children with organic lesions of the speech parts of the brain, for example, with motor alalia).

Characteristic

Depending on the degree of speech impairment in GUS, doctors distinguish 4 levels of speech development of the child. Depending on the level, the type of correction is determined.

The first level of GUS. Accompanied by the absence of commonly used speech: either speech is completely absent, or the vocabulary is limited to individual sounds / sound complexes. In such cases, the child finds it difficult to express his thoughts, he often uses gestures and facial expressions for additional information. The use of phrases is virtually non-existent.

The second level of GUS. The child is able to build primitive sentences of 2-3 words. Communication is difficult, the meaning of many words escapes him, or he pronounces them incorrectly even after numerous corrections. As a rule, there are no adjectives in the sentence, the meaning consists of nouns / verbs. Agrammatism is manifested.

The third level of GUS. The child shows interest in communication, talks a lot, has a developed vocabulary and builds sentences well. But there are sounds that he pronounces incorrectly, often phonemes are replaced by simplified analogues. Such speech is understandable to the child's parents, but outsiders sometimes need a "translator". The fourth level of GUS. Speech development disorder manifests itself to a minimal extent. The meaning of the phrase is clear, the vocabulary is rich. But sometimes the sounds are replaced by similar ones, some of them are distorted, and there are also errors in the use of cases and suffixes.

Correction

Speech therapy work on the correction of GUS is structured differentially, taking into account the level of speech development. Thus, the main directions at GUS level 1 are the development of the understanding of reversed speech, the activation of independent speech activity of children and non-speech processes. When teaching children with GUS level 1, the task of correct phonetic design of the utterance is not set, but attention is paid to the grammatical side of speech.

At GUS level 2, work is underway on the development of speech activity and understanding of speech, lexical and grammatical means of language, phrasal speech and refinement of sound pronunciation and evocation of missing sounds.

At the speech therapy classes for the correction of GUS level 3, the development of coherent speech, the improvement of the lexical and grammatical side of speech, the consolidation of correct sound pronunciation and phonemic perception are carried out. At this stage, attention is paid to the preparation of children for the acquisition of literacy. The goal of speech therapy correction at GUS level 4 is to achieve the children's age norm of oral speech necessary for successful schooling. To do this, it is necessary to improve and consolidate pronouncing skills, phonemic processes, lexicogrammatical side of speech, expanded phrasal speech; develop graphomotor skills and primary reading and writing skills.

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RUBRIC

«SOCIOLOGY»

DEVELOPMENT OF CLUB ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS

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Abstract. This article discusses the main features, goals, objectives, directions, problems of the development of club activities of student youth.

Keywords: club activities, club, student youth.

In modern conditions, the problem of increasing social activity and the formation of socially significant personality traits is one of the most urgent in society. A special role here is played by the phenomenon of club activity, which combines opportunities for young people to participate in various creative events, socially significant events.

Club activities represent the whole variety of socio-cultural activities. It is the most common form of leisure activities for young people. Club activity is aimed at creating conditions for the development and self-development of the individual, for the disclosure of the creative potential of a young person, taking into account his characteristics and abilities.

In the life of students, club activity helps to develop and broaden horizons, organizes leisure time for students, develops student self-government, reveals the creative potential of students, meets the needs of young people in creative, political and social life and realizes their abilities.

Club activity did not appear in society immediately, but developed historically. The history of the development of club activity in Russia has a unique character inherent only to it. The emergence of club formations was associated with the development of amateur creativity and cultural and educational work.

The first clubs were established under the leadership of S.T. Shatsky. They solved the issues of self-government, aesthetic education, social work and amateur performance of the collective.

Modern club institutions are designed to carry out activities in society in order to meet the needs of the population in recreation, entertainment, creativity, taking into account the peculiarities of development, abilities and interests of various age categories of people.

In the work of T.G. Kiseleva and Y.D. Krasilnikov "Fundamentals of socio-cultural activity", the concept of "club" is defined as follows: "clubs are the main cultural institutions of the club type – modern club formations (state institutions, public, commercial, private club enterprises). These are socio-cultural institutions where professional activities of specialists in the field of leisure activities of the population are realized. Their task is to create the necessary conditions to meet the public needs for recreation, health improvement, communication, development of culture, creativity, diverse forms of leisure activity of people" [2, p. 94].

The main tasks of the clubs can be distinguished: the organization and conduct of various socio-cultural events, the creation and organization of amateur and creative teams, the creation and

organization of various club formations, the organization and conduct of educational work with the population.

In modern Russia, insufficient attention is paid to the development of club activities not only for students, but also, in general, for the entire population. This is confirmed by the presence of problems in the sphere of club activities.

Currently, club activities cannot compete with entertainment centers that attract young people, whose main goal is not the spiritual and moral education of students, but to extract as much profit as possible. This indicates that the activities of club formations do not meet the needs of young people. Also, almost all club associations do not pay due attention to conducting an effective advertising campaign. In this regard, most young people simply may not know about the existence of clubs. We can also say that clubs do not seek to restructure their activities using new methods and forms of work that meet modern conditions.

The following problems can also be identified:

- reduction in the number of club formations;
- low involvement of young people to participate in club activities;
- imperfect material and technical base of modern clubs;
- disinterest in improving the skills and professionalism of club employees;
- disordered relations of clubs with other state and public structures.

In the modern practice of solving the problems of the development of club activities, programs and projects that develop this area are provided. So, we can single out the "Concept of club activity in Russia for the period up to 2030". As the main goal, the Concept provides for the preservation and development of club activities as a tool in achieving strategic goals of preserving cultural heritage, transmitting spiritual values, norms and patterns of behavior from generation to generation, strengthening civic identity and interethnic harmony.

The federal project "Culture of the small Motherland" highlights the main directions of the development of the club sphere: updating the material and technical base, increasing the number of cultural events and their participants, the growth of club formations and circles, the creation of modern conditions for youth leisure.

Thus, it can be concluded that the development of club activities of students depends on many factors and requires qualitative improvement. Club institutions should, on the one hand, effectively implement tasks aimed at preserving national traditions, creative personal development, cultural and educational work, on the other hand, promptly respond to changing living conditions and the demands of society by offering new technologies and methods of work. Club activity certainly plays an important role in the life of students. It helps to organize their leisure time, promotes the development of student self-government, reveals the creative potential of students and develops their abilities.

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RUBRIC**«TECHNICAL SCIENCES»****VIDEO GAMES AS A SOLUTION OF WORLDS PROBLEMS**

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Literature Review**Introduction**

During the quarantine caused by Covid-19, many industries, education and society, in general, have seen technological advances. The impact of (IT) on other areas has greatly increased and the demand for the profession is now everywhere. Many organisations have started using Virtual Reality (VR) technology, (AI), and robots and this is done through product simulation. This is then an effective factor in bringing technology into society. Also, the main objective of the research includes digitisation, gamification, and environmental education in our community and to achieve this goal we need to study how common this topic is. We also need to find out how simulations are implemented in different projects to consider the researchers' different perspectives from numerous sources that implemented their projects based on the other relevant projects and considering possible outcomes and make their research more successful.

If the games are to simulate one theme, they must make up and relate to specific genres. These genres should have the same learning effect for the different members of the community. These participants can be workers from different professions, apprentices, students, and teachers. Dimitrios Vlachopoulos and Agoritsa Makri (year) state say in their research that games should compose of the following genres:

Action games: video games based on reactions. Adventure games: the player solves problems to complete levels in a virtual world. Fighting games: in these, the player fights characters controlled by a computer or other players. Role-playing games: players take on the roles of fictional characters. Simulation games: games modelled on natural or artificial systems or phenomena in which players must achieve predefined goals. Sports games: are based on different sports. Strategy games: recreate historical scenes or fictional scenarios in which players must develop an appropriate strategy to achieve a goal [].

The next list of version-based video games contains these genres:

STRATEGEM: A pc sport primarily based totally on the World3 simulation version, with the distinction that STRATEGEM represents one region and covers a period of 60 years (Adventure, simulation, role-play game);

FISHBANKS: A primitive model created in 1986. A multiplayer simulation sport wherein individuals play the function of fishermen and try to maximize their internet earnings with the aid of using competing with different gamers and handling modifications in fish shares and their catch (Sports, strategy game);

LA Water Game: An academic simulation sport that teaches control of the getting older water infrastructure withinside the metropolis of Los Angeles (USA) (Sport game, role-play game);

World Climate: This sport is an interactive function-gambling sport wherein individuals tackle the jobs of delegates on the UN weather negotiations and have to create a settlement that meets worldwide weather goals. Their choices are entered right into a C-ROADS version, which gives on-

the-spot comments on predicted worldwide weather impacts, letting them study weather extrude with the aid of using experiencing the social dynamics of the negotiations (Sports, role-play game);

World Energy: A weather and power negotiation function-play that promotes information on the reasons for world weather extrusion and the elements which could mitigate it, using the ENROADS version as a framework. The most important goal of the sport is to attain a settlement among unique events to restrict weather extrude and ensure that the growth in worldwide common temperature in 2100 is much less than two °C(role-play game)[].

Focusing on these video games Iñigo Capellán-Pérez, David Álvarez-Antelo and Luis J. Miguel takes into account the globality of this project and argues that the project is already well on its way to achieving great progress at Global Sustainability Crossroads. Gamification is the application of game design elements and game principles to non-game contexts to improve participants' understanding and behavioural outcomes. Active participation in the process and additional motivation are some of these advantages that make learning easier compared to traditional methods. I feel that even if I try again, it won't give me a negative result. Players consider their decisions and see the consequences of those decisions (Global Sustainability Crossroads, 2019). On the other hand, researchers point out the shortcomings of traditional science teaching, namely that students' interest and desire to learn science is likely to be reduced if their learning is decontextualized and requires mostly rote learning. As a result, students do not acquire the knowledge and abilities needed for the 21st century, such as critical thinking and problem-solving skills. To address this problem, learning through digital games in the context of collaborative modelling has been proposed as a promising approach to implementing science education. In particular, computational advances facilitate the modelling and learning of complex scientific phenomena, making it possible to study events with complex causes and outcomes (Global Sustainability Crossroads, 2019). The research has illustrated the fruitful result of this project and it is 13 game workshops with ~420 members affected them positively.

Conclusion

Extant research has mainly focused on the digitisation of environmental issues. Discovered research has shown the impact of gamification on civils and it is provided good results. It was only one project based on one issue, so it is possible to supply globalization of game-based simulation of world issues in the future to reach more technical progress. Also, it is possible to collaborate with AI, VR technologies to increase the relevance of projects connected with this topic.

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RUBRIC**«PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES»****THE USE OF ICT IN PREPARATION FOR THE OGE IN MATHEMATICS****Anastasia Terekhova***Student,**Belgorod State National Research University,
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The introduction of information technologies into the general educational process helps to achieve one of the main goals of modernization of education, there is an increase in the quality of education, as well as an increase in the accessibility of education and ensuring the formation of a personality oriented in the information space. The use of information technology in the general educational process makes it possible not only to modernize it, increase efficiency, and motivate students, but also differentiate the process, taking into account the personal characteristics of any student.

Receiving educationally significant information from the Internet, students acquire the skills:

- Purposefully find information and systematize it according to given criteria.
- To see the information as a whole, and not in fragments, to highlight the main thing in the informational message.
- Clearly articulate what you have learned from the information source.
- Distinguish correct information from incorrect information.
- Include information from the Web in the system of knowledge formed in the school, independently transform it, modify the volume, form, etc.

Now we are on the threshold of an era of unlimited development and widespread distribution of computers, which are already becoming an intellectual tool and partner in almost all spheres of human life and activity. Today, when all information becomes a strategic resource for the development of society, and knowledge is a relative subject, because it quickly becomes obsolete, it becomes clear that modern education is a continuous process.

The use of ICT in education provides:

- Intensification of all levels of the educational process,
- Multidimensional development of the student,
- Preparing school graduates for life in the information society
- Realization of the social order caused by the processes of global informatization.

One of the active forms of pedagogical technologies is project technology, which forms a significant motivation for educational and cognitive activity and contributes to the formation of information competence of students. The collaborative activity of working on an e-project demonstrates a wide range of collaborative abilities, during which students assign roles that help to fully demonstrate the competence of the individual.

The use of ICT allows solving the following tasks:

- Acquire basic and in-depth knowledge of the subject,
- Systematize the acquired knowledge,
- Psychologically prepare students for the atmosphere of the exam,

- Train to answer the most tricky questions,
- To provide a convenient educational environment and the possibility of independent choice in the search for information sources, that is, to prepare the student for the exam in the shortest possible time, along the way forming a lot of useful general educational skills.

However, this does not mean that the use of computer technology in the classroom makes it possible to master mathematics. But still, it is necessary to use every opportunity to ensure that children study with interest, so that most adolescents experience and realize the attractive aspects of mathematics, its capabilities in improving mental abilities, in overcoming difficulties.

At the moment, a lot of changes are taking place in modern society, to a large extent they relate to the need to make adjustments to the work of the teacher. In the current circumstances, one of the most important areas in educational activities is the development of cognitive independence of graduates. The GIA has been causing increased concern among graduates, their parents, and teachers for many years now.

Mathematics is one of the most difficult school disciplines, and causes difficulties for many students. Preparing for final exams is always a responsible process.

One of the important aspects in passing the GIA is the high-quality training of graduates, the implementation of not individual events, but a whole complex of consistent and interrelated areas of work is taken into account. Therefore, in order to prepare for the OGE, schools have formed a specific concept for preparing students for the final certification, covering all aspects of this work.

The state final certification at the moment is an objective reality that students will need to face during their studies at school. In order to achieve good results, not only technical, but also methodological preparation is important. It is also necessary that the teacher improve the teaching process, more actively include the ideas of differentiated learning, use practical developments to individualize learning and take into account the psychologist's recommendations on organizing learning.

The teacher must understand clearly and clearly that preparing for the exam is not coaching the student on tasks similar to those of previous years. Preparation means the study of program material with the inclusion of tasks in the forms used in the state final certification.

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THE BIOGRAPHICAL BASIS OF A.S. PUSHKIN'S EARLY LYRICS

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Abstract. This article examines the influence of biographical facts from the life of the Russian poet A.S. Pushkin on his lyrics. Thanks to the use of the biographical method, the real circumstances in which the works were created are revealed, respectively, Pushkin's life becomes closer and clearer. Two periods of his work are considered: Lyceum and St. Petersburg. The main themes and motives of his lyrics are revealed.

Keywords: literature, Pushkin, the golden age, romanticism.

The lyrics of A.S. Pushkin grew up based on the advanced traditions of both Russian and Western European poetic development. The work of A.S. Pushkin and his lyrics cannot be understood without taking into account the traditions and heritage of the XVIII century, since Russian scientists and writers of that era influenced the young Pushkin: Karamzin, Radishchev, Bogdanovich, Lomonosov, Sumarokov. From abroad: Voltaire, Byron, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe. But, being the heir of creativity, Pushkin did not borrow anything. He became the creator of a new unique artistic system that absorbed all the achievements and experience of its predecessors, which subsequently acquired a nationwide character and significance.

In our article, we will pay special attention to the biographical basis of A.S. Pushkin's early lyrics and consider its development and diversity. First of all, it is worth noting that by the time of admission to the lyceum – Pushkin was already twelve years old at that time – his mental and spiritual development can be defined as successful for his age. The Lyceum gave Pushkin a lot. There he learned not only sciences, but also love, friendship, the ability to see the beautiful. Later he would express this in one of his poems: "In those days when in the gardens of the Lyceum..."

As mentioned above, poets of the XVIII century, including G.R. Derzhavin, left their imprint on the young Pushkin: "Old Derzhavin noticed us / And blessed us in the coffin." [1]

These lines are Pushkin's memoirs of a public examination in the winter of 1815. Pushkin later recalled that the elderly Derzhavin was inspired by reading his "Memoirs in Tsarskoye Selo" and noted the flowering of the young poet. In the same year 1815, when the mentioned exam took place, V.A. Zhukovsky wrote to his friend, the poet P.A. Vyazemsky: "I made another pleasant acquaintance! With our young miracle worker Pushkin. I was with him for a minute in Sarskoye selo. Dear, living creation! He was glad to see me and pressed my hand tightly to his heart. This is the hope of our literature..." [2]

Zhukovsky recognized Pushkin as a poet later, after he read him his completed poem "Ruslan and Lyudmila". Then Zhukovsky presented Pushkin with his portrait and signed: "To the victorious student from the defeated teacher..."

Undoubtedly, not only teachers-mentors exerted their influence on the formation of the young Pushkin, but also his early love interests. Pushkin's "heavenly" love at that time was Empress Elizabeth Alekseevna, whom he first saw at the opening of the lyceum in 1811. Pushkin recalled this love in the Boldinskaya autumn in 1830 in his poem "At the beginning of life ...", which echoes Dante's "Divine Comedy", where love for the young Beatrice di Portinari is sung. In the XIX century, one could dream of such love, in fact, Pushkin did it.

Of course, this is not quite like Pushkin, because all his love interests, including fleeting ones, are known. But that's what Pushkin is all about – contradictions. He consciously idolized the one he could never be with. "Without understanding this circumstance, it is impossible to understand either Pushkin's lyrics or his fate." [3]

According to the memoirs of his contemporaries, Pushkin was extremely loving. At the age of thirteen, he writes love poems: "So it happened to me, / What kind of bird Cupid is; / A passionate heart was captivated; / I confess – and I'm in love!" [4] At his fourteen or fifteen, he fell in love with Natalia Kochubey, then with Ekaterina Bakunina, then with someone else...

But the strict rules of the lyceum did not allow young Pushkin to realize his early love potential. He considered these years "years of imprisonment." It was the theme of the inability to fulfill his love dreams that became one of the main themes of his lyceum lyrics: "... But in my dull life there is no joy of secret pleasures; / the early color of hope has faded: / The color of life dries from torment!" [5] Pushkin's classmate S. Komovsky did not share his love torments and in his memoirs explained his behavior: "the ardor and voluptuousness of African blood." [6]

Speaking about Pushkin's lyrics of that time, it must be said that his poems are permeated with a sense of sadness due to the fact that his love searches did not find an answer. The poet wrote with envy about how a joyful lover visits his beloved at night: "And the virgin with a trembling hand / opened the window fearfully ... / The moon was covered with darkness. – / Lucky guy! – I said with longing: / There is only one fun waiting for you. / When will the window open for me sometimes in the evening?" [7]

But not all the creativity of the lyceum period reflected what was really happening. Pushkin also wrote about his imaginary love victories in the spirit of French "light poetry": "And a gentle smile ran through / Beauties on fiery lips, / And here she is with longing in her eyes / Fell into the arms of the kind..." [8]

Thus, we see that in the young Pushkin two worlds were combined: the real and the imaginary. The first existed in the strict conditions of the Lyceum, and the second was filled with love dreams.

After graduating from the lyceum, young Pushkin had already become famous among writers, but little was known about him in a wide circle of educated society. It turned out to be quite difficult for him to find his place in this society. Therefore, due to his age, he indulged in earthly pleasures: visits to noisy events with ladies of the demimonde and even visits to brothels. For example, one of the poems of that period: "It's great, youth and happiness, / A drinking cup and a brothel, / Where voluptuousness with loud laughter / Leads us drunk to bed." [9]

However, the inspiration for Pushkin, as in the lyceum years, remained educated and talented ladies. If the girl's external beauty was combined with an astute mind, then falling in love for Pushkin was inevitable. So he fell in love with Avdotya Ivanovna Golitsyna, whom he met in St. Petersburg in the autumn of 1817. The poem "The edges of strangers inexperienced amateur" is an expression of admiration for her personality.

When interest in Galitsyna disappeared, he became interested in the actress Ekaterina Semenova. But in both cases, the development of relations was impossible, Pushkin enjoyed the courtship process itself, it inspired him.

Thus, St. Petersburg had its influence on the young Pushkin and his work. But not only love was the leading factor in the formation of the poet's personality. During his time in St. Petersburg, Pushkin became politicized. The youth of that time was a supporter of freethinking, they included

everyone who was in the poet's inner circle: Pyotr Chaadaev, Nikita Muravyov, Avdotya Galitsyna, the Turgenev brothers.

Pushkin wrote epigrams on Alexander I and his closest assistant Arakcheev: "Liberty", "Village". Ivan Yakushkin wrote about this: "At that time there was no competent ensign in the army who did not know them by heart." [10]

One of the first poems that reached the Tsar was the elegy "Village", in which the main idea – the abolition of serfdom – coincided with the views of Alexander I. And after reading it, the Tsar ordered to convey his gratitude to Pushkin. But the ode "Liberty" changed this decision.

In his ode, Pushkin dared to say what everyone was afraid to start a conversation about then – the reign of Alexander I had no legal basis. His reign began after an illegal action – the assassination of Emperor Paul, his father. Lines: "The servant of the crowned soldier, / Thank your fate: / You are worth the laurels of Herostratus / and the death of the German Kotzebue." [11]

Arakcheev's humiliation was not as important as the fact that Pushkin calls Alexander I a "crowned soldier". The Tsar's anger was aimed at sending Pushkin to Siberia or Solovki, but Pushkin had influential defenders: Empress Elizabeth Alekseevna and historian Karamzin. It was decided to send Pushkin on a five-month vacation to travel to the Crimea together with General N.N. Rayevsky and his family, because in the era of the reign of Alexander I there was a principle: not to punish, but to educate. On May 6, 1820, Pushkin left St. Petersburg.

Thus, analyzing the biographical facts of Pushkin's life, comparing them with each other, we can see that the formation of the young Pushkin as a great Russian poet of the XIX century was influenced by many factors. We have considered two periods of A.S. Pushkin's creativity: Lyceum and St. Petersburg. The first helped the poet to get deeper into the ideas of romanticism, the concept of friendship, political ideas, love dreams. The second period was the realization of his political beliefs and love dreams.

Studying at the Lyceum, love searches, socio-political position – those factors from which the lyrics of A.S. Pushkin sprouted, they contributed to his formation as a poet. In his early works, Pushkin focused mainly on French literature (Voltaire, Guys). He tries himself in different genres (poems, fairy tales, elegies, epistles, anacreontic poems, romances, ballads, epigrams, etc.). Pushkin, assimilating the achievements of Russian and European writers and poets, has developed his own artistic style, which will be admired, studied and equaled for many centuries.

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PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AS AN ELEMENT OF THE IDIOSTYLE OF RUSSIAN WRITERS

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Abstract. Phraseological units are considered as elements of the writers' idiosyle. The article analyzes the phraseological units used by Russian writers, an attempt is made to prove that these linguistic units are a regulatory tool that fully and figuratively implements the author's intentions.

Keywords: idiosyle, writer, phraseology, text, image, speech.

Phraseologisms often fall into the field of view of researchers, because. With their help, you can create a unique and bright image. In stable phrases, the history of the people, their customs, perception of the world and psychology are reflected.

Thanks to the artistic text, new phraseological units appear, because this is the environment in which unknown and little-used expressions appear, and then the structural, grammatical and semantic nature of set phrases is enriched. Every year, interest in a literary text increases and scientists consider units of different language levels, making attempts to describe the features of their use and functioning in literary texts belonging to classics and modern authors.

V.V. Vinogradov argued that phraseology explores "the most lively, mobile and diverse group of linguistic phenomena". N.M. Shansky wrote: "In the hands of word artists – writers and publicists – phraseological units become one of the most effective linguistic units: means of embodying an artistic image, they are used to create a speech characteristic of a hero, for. revitalization of the author's speech, etc. ". According to I.N. Platonova, "the study of the functional aspect, phraseology in the context of a work of art allows you to get a deeper understanding of the complex structure of the phraseological image and meaning, to connect the functional aspects of phraseology with the structure of the author's image as a linguistic personality, to identify the features of the writer's idiosyle". From the point of view of M.A. Fokina, FE "are actively involved in creating the author's image, in shaping the writer's idiosyle; broadcast bright features of a linguistic personality, identify general and individual methods of use; phraseological images in Russian prose of the 19th-20th centuries". Thus, the study of phraseological units in a literary text allows us to characterize the author's idiosyle, which, according to N.S. Bolotnova, "is a multidimensional and multilevel reflection of the linguistic personality of the "creator" behind the text, taking into account its diverse manifestations in the process of textual activity, including orientation towards the addressee".

The basis for the formation of the concept of "idiosyle", which is currently of great interest to linguists, was the development of the "image of the author". It is impossible to give an exhaustive, complete definition of idiosyle, because it is of interest to many areas of knowledge, such as the history of literature, poetics, stylistics, aesthetics, text linguistics, literary criticism, and many others. Scientists direct their main efforts to establishing style-forming characteristics that form the text as a realization of the writer's idiosyle, a product of his creative process, thereby revealing specific features of the artist's idiosyle of the word.

In modern linguistics, idiosyle is understood as the same as individual style. Summarizing the points of view of L.N. Zhivaeva, M.P. Kotyurova, V.V. Ledeneva, we can conclude that by idi-

ostyle they understand the individual stylistic system of the writing (or speaking) personality, the specific individual features of various literary texts of a particular native speaker. individual art system.

The idiostyle of a talented master of the word is characterized not only by correctness, richness, consistency, accuracy and relevance, brevity, accessibility, content, euphony of speech, but also specific qualities – imagery and originality. Imagery includes various tropes and figures of speech. The originality of speech implies its originality, originality, individuality.

It should be noted that phraseological units are the most important element of idiostyle, because with their help it is easy to reveal the state of mind of your characters, the manifestation of the smallest experiences, the dynamics of their feelings, play a significant role in the individualization of the characters' speech, the creation of their so-called "phraseological portraits", give color to speech and uniqueness, as well as, in addition to the emotional experiences of the characters, help the writer to reveal the social changes taking place in the work, and the reader to understand the position of the author, his assessment and perception of these events.

Turning to the works of I.S. Turgenev "Asya", "First Love", "Noble Nest", "On the Eve", in which, by the nature of the genre, it is necessary to bring the language closer to colloquial speech, it can be determined that the writer uses Russian colloquial and colloquial phraseology. Note that this is precisely why in dramatic works, in the author's transmission of colloquial speech, phraseology is so widely used. The author also uses phraseology in those genres in which the narration is in the third person (novels, the story "Spring Waters"), because in this case the narrator receives the features of the narrator and becomes entirely subjective.

An important linguo-poetic load, which is carried as part of the speech portrait of the character of phraseological units, according to E.V. Lavrushina is as follows:

- socio-historical characteristics of the narrator's position;
- differentiate the socio-cultural type of the character, phraseological units reflect the speech habits of the hero and the originality of culture, which are characteristic of him as a representative of a certain social group and as an individual;
- in terms of profession, occupation and lifestyle characterize the character;
- express the emotional reaction of the character.

E.V. Lavrushina in her dissertation "Phraseology as a component of I.S. Turgenev's idiostyle and the problem of preserving this component in foreign translations of the writer's works" confirms the fact that phraseology is a component of idiostyle that can be preserved in translation.

If we turn to the scientific work of M.V. Orekhova "Phraseological units as an element of B. Zaitsev's idiostyle: on the material of novels", the object of study of which is the phraseology of B. Zaitsev's novels "Far Land", "Golden Pattern", "House in Passy", autobiographical tetralogy "Gleb's Journey", including novels "Dawn", "Silence", "Youth", "Tree of Life", then we will make sure that phraseological units are the most important part of the Silver Age writer's idiolect and a significant element of his idiostyle, as evidenced by the high frequency of their use.

According to the study by M.V. Orekhova, B. Zaitsev in his works seeks to reveal the state of mind of the characters, the manifestation of the smallest experiences, the dynamics of their feelings, actively using phraseological units for this. In addition to the emotional experiences of the characters, phraseological units help the writer to reveal the social changes taking place in Russia, and the reader understands the position of B. Zaitsev, his assessment and perception of these events. B. Zaitsev especially uses neutral phraseological units from a stylistic point of view, which are on the periphery of phraseology, which forms the classical style of writing, makes his works transparent, clear, without pretentiousness. A number of phraseological units belonging to different phrase groups is of key importance for understanding the ideological content of B. Zaitsev's novels.

An analysis of phraseological units as an element of B. Zaitsev's idiostyle in the context of the literature of the Silver Age will make it possible to judge the linguistic features of the literature of this era, as well as to conclude that his work had a significant impact on the development of Russian literature of the 20th century.

Figurative in its emotional structure, metaphorical Russian phraseology, ambiguous in syntactic expression and complex in structural and grammatical aspects, is a complexly organized and

very important area of linguistics. Interest in phraseology has not weakened so far, because it remains insufficiently studied.

It is in a literary text that stable combinations of words get the opportunity to realize their stylistic functions and reveal their semantic potential. An effective way to understand the individuality of the writer, as well as the originality of his creative method, is a comprehensive analysis of phraseological units, since stable combinations of words carry a huge ideological and meaningful charge. Phraseologisms are an important component of a literary text, as they are an important element of the writer's idiosyncrasy. With their help, the author's intention is realized, which helps the reader to perceive the artistic originality of the work.

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