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The collection includes scientific articles of participants of the International University Science Forum, the purpose of which is to present significant results of scientific research in the field of humanities, natural and technical sciences; the formation of a modern level of scientific knowledge, experience in transformation of theoretical science into the sphere of practical application of innovations; generalization of research and practical experience. The forum is a tool for establishing sustainable ties, as well as the exchange of experience between teachers and researchers of universities and research organizations.

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PECULIARITIES OF CONSTRUCTION WORK IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE EXISTING URBAN BUILDING

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Abstract. *This article discusses the features of construction work and noise suppression measures during the construction of an apartment building in a dense urban development.*

Keywords: *Sources of noise from the construction site; permissible noise level; permissible noise standards for construction machines; noise screens, safe distance between multi-storey buildings.*

Construction work in conditions of dense urban development is a widespread phenomenon in modern times. New buildings are always built in big cities, such as apartment buildings, commercial and administrative buildings, and industrial facilities. Construction is always accompanied by debris, dust and loud noise from vehicles and construction equipment. For the human body, constant exposure to noise is extremely harmful, as it can cause serious illness.

Noise is defined as sound that causes an unpleasant sensation or damages the organ of hearing. Long-term exposure to strong noise of more than 80 dBA on human hearing leads to its partial or complete loss. Depending on the intensity of noise exposure, a decrease in the sensitivity of the hearing organs occurs, which is expressed by a temporary shift in the hearing threshold, which disappears after the end of the noise exposure, and with a long duration or intensity of noise, irreversible hearing loss occurs, characterized by a constant change in the hearing threshold.

The result of prolonged exposure to noise on a person is: overwork and depletion of the body's resources, a decrease in attention, an increase in nervous excitability, and intellectual processes are delayed.

In this paper, we will consider the main measures for noise reduction of the sound level from the construction site and the features of construction work in urban areas.

In modern urban conditions, the main source of noise is motor vehi-

cles, whose contribution is 70-80% of the total noise pollution. Unlike the noise generated by vehicles, the noise from construction sites is local in nature.

Residential buildings, medical and social institutions, as well as other municipal facilities, for which strict compliance with the required permissible noise level is required, may be located near the boundaries of the construction site. With a densely built area, it is important to take into account the distances between houses, which must comply with the standards. So the safe minimum distance between the long sides of a multi-storey building should be:

- 15 meters between 2 -3 storey buildings.
- between 4 storeys 20 meters.
- between 5 storeys 25 meters.
- between 9 storeys 45 meters.

These values can be reduced subject to the relevant standards for insulation and illumination. Compliance with these distances makes it possible to ensure the penetration of light into all apartments and ensures the avoidance of damage from construction machines and noise from the nearest construction sites.

According to the requirements of SN 2.2.4 / 2.1.8.562-96, the standard parameters of the permissible noise level in the residential area are: - Indicators of constant noise - sound levels L dB with an average frequency of: 31.5; 63; 125; 250; 500; 1000; 2000; 4000.8000 Hz. [2]

Indicators of intermittent noise are equivalent to the sound level L_{aeq} dBA. A noise level that changes by more than 5 dBA over an 8-hour work-day is called non-constant. Evaluation of volatile noise indicators for compliance with permitted sound levels should be carried out immediately at the equivalent and maximum level.

During the work on the construction site, residents of the nearest residential area are under the influence of strong noise pollution, if the necessary measures are not taken on the territory of the construction site to reduce the negative impact on human health.

Noise on construction sites depends on the type of work performed and the stage of construction. The following main stages of work during the construction of an apartment building in the city are distinguished: monolithic and velvet works.

The main sources of increased noise at a construction site are divided into two groups. The first group is made up of special mechanisms and equipment, such as pile driving units, excavators, tower cranes, vibratory hammers, compressors, drilling rigs, dump trucks, Kamaz trucks and bull-

dozers.

The second group includes the means of small-scale mechanization (hammer and power tools), as well as the installation and dismantling of formwork. The main sources of noise are considered construction machines and mechanisms, the noise of which should not exceed the permissible standard values according to GOST 12.2.016.1-91:

- For cranes, bulldozers and excavators, the allowable value is up to 46 dB.

- For compressors up to 70dB.

- For KAMAZ up to 76-82 dB.

Also, the main noise that residents of nearby houses complain about during the construction of a multi-storey building is caused by the use of pile driving technology, which produces a lot of noise. To reduce noise, the pile pressing technology should be used, many developers do not use it, since it is much more expensive.

The advantages of this method, in contrast to pile driving, are the low noise level, the absence of strong shocks, vibrations and harmful effects on the environment. It is possible to use this method in populated residential complexes due to the absence of construction noise. This installation has high maneuverability and can come close enough to the walls and corners of the building and deploy immediately on the spot, which is convenient for in-line construction in the city. [1]

Machines with aggregates used in construction should not exceed the specified values and standards in accordance with the requirements of GOST 12.1.003-83 "Noise. General Safety Requirements", the maximum standards of the remote control are set - 70-80 dBA. Areas with sound levels greater than 80 dB are marked with hazard symbols. [1]

It is necessary to measure the noise level during the construction period with a sound level meter, as a result of which the maximum noise levels obtained during the measurements must comply with the accepted regulatory requirements in accordance with SN 2.2.4 / 2.1.8.562-96 for urban areas. [2]

In cases where an excess of noise levels at the construction site is detected, the following measures are used to reduce and eliminate them:

- 1) It is necessary to use special noise-insulating acoustic screens around stationary sources of construction noise. Soundproof screens are a structure of certain dimensions and parameters, which is installed in the path of propagation of construction noise. These screens can be made of aluminum, wood, plastic and steel. The effectiveness of the use of noise-insulating screens for each material is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Indicators of application of different types of acoustic screens

Material	Screen thickness,mm	Sound absorption coefficient	Soundproofing, dBA
plastic	15	0,01	20-25
steel	50-100	0,7-09	25-28
aluminum	100-120	0,7-0,9	25-28
tree	100-120	0,9	29

2) To reduce noise, it is necessary to reduce the time of continuous operation of equipment that produces a strong noise to 10-15 min / hour and construction machines.

3) It is necessary not to allow construction work to be carried out at night. Construction and installation work must be carried out in the day-time from 7:00 to 23:00, construction and operation of noisy mechanisms at night is prohibited, violation of established standards (according to table 3 SN 2.2.4 / 2.1.8.562-96) by the developer entails administrative fines. Construction work at night from 23:00 to 7:00 is possible only if there is a special permit, which indicates the possible permissible noise level. Also, during night construction, lighting devices should not be brightly hitting the windows of neighboring built houses, their task is only to illuminate the construction site for builders. [2]

Thus, we can conclude that the strong noise from the construction of an apartment building is dangerous for the health of residents living in neighboring buildings. Construction work must be carried out from 7:00 to 23:00 hours. The maximum noise levels must comply with the accepted regulatory requirements according to SN 2.2.4 / 2.1.8.562-96 for urban areas. The main source of noise from a construction site is construction machines and mechanisms, the noise from which should not exceed the required maximum value in accordance with GOST 12.2.016.1-91. The construction of an apartment building in an urban environment allows the use of pile pressing technology, which will significantly reduce the noise level from the construction site. When building in dense urban areas, it is necessary to observe the safe required distance between neighboring houses in accordance with GOST 12.2.016.1-91, use noise shields and noise protection headphones, and also need to reduce the time of continuous operation of equipment and machines.

References

1. GOST 12.1.003-883 "Occupational safety standards system. Noise. General safety requirements.
2. SN 2.2.4 / 2.1.8.562-96 "Noise at workplaces, in the premises of residential, public buildings and on the territory of residential buildings"
3. SN 2.2.4 / 2.1.8.566-96 "Industrial vibration, vibration in the premises of residential and public buildings"

FEATURES OF DIGITAL RECRUITMENT

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to the issues of staff recruitment in modern conditions. The features of recruiting personnel using information technologies are considered. The main technologies and approaches of digital recruiting are investigated, their advantages and disadvantages are revealed. The stages of digital recruiting, their features are considered.*

Keywords: *recruiting, digital recruiting, management, information technology, digital technology.*

Globalization, changes in consumer behavior, the transition to a networked digital economy are the main trends of our time, which leads to the need to search for new competitive models for managing organizations. The development of digital technologies integrated with a human resource management strategy is becoming a key condition for ensuring the transformation of a business from a traditional to a technology company. Therefore, the task of developing high-quality tools to ensure prompt and effective recruitment of personnel is becoming one of the most significant, key in the work of heads of human resources management departments and personnel managers.

The work of any organization is inevitably associated with the need to recruit staff. Stable and efficient operation of any enterprise directly depends on the qualifications of the personnel working on it, on its placement and use. The personnel directly affects the volume and quality of products, the services provided, and the rate of production growth. Recruitment, selection of personnel are undoubtedly important aspects for the organization. Organizations are investing and are willing to invest in the development of their HR departments to avoid further losses from

non-professional, untrained workers. Recruitment and selection of personnel is the first step towards the formation of a healthy, professional, cohesive team, capable in any situation to bring their company to the planned plans and ensure competitiveness in the market [1].

For the implementation of effective recruitment and selection of personnel, at the moment, many techniques and technologies have been developed that have varying degrees of effectiveness. Therefore, the main task of HR managers is to determine and select the optimal ones for creating conditions at the enterprise for the optimization and development of production. At the same time, innovative technologies have taken and continue to occupy a significant place in everyday life. Thanks to them, it becomes possible to significantly simplify many processes, spend less time on routine work, and shift priorities in favor of intellectual activity.

The widespread introduction of information technology has changed the basic principles of office work. Automation of many operations makes it possible to shift the priorities of manual labor, modern employees do not have to be tied to a certain place of work or position. There are many professions with the ability to work remotely. Thus, the staff has more time directly to perform work functions, as well as personal development or the development of their professional qualities.

In 1994, the world's first job search site, monster.com, was launched. The site was filled with newspaper ads, with the permission of the companies that advertised the vacancies. Today's candidate search services are sophisticated information systems that contain a huge number of vacancies. They have the most complex and branched search algorithms. Some companies successfully implement and use various applications or services that provide an opportunity to conveniently and quickly receive information and exchange it with colleagues.

Information technology in personnel management allows creating a convenient digital environment for employees. Due to this, you can reduce the time and effort required to obtain a result, for example, to issue an online vacation or business trip, according to a ready-made sample. The undoubted advantage of using information technology is the possibility of organizing distance learning, thanks to which employees can improve their qualifications through courses from other cities and even countries without leaving home.

The concept of an employee's digital footprint is also important. The idea is to create a single database that could give the maximum idea of the person, her interests, opportunities. This will greatly simplify the process of forming a resume, allow you to send it as a characteristic when

you are promoted or transferred to another position.

Most often, the employer is interested in hiring an employee who already has the relevant experience, knowledge, motivation, which will allow the company to grow in one direction or another, to get additional profit [4].

The use of information technology significantly affects the entire life cycle of personnel in an organization, including hiring, adaptation, and dismissal. The functions of HR professionals in most organizations continue to rely on traditional management practices that completely neglect the quality of the employee experience and employment.

Digital recruitment goes well beyond posting jobs on online job forums and social media. This process involves a range of digital tools and strategies that span the entire recruitment cycle, from start to finish. E-recruiting presents several benefits when searching. First of all, it is time efficiency. The information environment allows for two-way communication that can clarify, simplify and ultimately speed up the hiring process.

Unlike traditional recruitment, the talent pool is available anytime, anywhere. From anywhere, you can watch as job applications appear. Modern tools allow you to find, view and communicate with potential employees from your phone, tablet or laptop. There is no attachment to an office phone or a specific time of day.

At a time of limited mobility, the digital environment provides access to international talent, attracting even those who are normally passive but have excellent qualifications and would be a great fit for a new employer.

Continuity of communication or observation. Even if a particular candidate does not have the right skills for the position currently being recruited, he may become a high-level specialist in a few years. It makes no sense to delete CVs and other data of candidates. There is an opportunity to make the most of the accumulated talent database using social media and other channels. A failed employee can become a new client. Social media in this context provides an opportunity to connect with each candidate and treat them the same as their clients. In extreme cases, these candidates can become an emergency reserve of the enterprise.

Electronic recruiting or hiring using information technology includes the following technologies and methods of searching for candidates:

Recruiting through social networks. Recruiting via social media is not considered new in terms of content or style. There are several approaches to hiring workers through social media. One approach includes virtual meetings via video conferencing, as well as the use of an online profile maintained on social media, which is a major aspect of the job application

versus the traditional recruitment approach.

Applicant management systems are also known as application tracking systems or recruitment systems. Such systems are one of the most convenient technologies. Recruiters often claim that this is an unusual resume verification tool. Each such system has significant individual characteristics, but most of them share the same general characteristics and include the following functions:

- Resume analysis: the system will extract and organize parts of each resume into structured information.
- Resume storage: once entered into the system, resumes remain in the system as possible candidates for future positions.
- Keyword search. Recruiters and hiring managers can search for any keyword, often using a logical search. Logical search connects keywords using AND, OR, NOT, NEAR.
- Filters. Filters can include job seeker's location, ad source, time, and more.
- Automatic Email Setup: Companies can set up rejection conditions and other emails so candidates receive a response to their application.

Mobile recruiting is considered one of the best ways, along with virtual job fairs. Virtual job fairs offer an intuitive, fun and interactive process similar to a traditional job fair, but in a virtual environment. Their goal is to make it easier to start a relationship between employer and potential employee. Virtual fairs provide employers and recruiters with the following opportunities:

- Interaction with applicants in a virtual format, without spending money and time on real events.
- Allows you to reach a large number of potential employees from other regions.
- Reduce the pre-selection time, since only interested, relevant and high-quality applicants will be invited to participate in the best fairs.
- Allows you to reduce wasted time and money by being able to view resumes electronically and only then contact suitable potential applicants to schedule an interview.

Recruiting blogs allow a company to familiarize a potential employee with the organization's activities. In reality, many job seekers see recruiting blogs as an opportunity to test the quality of a potential job.

Recruiting blogs provide employers and recruiters with the following opportunities:

- Show the dynamics of the company. Unlike the static nature of

a company website, which serves immutable, static information, a blog gives employers the opportunity to share their perspective on day-to-day issues while giving a real insight into the day-to-day practice of the organization.

- Applicants have the opportunity to communicate with the recruiter. This is much more interesting than an email with a job offer.
- Add and edit job advertisements with a speed that no other recruiting tool can match.

Online recruitment and job search sites are the most well-known of the digital recruiting methods. Well-known sites continue to systematically improve their services in order to maintain their own competitiveness. The demand for such services and such competition are the guarantors of digital development. The most famous job search site in Russia is hh.ru [3]. The site is a convenient platform for both job seekers and employers. For example, for an additional fee, the site's staff will help you write a competent resume, place advertisements about various advanced training courses, raise your resume to the top, post information about various webinars. The site also has excellent filters and allows you to search for positions and candidates by many parameters. The monthly visit statistics is 11 million visitors. And the number of vacancies posted is several hundred thousand [4]. There are more highly specialized sites, for example freelance.ru [5], which is a platform for placing orders.

Management systems are a software platform for personal computers designed to collect, protect, transfer and display management and other information from various sources.

Thus, digital recruitment is the process of using technology to create, attract, evaluate, select and recruit candidates for vacant positions and includes certain stages.

The training level determines the need for a new employee. Qualification requirements for a new employee are established. Also part of the preparation process is writing a job posting and choosing the right communication channels to distribute the ad.

At the level of receiving applications for candidates, it is extremely important to confirm the trustworthiness of the company on an emotional level is confirmation that their application has been received. For those using candidate management systems, this stage of the hiring process is relatively automated. Collecting and organizing applications, as well as sending automatic replies, is effortless. For those still receiving applications by email, this step can be time consuming as it takes a lot of time to organize and register applications and write responses to candidates.

At the initial stage of selection, it is important to identify and weed out unwanted candidates as quickly as possible and to leave applicants whose knowledge, skills and abilities best meet the requirements of the organization.

The selection process can be divided into several smaller stages, each of which excludes candidates who are not suitable for the position. The first selection is made to exclude unqualified candidates who do not meet the basic requirements for the position. It is highly advisable to contact candidates and inform them that they did not pass to the next stage, according to certain parameters.

Rating and ranking candidates is one of the most time-consuming steps, taking into account the need to read resumes and cover letters. An alternative method is to use screening tests.

An equally time-consuming process is the interview stage. Through several rounds of interviews, the candidate can get the opportunity to meet with their future leader. Given all the digital possibilities, a potential employer has a large selection of feedback. Accordingly, the lack of feedback, especially in the event of failure, is not a very positive characteristic of the organization.

Many modern organizations conduct a simulation exercise to test the real skills of potential employees. For some positions, the work exercise can be changed to conduct a "technical interview" in which a colleague asks the candidate about their area of expertise to assess whether the candidate has the correct problem-solving skills and understands the work processes.

A wide range of digital information technologies are being introduced into the recruitment industry in the form of predictive analytics tools, machine learning, artificial intelligence, and recruitment automation. Conducting interviews by chatbots and robots has become quite real. A separate topic in the context of digital recruiting is Big Data.

During the period of the forced transfer of all processes to the online mode, alternative ways of attracting candidates, such as free seminars, webinars, charity events, professional training, development, games, thematic meetings, hackathons, have gained a lot of development, thanks to which the process of interaction with potential candidates becomes more personalized, allowing potential candidates to reveal the palette of their possibilities.

Thus, digital recruiting today is developing in the following main areas: robotization (introduction of elements of artificial intelligence); automation of business processes (implementation of control systems, test pro-

grams); analytical work (Using the capabilities of Big Data); aggregators (uberization).

An unconventional, multifactorial approach to personnel selection is feasible only if information technologies are used intensively. Their use creates the prerequisites in organizations for a multiple increase in the performance of personnel departments and ensures technologically competent implementation of management activities and the functioning of the organization as a whole in an unstable, diverse, constantly changing world.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AS A TOOL FOR IMPROVING LAW-MAKING

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Annotation. *The article considers the problematic issues of using artificial intelligence as a tool for improving law-making.*

Keywords: *artificial intelligence; electronic platform of law-making; normative programming.*

The modern Russian legal system has been formed in the 90s. Nowadays, it continues to change. The design of the existing regulatory and managerial mechanisms that have developed earlier does not imply a high speed of adopting laws and other regulatory acts that have become the main form of regulatory decisions. The situation is aggravated by inter-departmental approvals' length, which is still primarily carried out not in electronic form but using paper media. Also, there is a congestion of legislative and executive bodies with many normative initiatives, often partially duplicating each other.

According to a statistical study of federal legislation conducted in 2017, there was a steady trend towards an increase in the annual adoption of acts in all the branches of law considered. In the second half of the 2000s, more laws were passed annually than in the 90s, and in the 2010s - more than in the 2000s. Moreover, if before 2002-2004. in most industries, new acts were mainly adopted, then later in most industries, the legislative policy of amending previously adopted acts already prevails¹.

The vast majority of existing basic federal laws have been amended

¹ Strategic Development Center and Garant Company. "A statistical analysis of federal legislation." Moscow. 2017. Page 6.

more than once - most existing codes of the Russian Federation change more often than once a year. In addition, experts note the connection between legal regulation's instability with the quality of laws and the speed of consideration of bills.

Poor-quality laws cannot be adequately applied and enforced, which causes the need for corrective amendments almost immediately after adopting new rules. This, in turn, increases the general instability of legal regulation.

The reason for the poor quality of laws lies in the speed of their development and the low effectiveness of interagency interaction - often there is a parallel, uncoordinated work of several departments on the same act or work on the preparation of different acts to solve one problem. At the same time, the formation of interdepartmental working groups does not always guarantee collective work. As a result, insufficiently elaborated bills are introduced into the Duma, which become laws very quickly, bypassing the stage of discussion at which it would be possible to identify and eliminate the shortcomings of bills.

A complex of causes insufficient quality of regulatory decisions. In addition to the already mentioned overload of regulatory actors, limiting the possibilities for careful study of each decision, the insufficient use of quantitative data in the preparation of regulatory decisions should be called. The databases for reasonable (evidence-based) calculations are fragmented, the available data are not enough to build predictive models. Where quantitative data are used, the possibilities of their automatic analysis are not properly used, the culture of data use itself has not managed to take root in all authorities. As a result, qualitative assessments dominate the analysis of problems to be solved and the choice of regulatory decisions, which increases the risk of error or ineffective decision.

Development of a unified national environment of all participants' interaction in the normative process in the preparation of regulatory decisions. Involves the creation of an electronic platform for lawmaking based on the use of the potential of artificial intelligence.

According to the National Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence for the Period until 2030, artificial intelligence means a set of technologies that allows you to simulate human cognitive functions and obtain results comparable to human intellectual activity results when performing specific tasks².

The rapid development of such technologies has predetermined inter-

² <https://sudact.ru/law/ukaz-prezidenta-rf-ot-10102019-n-490/natsionalnaia-strategiia-razvitiia-iskusstvennogo-intellekta/>

est in their use in public practice's legal regulation³.

The electronic platform of lawmaking is designed to ensure the digital translation of processes for the development, coordination, and approval of regulatory legal acts based on

- interaction of participants in the processes of preparation of draft acts on a paperless basis;
- implementation of "horizontal" communications between the prominent participants in the process of preparing acts;
- joint editing of texts of draft normative legal acts online;
- Creating a dashboard for decision-makers to monitor the progress of projects in real-time;
- ensuring the openness of the process of developing regulations.

In addition, the use of the platform is designed to significantly reduce interdepartmental procedures for the harmonization of documents, provide control over the rulemaking process, and quickly respond to emerging problems.

The translation of individual regulatory decisions into a machine-readable form will increase regulatory flexibility and accelerate decision-making.

In order to prevent the realization of the concerns of judges of the Constitutional Court, who, based on the analysis of the "information and digital space," do not exclude distortion of the role of law when it becomes only a "distributor" of the results of artificial intelligence⁴ as a promising form for such a translation, it is permissible to consider normative programming related to the development of symbolic and digital constructions.

Since from an information point of view, the processes of law action are characterized by the receipt, transfer, processing, and use of information, the idea of such programming can be interpreted based on the cybernetic model of the "black box," which involves the isolation of signals supplied to the "input of the system" with simultaneous fixation of effects on the "output" from it. At the same time, outside the framework of the analysis, it is possible to consider the processes taking place inside the model itself. Without penetrating the deep essence of such processes, it is possible to obtain information only about the specific consequences of external influences. Submitting legal information to the "entrance" - we fix at the "exit" the final effect of its implementation in society, distracting

3 Stepanov O.A. On the legal regulation of relations in the field of safe functioning and development of artificial intelligence systems//Coal. 2020. №6. Page 21-22.

4 Bondar N.S. Information and digital space in the constitutional dimension: from the practice of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation//Journal of Russian Law 2019. No. 11. Page 25-42.

from the process of establishing legal relations. Such an approach is quite possible because the legal norm contains an informational model of the conduct of subjects of law, which is manifested in individual behavior as a social program that ensures the identification of individual and social values⁵.

Since the rule tells its addressees what the right requires from them, it is important to imagine that in the process of the right (as in the process of the movement of information) it is possible to distinguish generators (legislators, developers) and receptors (individuals and legal entities) that establish, perceive and process legal information, which is designed to have an informational effect aimed at its consciousness of the person and the assimilation of its specific legal programs of action.

At the same time, it should be noted that artificial intelligence "is not accessible to legal consciousness, a sense of responsibility, introspection, moral self-control, lynching."⁶ This must be taken into account in the context of the emerging digital reality⁷.

At the same time, one of the main theoretical questions is to establish the extent to which the proposed trends in development, rights can be determined by the peculiarities of modern mechanisms of social communication within the framework of the network information and electronic space.

The use of the category "legal regulation environment" proposed by S.S. Alekseev can solve this issue⁸.

According to A.F. Cherdantsev, the goal of legal regulation is that social processes take place in the directions beneficial to society as a result of the operation of law. As a result, certain socially useful results would arise in a wide variety of public life spheres.

The results of this kind can be related to the evolution of law, which involves the acquisition by norms of new qualities that ensure the preservation, reproduction, organization of human activities, regulation, and development of society as a whole.

At the same time, we should not talk about the transition of the legal regulation system from one regulatory structure to another but about improving the technical side of legal regulation.

Considering law as a phenomenon created by people in the context

5 Stepanov O.A. On the problem of specificity of law in the conditions of digitalization of public practice//Law. Journal of the Higher School of Economics. 2018. No. 3., Page 4-23.

6 Sycheva O.A. Common Sense of Judicial Evidence//Russian Judge 2019. № 8. Page 17.

7 Khabrieva T.Y. Right before the challenges of digital reality//Journal of Russian law. 2018. №9. Page 5-16.

8 Alekseev S.S. The theory of the state is right. M, 1981. Page 212-214.

of their joint activities, it is permissible to note that the history of law can be perceived as an upward process of legal development. As part of this development, symbolic-digital code should be associated with the integrative result of normative behavior of the person (human activity).

Since code combinations are intended to act as simplified images of objective-real phenomena, methodological problems such as simplification and the problem of symmetry should be taken into account, the solution of which allows for a transition from a micro-level of legal regulation to a macro-level of legal regulation.

However, it is essential that such a simplification does not go into super-simplification and would allow, at the level of regulation, using the potential of artificial intelligence, to take into account the relationship of various factors.

Such changes in legal practice are designed to take into account individual legislative initiatives related to the introduction of "patchwork" amendments to regulatory legal acts and the results of comprehensive state programs and strategies for the transformation of sectors of the economic management.

In addition, it is important to note that the electronic legislative platform is designed to identify not only coherence and consistency in legal regulation but also the effectiveness of law enforcement, which must be considered as a significant element of regulatory policy since law enforcement officers before other legal entities can get an idea of why a regulatory instrument does not achieve its goals. This circumstance is particularly sensitive in the economic sphere.

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TO THE QUESTION OF SUBJECTIVE IMPUTATION

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Abstract. *This article is devoted to the issue of subjective imputation as a fundamental principle of legal responsibility. It is with the establishment of the principle of species that a large percentage of most of the investigative and judicial errors is associated. The article touches upon some aspects of subjective imputation based on the psychological theory of guilt. The article is of interest on the issue of guilt, from the point of view of the relationship between the two sciences of psychology and jurisprudence.*

Keywords: *the composition of the offense, the subjective side of the offense, the guilt of the offender, subjective imputation, voluntarism, law enforcement.*

Legal liability should arise exclusively for the act committed. For thoughts and feelings not manifested in action, there can be no legal responsibility. But this is a postulate of the theory of law, in practice it is different! At the same time, the committed act (action/inaction) must contain all of the four elements of the offense. While the subject (the one who commits the unlawful act), the object (this is the social relations at which the act is directed) and the objective side (that external expression of the committed actions) are all phenomena of objective reality, while the subjective side of the act is direct product of human consciousness.

Establishing the subjective side of the offense creates significant difficulties in understanding and assessing and proving this element of the offense, and sometimes it is simply leveled by law enforcement officials. And even a causal relationship, which is often latent from observation, but it can be experimentally and objectively verified. The bulk of investigative and judicial errors are associated with a simplified and straightforward interpretation of the subjective side of the offense.

In life, there really are contradictions between deed, thought and its

verbal expression, what is called in social psychology the process of encoding and decoding information. And if we take into account psychological studies on the issue of professional deformation, the results show that the longer the length of service in law enforcement agencies, the less the employees of these agencies study the optional element of the subjective side - the motive of the offense.

Specialists in the field of criminal law argue a lot about what is decisive: a person's attitude to the actions performed or to the upcoming consequences. After all, this or that attitude can have a different effect on the qualification of the offense and significantly affect the type and amount of punishment.

The legal significance of the subjective attitude to various elements of the offense is initially determined by the psychological essence of behavior, but in the process of legal qualification, the decisive role is assigned to the law and the new trend in the law "policy on this issue." It turns out that the law enforcement officer, examining the mental attitude that does not fit into the legal norm, rejects these facts or "adjusts" the circumstances to his hypothesis and disposition!

From the point of view of the theory of law, this happens under legal voluntarism (from Lat. *Voluntas* - will) - this is a special form of human activity, based on subjective aspirations, desires and ignoring the objective laws of the current situation. A person with this form of deformation of legal consciousness exaggerates the role of the spontaneous principle, interprets the activity as a spontaneous, irrational process of arbitrary decisions and actions not based on the program of activity. Tearing apart what is happening and what is due, they embellish the due, which is often simply unattainable [1, p. 102].

The legislator, striving for a uniform, generalized reflection of the subjective characteristics, which he expresses with the use of legal technique in the norms - definitions, simplifies the complex mental activity of the individual. This situation can be explained by the following factors:

1. It is not realistic to adequately express various life situations in concepts and legal terms.

2. The current normative legal acts do not include the patterns of development and functioning of the personality psyche. At that time, psychology, as a science develops, law, due to its conservatism, lags behind the level of development of psychology as a science. This circumstance does not allow the law to take into account new discoveries in personality psychology.

3. Rights are characterized by clear definitions, under which it is not

always possible to adjust the changing reality, which forces law enforcement officers to go for a meaningful simplification of the definition.

It is these circumstances that affect the degree of elaboration of the problem of subjective imputation. This is the junction of two sciences - on the one hand, psychology, and on the other, jurisprudence.

The subjective side of the offense is one of the elements of the composition, which consists in the mental attitude of a person to the act being committed. Includes two elements: intellectual and strong-willed [2, p. 595].

On the subjective side, there are a number of interrelated social and psychological elements, which include: guilt, motive, purpose, facial emotions in the process of committing illegal actions. For the law at the time of the qualification of the deed, the main feature is guilt, since many compounds are material (for qualification, in addition to the action, it is required to establish the consequences and the cause-and-effect relationship between the action and the resulting consequence).

The very term guilt - is a legal concept, although its content is purely psychological. While the categories motive and goal are purely psychological, they have a narrowly legal interpretation. These normative constraints formally push the elements of behavior that are fundamental for psychology to the background, making them optional (additional). They will become mandatory when the disposition of the article contains a direct indication, for example, art. 113 of the CC of the RF - causing harm to health in a state of passion. But this is the very key factor in understanding the subjective attitude of a person to his actions and the consequences of his actions.

The establishment of guilt outside the study of motives, goal-setting and the psychological state of the subject is only evaluative, subjective. Motive and purpose is the psychological core of a person's behavior, although from the point of view of law they are optional in relation to guilt. When a lawyer generalizes guilt, motive and purpose, he begins to psychologically understand the issue.

Criminal law uses conditional differentiations to facilitate legal analysis. This is also due to the system of obtaining legal education, since future lawyers are taught legal psychology in their senior years for one semester.

Criminal legislation in the General part of the code more than 50 times refers to the term guilt (intent and negligence), due to the following circumstances.

First, a crime will always entail legal responsibility. As V.N. Kudryavtsev wrote back in Soviet times "it is impossible to ensure the rule of law with-

out observing the principle of responsibility for guilt" [3, p.109].

Any incomplete, inaccurate or biased (policy on the issue) attitude of the subject to his actions is not only widespread, but also the most flagrant violation of the law, as well as under certain conditions punishable by violation of the principle of subjective imputation. So, take for example art. 305 of the CC of the RF - delivery of a knowingly unjust sentence, decision or other judicial act.

Secondly, the subjective side is the main part of the evidence base during the preliminary investigation and in the trial, where the two sides, the prosecution and the defense, collide. More than half of the investigative and judicial errors occur precisely on the subjective side of the offense.

At the statistical level of the analysis of the elements of the offense, many criminological issues related to the personality of the offender, the motives of his behavior and cause-and-effect relationships are solved.

Summing up the analysis of the problem of subjective imputation, it can be stated that for a number of theoretical, normative and practical circumstances, subjective guilt responsibility is very often not fully realized. An illusion is formed about the insurmountability of objective imputation and its subjectively evaluative categories. Another problem is the well-established stereotypes that have developed in law enforcement.

The proclamation of the principle of subjective imputation is the most important guarantee that can ensure the error-free operation of law enforcement agencies and ensure the observance of procedural guarantees at the preliminary investigation and trial, which ideally should ensure the presumption of innocence.

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THE CONCEPT OF VALUE SELF-DETERMINATION OF ORPHANS

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Abstract. *The concept of value self-determination of orphans is presented, including methodological substantiation (axiological, systemic, existential approaches), structure (crystallization of values, value generation of values, value formation of meaning), determinants (turbulence, value uncertainty, singularity of social life).*

Keywords: *orphans, value formation of meaning, crystallization of values, value generation of meaning, value formation of meaning.*

The concept development is based on the data of theoretical analysis of more than 200 sources, which made it possible to highlight the little-studied areas of scientific knowledge, which we tried to fill in the proposed concept. The first "lacuna" of scientific knowledge is insufficient knowledge about the influence of such trends of modern life as turbulence, value uncertainty, and singularity on the value self-determination of orphans. Turbulence reflects the unpredictability and impetuosity of change, setting the same impetuous volatility of values and giving dynamism to the process of value self-determination. The phenomenon of value uncertainty means that at present, norms, values, and frameworks are not set by any social institutions. Singularity characterizes the uniqueness of individual human life events, the course and consequences of which cannot be modeled due to their exceptionalism.

The second "lacuna" of scientific knowledge is the insufficiently studied influence of children's psychological trauma on the process of value

self-determination of orphans.

To fill these "gaps" of scientific knowledge, an important task was the methodological substantiation of the concept, the definition of approaches that are most adequate to the studied phenomenon, the identification of the essence and structure of the value self-determination of orphans.

The first provision of the concept: methodological approaches of value self-determination, we have defined axiological, existential, systemic. According to the axiological approach, the child is seen as the main value, and value self-determination is the main goal of personality development and the main goal of education. As units of research from the standpoint of the axiological approach, we consider the concepts of "value", "meaning", "value self-determination". The axiological approach is complemented by a systemic one, which allows us to identify general trends in social situations of development of orphans, see a picture of their real life, understand the circumstances and reasons for orphanhood. From the standpoint of a systematic approach, it is possible to describe the general foundations of value self-determination in orphans: patterns and norms of "what should be" adopted in a given society; conditions in which they are assimilated; expected results of value self-determination and their manifestation in behavior, communication, activity. The units for studying the systemic aspects of value self-determination are "situation", "being", "circumstances". The appeal to the existential approach is due to the fact that the phenomenon of value self-determination has non-systemic grounds associated with the child's individual experience of his situation, different perceptions of its value and meaning. Experiencing the events of his life, the meanings that the child sees in its individual moments, give the process of value self-determination the unique character of an "isolated case". The phenomenological description of the child's emotional perception and understanding of his life, which is present in each individual case, and his individual path to personally significant values go beyond the boundaries of the systemic approach that defines the "common" in their social being. Meanwhile, it is the specific individual characteristics of experiences, emotional perception and comprehension of the traumatic situations of one's life that form the value attitude towards other people, oneself, family, education, setting the vectors of self-determination in the world of values. From the standpoint of the existential approach, value self-determination acts as a deeply internal personal process described in terms of "experience", "attitude". Thus, the axiological approach allows us to understand the phenomenon of value self-determination, the system approach - to fix the objective picture of life, orphans, the existential

approach - to understand the child's subjective experiences of this reality. Objective and subjective realities "intersect" in the child's picture of the world, forming points of "crystallization" of values that are born on the basis of personally significant experiences of facts, events, situations.

Second position of the concept. We consider value self-determination as a continuous, dynamic, singular process, the result of which is a stable set of values, orienting the child towards self-expression and self-realization in socially significant activities and manifested by a set of moral traits in behavior and communication.

Third provision of the concept. The structure of the value self-determination of orphans includes three processes - the crystallization of values, value generation of meaning, value formation of meaning.

Crystallization of values. For a figurative representation of the formation of values in early childhood, we introduce a working definition of "crystallization of values", which means the process of education, growth and enhancement of the significance of events, phenomena, people as future stable personally significant values. The "nuclei" or microscopic fragments of the future structure of values, on which they will grow, are the experiences of the child, his emotional reactions to the situation of development. The stronger the experience, the longer and more intense it is, the sharper the child's reactions, the greater, resistant to decay and potentially capable of growth, the "nucleus" on which value will crystallize. However, for the beginning of the "crystallization" of value, it is necessary that its "nucleus" reaches a critical value, that is, it provides a kind of balance between external circumstances and the internal needs of the child, in which the growth of the "nucleus" of value is psychologically more favorable than its disintegration. This opportunity for most values appears in several cases. The first possibility is associated with the emergence of situations of a "sealed ampoule", when an orphan child is alone with his experience, he is completely in its power and is deprived of access to other emotions that can minimize, eliminate or invert this experience. The second possibility for the crystallization of value is provided by the extent to which the experience is able to unbalance the child's psychological state, that is, it will be labile or relatively stable. Labile states are an unstable system "oversaturated" with experiences, in which crystals of future values are easily formed due to the spontaneous reactive response of an orphan child to a traumatic situation. The stability of the state will complicate this process, since the necessary internal tension does not arise and the internal energy for "crystallization" is not enough. The boundary between a labile and metastable state, which determines the likelihood of

the formation of an nucleus of value, depends on many factors, primarily on the child's mental properties, as well as on the experience of his life, in which this experience is new or rather familiar, whether it increases or decreases. The third possibility consists in the possibility of growth of a "crystal" of future value at the expense of other similar nuclei that have already arisen in previous situations. In other words, if nuclei of similar values have already formed in the child's picture of the world, they will contribute to the crystallization process. If, however, in the life experience of the child there are nuclei of values of the directly opposite sign and quality, the crystallization process may not begin.

Value generation of meaning – awareness of the meaning of values through actual experience, experience of the past, experience of the future. Developing the ideas of L.S. Vygotsky, we assumed that the main mechanism for generating the meaning of values is reflection, which is a process of active subjective generation of meanings, during which the value-semantic foundations of their emotions, feelings, moods, experiences, actions, activities are realized and understood [1, p. 75]. As objects of reflection we will consider "the experience of the past in the present", the experience of the present and the experience of the future. Reflection of the past as a rethinking of what has already been experienced is the child's advancement along the line of "experiencing the past" – "comprehending its meaning" – "comprehending its value". The forms of children's reflection are autobiographies, essays, diaries, letters to a friend, poems and stories written by children, the content of which reveals their childhood experiences and psychological trauma. Reflecting on the feelings of being deprived of a family helps to understand the purpose and meaning of family ties and to understand its value for children. For orphans, in their experiences, the loss of a family, in the current situation - its absence. Under these conditions, the value of the family can be replaced - the construction of interpersonal relationships of the type of family with the educator (substituted mother) or with peers (substituted sister, substituted brother). In the process of growing up of an orphan child, a new value is born - his own family, in which children will be born in the future. Reflection allows us to comprehend the past experience from different positions and see new facets in it: in a dead end - possible exits, in suffering - purification, in conflict - development. Let us note one more mechanism of value generation of meaning, which manifests itself when recalling events that have occurred in the form of insight - a sudden insight, awareness of the value meaning, awakening of some kind of strong feeling in relation to the participants in these events. The mechanism of insight promotes

a rethinking of the past, a new understanding of its personal meaning, a change in one's attitude towards the people participating in them. Actual situations can be subject to reflexive assessment, allowing you to fix your thoughts and feelings at the moment. Reflecting on the experiences of the present, for example, associated with school, makes it possible to find its sources, to understand their mistakes, the reasons for success and failure. This contributes to the generation of the meaning of such educational values as "diligence", "persistence", "assessment", which in turn give rise to new values - "knowledge", "success", "achievement", "recognition". The value-generating object of reflection, we consider communication with other people in all its multifunctionality, including empathy, understanding the goals, motives, intentions of other people; establishing their formal and informal status, role; performance assessment; search for sources of conflicts. Reflection aimed at analyzing one's own thoughts, traits of one's character, emotions, feelings and moods, actions, behavior contributes to the comprehension and development of the value of one's "I". In addition to the reflection of the present and the past, we consider the reflection of the future - the mental construction of a possible (desired, expected) way of life to come, which makes it possible to mobilize internal resources to achieve it [4].

Value formation of meaning - a specially organized process of comprehending the meaning and acquiring a personal meaning of values in specially designed situations of communication and activity. W. Frank argued that every situation of experience has a meaning that cannot be given, but can be found. According to W. Frankl, even suffering makes sense, since it contains a requirement that must be heard in order to become another V. Frankl believed that one of the ways to acquire meaning is to experience the values of creativity; love as the main way to understand another person and the deepest essence of his personality [3]. We share his position and believe that the formation of personal meaning can be actualized and supported in spontaneously arising and specially created communication situations, in educational, labor, sports and other events that cause bright, positively colored experiences. The ability to induce such experiences is possessed by cultural artifacts - literary, musical, artistic, choreographic, which excite value-rich images when perceived. Induction can come from a charismatic person whose manners you want to imitate. Powerful induction, coming from real people or literary characters, is embodied in the desire to identify oneself with them, or in identification [2]. Note that children often identify themselves with the heroes of works not because they are moral and kind people, but because they see them as effective

and successful. This is where the well-known halo effect of a "strong" personality tramples on all written and unwritten laws, repulses and attracts at the same time.

Awareness of the personal meaning of an object, situation or event is facilitated by situations of "collision of values" in which the child is faced with a choice between "right" and "right", for example, in a situation when he is a witness of the delinquent behavior of his friend. The choice of the "correct" decision, corresponding to the rules and regulations, dictates to convey to a friend, reporting his misconduct. The choice of the "faithful" prohibits denunciation of a friend, since in the mind of the child it is identified with betrayal. Choosing the "right" is contrary to safe adherence to norms, but is consistent with the values of the child (the value of friendship). It is the multiple choices in situations of collision of values that generate and reinforce the readiness to accept the consequences of their choice, it is they that form the basis of value self-determination. Value-generating meaning and value-forming meaning are of different nature: the first is a product of emotional experience, the second is a product of rational comprehension. It is easy to see that they can be either consistent or contradictory. In the case of their agreement, the child's ascent to value occurs, the value is internalized and becomes an internal regulator of feelings, thoughts, ideas, actions, that is, the child realizes and accepts with his heart the value of what he previously experienced acutely. Mismatch means a gap between the "known" values and the "appropriated" values, in this case there is a discrepancy between what the child declares and what he does.

Conclusions. The presented concept of value self-determination takes into account both the realities of social life and the individual life path of orphans. The factors of social life that determine the systemic aspects of value self-determination are turbulence, value uncertainty, and singularity. As non-systemic aspects of value self-determination, which characterize the life of orphans, we consider the crystallization of values, value generation of meaning and value formation of meaning. Reliable information cannot be obtained about the process of crystallization of values in orphans in early childhood, indirect information can be established by restoring their childhood experiences from memories with the help of projective drawings, essays, autobiographies. Reliable information can be obtained about the process of generating meaningful meaning with the help of reflexive techniques. The process of value sense formation is achieved in a specially organized communicative activity.

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ENSEIGNEMENT DES ÉTUDIANTS DE L'ENTREPRENEURIAT À TRAVERS LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DU PROJET ÉDUCATIF «DÉMARRAGE D'ENTREPRISE COMME DIPLÔME»

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Annotation. *L'article présente les données basées sur l'analyse de la situation dans les universités russes de l'assurance de la mise en œuvre du projet éducatif «Démarrage d'entreprise comme diplôme». Ce projet s'inscrit logiquement dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre d'un des modèles d'éducation entrepreneuriale, construit sur la combinaison d'une approche axée sur la pratique de la formation à l'entrepreneuriat avec le contenu du programme éducatif fondamental maîtrisé par les étudiants. Aujourd'hui, les étudiants peuvent profiter de cette option dans tous les domaines et spécialités et à tous niveaux de formation universitaire: baccalauréat, spécialité, magistrature.*

Mots - clés: *formation universitaire, éducation entrepreneuriale, démarrage d'entreprise comme diplôme, entrepreneuriat.*

Dans le monde entier, il est maintenant reconnu que les entrepreneurs sont les moteurs principaux de l'économie. Comme C. Taulbert et G. Schoeniger le soulignent (2010), l'entrepreneuriat est un mode de pensée qui peut élargir les possibilités des gens ordinaires pour obtenir des résultats exceptionnels [6]. Cette exclusivité est probablement susceptible de conduire à une grande efficacité économique de l'état.

Par conséquent, pour que le pays se dirige vers l'entrepreneuriat civilisé, il est convenant de penser à tels projets éducatifs qui assureraient la construction d'un système élargi d'éducation de l'entrepreneuriat.

L'opinion incontestable considère que le rôle clé dans la formation des entrepreneurs appartient aux établissements d'enseignement supérieur, qui réalisent des programmes éducatifs principaux de l'orientation entrepreneuriale. Par exemple en Russie ce sont l'École supérieure d'affaire de l'Université d'état de Moscou Lomonossov, l'Université russe d'économie Plekhanov, l'Université technique d'État de Moscou-Bauman. En même temps, la pratique de l'école nationale supérieure témoigne que ce type d'activité (entrepreneuriat) est très intéressant pour les étudiants de nombreuses autres universités. Par conséquent, la créativité et l'ingéniosité inhérentes aux jeunes peuvent trouver leur incarnation dans le travail effectué dans des équipes de démarrage d'entreprise qui mettent en œuvre des idées d'affaires. Le désir d'ouvrir une entreprise caractérise généralement les jeunes. Dans ce contexte, il est tout à fait naturel de développer l'intérêt pour l'introduction généralisée des programmes éducatifs locaux d'orientation entrepreneuriale dans le contenu de la formation universitaire des étudiants qui étudient non seulement dans ces universités spécialisées.

Un soutien bien construit et ciblé à l'entrepreneuriat des jeunes peut assurer sa mise à l'échelle et, en général, conduire à la croissance économique et à l'augmentation de l'attractivité des investissements à la fois de l'entité territoriale et régionale du sujet du pays où se trouvent les universités, ainsi que de son ensemble [5].

De cette façon un des modèles du développement de l'éducation entrepreneuriale peut être largement introduit dans la pratique, ce qui implique la création des infrastructures particulières dans les universités, orientées à la formation des compétences entrepreneuriales éducatives, qui auront un caractère surprofessionnel dans ce cas.

Dans le modèle en question, le problème de l'engagement initial des étudiants dans l'entrepreneuriat et de leur motivation aux premiers stades du développement des idées d'affaires reste souvent non résolu.

Nous pensons que le projet éducatif «Démarrage d'entreprise comme diplôme» pourrait bien assurer une solution à ce problème.

La formation à l'entrepreneuriat, ce n'est pas seulement les connaissances dans le domaine de la rentabilité, mais aussi la maîtrise des moyens de promotion de tout ce qui est positif, utile et important non seulement pour l'entrepreneur, mais pour toute la société. Ce type d'activité, qui visera à créer de nouveaux biens et valeurs, à produire et à vendre des marchandises, à exécuter des services et un soutien social à certaines classes de la société, à créer de nouveaux emplois [4].

À notre avis, les premières déclarations concernant la possibilité

de mettre en œuvre le projet éducatif «Démarrage d'entreprise comme diplôme» dans les universités de la Russie ont été trouvées dans la publication datant de 2014 (résumés des rapports de la conférence internationale), dont l'auteur est M. I. Egorov, un professeur de l'Université de Moscou de l'économie, des statistiques et de l'informatique, existante à cette époque [2]. Pour résoudre le problème de l'amélioration de l'éducation entrepreneuriale des étudiants des universités, déjà alors cet auteur a proposé d'introduire l'option actuellement activement discutée et qui vient de commencer à mettre en œuvre le soutenance des travaux de fin d'études en format «Démarrage d'entreprise comme diplôme». Ce travailleur pédagogique de l'université a vu la perspective de la réalisation de cette approche en ce qu'elle est applicable à la plupart des domaines et des profils de formation existants dans l'enseignement supérieur, et en ce qu'elle offre aux étudiants une possibilité de développer leur propre entreprise, sans sacrifier l'éducation du profil de base, et peut assurer une qualification supplémentaire «entrepreneur». En outre, cette publication a mis l'accent sur le fait que pour la réalisation réussie de tels projets, l'université doit prévoir la création d'une infrastructure intellectuelle orientée au soutien des projets de démarrage d'entreprise, des sites technologiques, des incubateurs d'entreprises, des centres de prototypage et assurer la construction d'un partenariat durable de l'organisation éducative avec l'entreprise de profil.

Par la suite, le format du soutenance des diplômes en forme du démarrage de l'entreprise, nouveau pour les universités de la Russie, pour la première fois a été introduit en 2017 à l'Université fédérale d'Extrême-Orient, où un diplômé de l'école d'économie et de gestion, E. Perelman a présenté à la commission d'examen d'état le projet d'affaires des ventes de l'invention médicale créée dans le centre d'Extrême-Orient de recherche de physiologie et de pathologie respiratoire (Blagoveschensk). Cette invention présentait un complexe matériel et logiciel pour le diagnostic combiné de l'hyperréactivité froide des voies respiratoires. Le projet du jeune innovateur s'est avéré très attrayant pour un des investisseurs, qui était prêt à y investir 10 millions de roubles. Plus tard, dans la même université de premier plan de la région d'Extrême-Orient du pays, les étudiants ont soutenu les démarrages d'entreprise associées à la création des modèles des prothèses bioniques de la main et du pied du membre inférieur, à l'invention d'un système de contrôle de robot personnel, d'un projet d'autorégulation pour augmenter la résistance au stress, etc.

Tel format de la soutenance des diplômes ouvre aux universités des grandes opportunités dans la formation d'un environnement d'investisse-

ment, commençant par la création d'un système d'incubation et d'investissements préalables et se terminant par l'organisation de l'interaction avec les investisseurs stratégiques. Pour les apprenants, la participation à tels projets est une entreprise fascinante et potentiellement lucrative. Le travail dans une équipe de démarrage présente de nombreuses opportunités pour «booster» leurs compétences douces et dures, produire une technologie unique ou un autre produit innovant. Les conditions de travail sur le projet d'affaires donnent des bonnes possibilités pour la poursuite de la formation des compétences liées à l'habileté de travailler en équipe et prendre des décisions innovantes dans les situations de risque, les compétences à mener de calcul économique, en outre, les étudiants apprennent à planifier leurs activités dans des conditions de deadline, ils deviennent plus responsables et disciplinés, acquièrent un esprit critique et des compétences de leadership, apprennent à résister à l'influence frustrante et stressive des situations difficiles, acquièrent des compétences de présentation commerciale et des activités des communications d'affaires.

À l'avis de T. Golovine (2020), l'université est un lieu idéal pour la création de démarrage d'entreprise, comme dans un environnement éducatif lors du cours principal (baccalauréat, spécialité, magistrature) de la formation (4 et même 7,5 ans) une interaction d'un grand nombre de gens passionnaires et intelligentes est possible: les étudiants eux-mêmes, les enseignants pédagogiques gradés et les jeunes scientifiques [1]. Un tel environnement permet d'expérimenter, d'incarner en réalité les idées émergentes et d'acquérir des nouvelles connaissances et expériences. Ayant accès aux ressources intellectuelles et impliqués dans le processus de la production des nouvelles technologies et du développement, les étudiants, en théorie, seront capables de continuer tout au long de la vie professionnelle, à générer des démarrages d'entreprise nouveaux.

Le démarrage d'entreprise est considéré comme un projet d'entreprise à court terme d'activité d'exploitation réalisée dans des conditions d'incertitude, qui est au stade du développement et de la mise à l'échelle de l'idée prometteuse proposée. En bref et autrement dit, c'est la réalisation d'un nouveau modèle d'affaires à but lucratif. La différence principale entre un démarrage d'entreprise comme diplôme d'un travail de qualification du diplôme ordinaire (thèse) est ce que les étudiants (seuls ou en équipe) créent une véritable entreprise dans des domaines spécialisés de l'éducation ou de la spécialité. À la fin de la formation, ils soutiennent ce projet devant les représentants de la commission d'examen de l'état et les investisseurs potentiels.

La réalisation des projets d'affaires au lieu de la thèse ne contredit à

l'ordre actuel en Russie de l'attestation des diplômés, qui font des études des programmes d'enseignement supérieur, validé par l'ordre du Ministère de la Russie № 633 daté 29.06.2015 [3]. Selon les articles 12 et 13 de cet ordre le type du travail de qualification final, accompli par les étudiants (plusieurs étudiants en ensemble), présente le niveau de la qualification du diplômé dans une activité professionnelle individuelle, les exigences à elle, l'ordre de sa réalisation et les critères de son évaluation sont établis individuellement par l'organisation enseignante. Pour cette raison les universités qui ont lancé une réalisation de tels projets de la soutenance de la thèse déterminent elles-mêmes des exigences aux travaux de démarrage d'entreprises, mettent en place les critères de leur évaluation, décident quels documents normatifs internes sont à être acceptés ou modifiés.

Cosidérons qu'il est très important de noter que le début du mouvement éducatif du démarrage d'entreprise s'accorde bien avec la tendance principale de la science universitaire contemporaine qui consiste à son orientation pratique qui conduit à la coopération avec des organisations et des établissements extérieurs et assurant la solution des questions ciblées à l'élévation de la qualité de la vie des citoyens et la croissance économique des régions du pays.

Les universités des sciences humaines définissent ces aspects des critères des démarrages d'entreprise. Le démarrage d'entreprise réalisé au cour du programme éducatif professionnel du baccalauréat, doit être réalisé par une équipe du projet (pas moins de 2 personnes) consistant des étudiants résidents de l'atelier universitaire des projets des étudiants ("Workshop") ou de l'incubateur d'entreprises d'étudiants et répondre aux critères à noter:

- présence d'une partie innovative technologique, ou sociale, ou créative du projet:

- présence d'un plan d'affaires (plan de monétisation);
- présence d'un investisseur potentiel et (ou) réel;
- présence d'un contrat d'intention qui doit être certifié par les signatures des parties signantes et contenir des indications des obligations de la conclusion du contrat principal au cour d'un certain délai.

- présence de la decision d'un investisseur (client) de la réalisation du modele d'affaires du démarrage d'entreprise.

Le démarrage d'entreprise réalisé dans le contenu du programme professionnel et éducatif de la magistrature doit être effectué essentiellement par l'étudiant (le plus souvent il est le chef de l'équipe des "démarrateurs d'entreprise") qui a le status de l'entrepreneur individuel ou de l'entité juridique et correspondre aux critères à noter:

- présence du prototype du “produit”;
- présence des composants innovatifs, technologiques, ou sociaux, ou créatifs;
- présence de la décision de l’investisseur (client) de la réalisation du modèle d’affaires du démarrage d’entreprise;
- présence d’un plan d’affaires (plan de monétisation);
- présence de la confirmation de l’activité en cours sur le projet (les rapports financiers, le site sur “Internet”, les contrats avec les clients, les actes d’implantation);
- la réception de la dotation (subside) d’un montant pas moins de 100 000 roubles ou du revenu égal.

Les dirigeants des universités et des employés scientifiques et pédagogiques leaders doivent avoir une compréhension claire de ce que la base du programme éducatif prévoyant la préparation des étudiants pour une exécution de la thèse en forme du démarrage d’entreprise doit comprendre la participation à chaque semestre dans le cycle d’un nombre des événements universitaires: les programmes facultatifs d’enseignement; trainings ciblés à la formation des compétences du projets et de l’entrepreneuriat; le travail d’un incubateur d’affaires d’étudiant; le support des exécuteurs lors la formalisation des demandes de concours et dotation; consultation des experts leaders; des master-classes du positionnement des produits d’affaires, etc.

Pour les démarreurs d’entreprise en cas de nécessité il faut effectuer la transmission aux horaires de l’enseignement individuelles, fort probablement ils auront besoin de l’aide de ressources au cours du démarrage de l’entreprise comment ça se passe dans les universités étrangères. Une partie des pratiques prévues par les plans éducatifs devraient être réorientée au travail avec les projets d’affaires.

Si le projet “Démarrage d’entreprise comme diplôme” est considéré comme un élément clé de l’écosystème d’entrepreneuriat d’enseignement il est à noter aussi que cette affaire est très très laborieux. Il y a des témoignages de ça selon les données reçu des enquêtes des étudiants-“démarreurs de l’entreprise” faites par l’auteur de cet article qui travaille à l’Université fédérale d’Extrême-Orient en tant que professeur invité. Selon les interrogés il est bien difficile de démarrer son entreprise et beaucoup d’étudiants n’y réussissent pas reprenant leur thèse traditionnelle. Pour que le projet d’affaires soit réel on a besoin de beaucoup de travail préparatoire. Il est nécessaire de faire une analyse détaillée du marché et des concurrents sur ce marché, puis trouver la promesse unique et ensuite élaborer le processus de sa monétisation, c’est-à-dire dresser un plan

d'affaires. Puis il faut faire un travail élaboré de contacter avec les contractants qui peuvent aider dans la réalisation du projet: des anges d'affaires, des clients, des mentors, des fondations d'assistance, des concours de dotation.

Sans doute, la mise à l'échelle de cet événement dans l'université exige une organisation de l'appui supplémentaire et multilatère des chaires ayant l'audace de réaliser tels projets. Certaines difficultés s'élevaient lors de la solution du choix des personnes capables de diriger tel type de l'activité, idéalement ayant de l'expérience de la création de leurs propres démarrages d'entreprise. En outre, l'université doit créer les liaisons avec les entreprises représentées par les entrepreneurs performants du nombre de leurs propres diplômés. Pour la lecture du cours possible disciplinaire (facultatif) "Technologies de l'entrepreneuriat" ou performance de ces cours facultatifs en ligne il faut engager des spécialistes extérieurs pratiquants les lectures des cours de l'entrepreneuriat ou de la consultation d'affaires. Dans l'université les études systématiques de la popularisation de ce format de la thèse doivent être organisées parmi les étudiants et les professeurs.

Conclusion

Dans les universités étrangères performantes, les programmes de la préparation des entrepreneurs ont apparu beaucoup plus tôt qu'en Russie. Chaque année après le bilan de la maîtrise de ces programmes 10-12 des entreprises sont démarrées. Ça se passe dans les universités à dizaines de milles d'étudiants, à la bonne infrastructure, à l'interaction forte et pleine avec les anges d'affaires. Les universités russes dont l'expérience de l'activité dans cette direction n'est pas considérable ne doivent pas chasser les chiffres des entrepreneurs diplômés du profil. Par exemple, la présence de deux, trois entreprises démarrées dans l'université régionale de la culture physique ou dans l'université médicale à la promotion, et en général de quelque équipes performantes c'est déjà très bien.

L'entrepreneuriat d'affaires est une partie importante de notre existence socio-économique. Sans comprendre ce que c'est, il est impossible aujourd'hui de travailler ni dans le domaine de la production, ni dans le domaine social, y compris le domaine de la culture physique et du sport, et de la médecine. Dans les universités il faut créer l'ambiance confortable au maximum pour la réalisation du mouvement du démarrage d'entreprise. La réalisation de ce format éducatif aidera aux universités de devenir des centres des innovations et créer les conditions

pour produire les projets ayant la valeur majeure applicative. En outre, les diplômés démarreurs d'entreprise ont une bonne possibilité de démarrer leur entreprise qui peut attirer les partenaires stratégiques.

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FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS AMONG FOREIGN STUDENTS AT PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY

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Abstract. *The article analyzes the problem of teaching foreign students at pedagogical university and the formation of their professional communication skills. The article reveals the features of the foreign students' communication process in Russian universities, considers the stages of adaptation and their specificity. The process of communication skills formation describes through mentoring. The relevance of this article is due to the development of international academic mobility programs, increase the number of foreign students in Russian universities and change in the realities of the modern world educational system as a whole.*

Keywords: *communication, professional communication, professional communication skills, mentoring, adaptation, adaptation process.*

Trends in the internationalization of education, the expansion and increase of academic exchange programs between universities, the strengthening of the role of international cooperation in the modern system of higher education and its transboundary nature have led to the active development of such a line of activities of Russian universities as teaching foreign students.

According to statistics, the number of foreign citizens studying in Russian universities from 2010 to 2019 increased from 175.6 thousand to 355.4 thousand, which is 8.54% of the total number of all students in the Russian Federation [8].

The modern realities of Russian education are characterized by the need to create new approaches to the implementation of professional training and the issue of the formation of professional communication skills among foreign graduates. In accordance with the State Standard of Higher Education of the Russian Federation, a modern specialist must not only possess a high level of professional competence and be a

well-rounded personality, but also be able to socially adapt to the needs of the time, replenish and practically apply his knowledge in constantly changing conditions, take into account the use of innovative technologies and the constantly increasing information field of the chosen specialty, to have professional communication skills.

During the study period at the university, any student will not only have to immerse himself in the theoretical material of the future profession, but also undergo practical training, conduct scientific research, describe its results and be prepared to discuss and defend his work. Experience shows that all this is a difficult task for a foreign graduate, even after four or five years of study in Russia.

An important role in solving these issues is played by: successful adaptation to life in a foreign country, a high level of mastery of the Russian language, sufficient formation of the graduate's professional communication skills.

The experience of the South Ural State Humanitarian Pedagogical University (SUSHPU) with foreign students for many years allows us to conclude that the organization of an effective educational process is possible only if it is successfully adapted at the university, in a foreign cultural environment. The stereotypical perception of the new environment does not allow a foreign student to fully realize his capabilities and limits his adaptive abilities. Considering that the automatic transfer of social practices and skills that a person possessed in the geographical and social space of his native country to the space of a foreign cultural environment is impossible, the usual patterns of perception are deformed, which entails corresponding difficulties in assessing and regulating his behavior in new conditions. Today, foreign citizens from 18 countries of the world study at SUSHPU, and a specially organized, purposeful process of sociocultural adaptation allows them to interiorize their life values of all levels.

In the adaptation process, we distinguish several stages:

1) *Linguistic (language) adaptation.* The Russian language is an obligatory tool for obtaining the chosen profession, and at the same time it becomes the main psychological barrier for the assimilation of educational material. Foreigners with different levels of Russian language proficiency come to SUSHPU: a) those who do not speak Russian at all and it is mandatory for them to study at the preparatory department; b) those who speak Russian, but at the everyday level, not sufficient for the passage of educational programs at the bachelor's level. They either, as in the first option, choose the Preparatory Department, or enter the main educational program, at the same time attending addition-

al courses "Russian as a foreign language"; c) fluent in both written and oral Russian speech, which is sufficient for the successful development of their future profession. It is important to "equalize" the knowledge of future foreign graduates at the beginning of the journey and bring them to a common linguistic denominator sufficient for studying in Russian and obtaining a profession at Russian university. In matters of theory and methodology of teaching a foreign language in higher education, as a means of communication, we turn to the research of V.A. Bogorodsky, I.A. Zimney, G.A. Kitaygorodskaya, L.V. Shcherba, N.V. Yazykovoy and others. Scientists recommend using connections and peculiarities with the learner's native language when teaching Russian.

2) *Sociocultural adaptation*. Sociocultural adaptation is considered by researchers E.Yu. Koshelev, V.P. Kozyrkova, T. Londadzhim, as a kind of social adaptation. The American sociologist T. Parsons argues that it is culture that determines the interaction of people in society. Culture is understood not as art or traditions, customs, but as a "value-normative system", which includes mentality, values and norms of behavior and will further affect professional communication.

The process of adaptation of foreign students to the new Russian reality takes place in the macro- and microenvironments: living conditions in a big city, a new ethnocultural environment, a multinational study group, management, teaching staff of the faculty, and more. The following were selected as the main criteria for the successful socio-cultural adaptation of foreign students at SUSHPU:

- active participation in the social and cultural life of the university, city, country (sports tournaments of various levels for Russian and foreign teams; cultural and educational quests, thematic national holidays of different peoples, Olympiads and competitions for knowledge of the Russian language, reporting concerts of foreign students, visits to museums, exhibitions, concerts and much more);
- satisfactory psychological state (conducting seminars and trainings on psychology and etiquette, initiation into freshmen, meetings with the leadership of the university);
- establishing a positive connection with the new environment, which makes it possible to effectively solve everyday problems related to education and everyday life (availability of a guide in Russian and English on the university website; curators at faculties, participation in the club of foreign students and hostel assets, meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation on migration issues).

3) *Professional adaptation*. There are different points of view of sci-

entists on the definition of "professional adaptation". So, A.G. Moroz believes that the professional adaptation of a graduate of pedagogical university is a complex, dynamic process of complete mastering of the profession and mastering pedagogical skills based on the totality of previously acquired knowledge and skills, as a result of which there is an active interaction of both the teacher and the teaching staff with the aim of effective professional interaction. According to B.Z. Vulfov, professional adaptation consists in achieving "moral and psychological readiness for professional activity."

We consider professional adaptation as a social component, the process of a young specialist entering a new social environment, a system of interpersonal relations of a team, in the process of which behavior is developed in accordance with the system of norms of a given team.

The weak side of foreign students is the level of mastering practical skills. Knowledge of the terminology for the chosen profession is an obligatory part of teaching the Russian language. So, at SUSHPU, during the last semester of training at the preparatory department, all foreign students undergo vocational guidance testing, indicating the direction of study in the main educational program. Depending on the selected profiles, general education disciplines are added to the schedule of foreign students: chemistry, biology, physics, mathematics and others, according to which each foreigner works out the basic terms and concepts in Russian. At the same time, at the initial stage, teachers duplicate Russian terminology with foreign ones, most often in English.

Higher educational institution is a part of the social environment, and in this environment person is formed as a professional and as a person. In the process of educational and vocational training, the student displays and develops professionally significant qualities, adaptation to professional activities and professional communication takes place.

One of the directions for the formation of professional communication skills of foreign students is mentoring. Mentoring is a set of structural components and mechanisms that provide a relationship in which an experienced or more knowledgeable person helps a less experienced person who is beginning to learn and develop certain skills.

For foreign students at SUSHPU, a mentor is assigned from among those who have successfully passed all stages of adaptation and are ready to transfer experience, knowledge, formed skills, meta competencies and values through informal mutually enriching communication based on trust and partnership. A form of mentoring is a mentoring pair, a group whose members are in a specific role situation. Depending on the imple-

mentation conditions, such pores are created as "student-student", "student-teacher", "employee-student", "curator-student", "tutor-student", etc. Each form involves solving a certain range of problems and tasks. The most common form is the interaction of students of one educational organization "student-student", in which one of the students is at a higher level of education. This allows him to exert a significant influence on the instructed and at the same time there is no strict subordination.

The main tasks of the implementation of mentoring are: assistance in quick adaptation in a new team, familiarization with active student life; assistance to the development of legal public consciousness; motivation to participate in the social life of the university, hostel, to self-development and self-improvement; increasing responsibility for the results of educational activities, professional, intellectual and creative development of students; prevention of asocial behavior in society and others.

Thus, mentoring promotes the transfer of experience, values, and the formation of general and professional competencies through a close relationship between the mentor and the mentee.

The communication process is a complex multidimensional process of interaction between its participants, maintaining and developing contacts and connections between people, including not only the exchange of information, thoughts, but also experiences, generated by the needs of joint activities, the exchange of information and the development of a unified interaction strategy.

Professional communication is a speech interaction of a specialist with other specialists and clients of the organization in the course of professional activities. Professional communication is possible only among persons with a general volume of knowledge; this is a way of assimilating and mastering the experience of others, historically established social norms and values, knowledge and ways of certain activities.

Today there are spheres of human activity in which the relationship of people and their interpersonal contacts become professionally significant. Professional communication is considered here as the most important criterion for the level of professionalism of specialists in the field of "person-to-person": journalists, various agents, employees of trade enterprises, people of creative professions, heads of various industries, representatives of professions in the field of education, pedagogy and psychology and others. According to V.A. Kan-Kalika, in the teaching profession, communication from a factor accompanying an activity corresponding to it turns into a professionally significant category [2].

According to some experts, 15% of professional success depends on

knowledge and skills, 85% on the ability to communicate. Communication plays one of the main roles in the effectiveness of the professional activity of a graduate of a pedagogical university.

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LETTERS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS REPRESENTING ENGLISH MONOPHTHONG [ɪ] AND DIPHTHONGOID [i:] IN WRITING

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to the study of the problem of graphic spelling of monophthong [ɪ] and diphthongoid [i:] in educational activities of pedagogical workers in English classes at educational institutions in the Russian Federation. The authors identify the main ways of graphic spelling of the phonemes, namely letters and combinations of letters used in the formation of the sounds in question. The study aims to define and describe the ways of graphic spelling of English sounds [ɪ] and [i:].*

Keywords: *diphthongoid [i:], educational activities, English, graphic spelling, monophthong [ɪ], pedagogical worker.*

First classes of English as a foreign language at the overwhelming majority of educational institutions in the Russian Federation make pedagogical workers solve a lot of vital issues while training their students within the main language aspects that are Auding/Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing (such aspects as Interpretation and Translation are being omitted here since they are in the domain of a limited number of specialized Russian universities; for this reason, transliteration, being a way of rendering lexical units in writing, is not the subject of our research). Writing universally seems to be the most complicated aspect in its mas-

tering due to the fact that it is directly connected with Grammar, Lexicology, Phonetics, Punctuation, Spelling and Stylistics. One complexity of writing is “Phonetics [12] vs Spelling” problem. In short, we mean a case when one letter or a group of letters contained in various lexical units [1] has several ways to be pronounced, e.g.:

- vowel letter *a* in the following lexical units: *plaque* [a:], *cradle* [eɪ], *adorn* [ə], *gall* [o:], *acrid* [æ], *Bologna* [jə], *vintage* [ɪ], *garish* [ɛə], *swab* [ɔ];
- consonant letter *s*: *episode* [s], *fusion* [ʒ], *controversial* [ʃ], *liaison* [z], *Asia* [ʃ] or [ʒ], *CiS* [es] [5], [8];
- double *oo*: *blood* [ʌ], *took* [ʊ], *tattoo* [u:], *door* [o:], *broooch* [əʊ];
- a group of vowel and consonant letters *ough*: *through* [u:], *sough* [o:], *drough* [aʊ], *dough* [əʊ], *rough* [ʌf], *cough* [ɔf], *thorough* [ə];
- a combination of consonant letters *ch*: *avalanche* [ʃ], *chimney* [tʃ], *technology* [k], *Sandwich* [dʒ] [9], [10], [11].

To avoid bewildering in writing among students and to ensure that they will learn to write well is one of the primary tasks of the pedagogical workers in the initial and further stages of teaching English.

This publication is a humble attempt to unfold our experience in classifying the modes of graphical spelling of monophthong [ɪ] and diphthongoid [i:] [2], [3], [4], temporarily omitting the other vowel sounds [6], [7]. The relevance of the research work arose in the light of insufficient coverage of the multiple ways of graphical spelling of vowel and consonant phonemes and their combinations in textbooks currently applied in the educational process.

Our research is based on the material of various extracts taken for our consideration from pieces of fiction, periodicals, textbooks, the Internet. We also dealt with corporate letters, movie subtitles, pieces of advertising; off-line and on-line dictionaries; reference books to contemporary English pronunciation [13]. We examined the parts of English speech and their transformations regarding case, degree, mood, number, tense and voice categories. It seemed natural for us to view abbreviations, acronyms, clipped words, interjections, loan words, etc, paying particular attention to such toponyms as geographic names, corporate names, days of the week, months, nationalities, people's names, patronymics and surnames, social networks, astronyms, types of drinks, meals and food, etc.

Paradoxically, some English consonant sounds can be rendered by vowel letters, e.g.:

- [f] can be rendered by vowel letter *u* (*lieutenant* [lef'tenənt]);
- [j] can seldom be rendered by vowel letter *e* (*Eugene* ['ju:dʒi:n], *eureka* [juə'rɪkə] or [jo:rɪkə], *Euerope* [juə'rəp] or [jo:rəp]); by vowel letter *u*

(unique [ju:ˈni:k], use [ju:z], usual [ˈju:ʒəl] or [ˈju:ʒl]); by vowel letter y (yacht [jo:t], year[jɪə] or [jə:], youth [ju:θ]);

· [w] can sometimes be rendered by vowel letter o (one [wʌn], once [wʌns], oneself [wʌnˈself]; by vowel letter u (cuisine [kwɪˈzi:n], persuade [pəˈsweɪd], quake [kwɛɪk].

We can observe a reverse process, when consonant letters render vowel sounds if they are pronounced under their names in the English Alphabet, e.g. letter Pp in PPP (that stands for *Power Point Presentation*) [ˈpi:ˈpi:ˈpi:]. To be more exact, consonant letters can render one (letter Rr), two (letters Bb, Cc, Dd, Ff, Gg, Hh, Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Pp, Ss, Tt, Vv, Zz, the latter in American variant of English), three (letters Qq, Xx, Zz) and six sounds (letter Ww):

- letter Rr rendered by one sound [a:];
- letter Bb rendered by two sounds [bi:];
- letter Qq rendered by three sounds [kju:];
- letter Ww rendered by six sounds [dʌblju:].

Letters rendered by two (Bb [bi:], Hh [etʃ], Nn [en]), three (Qq [kju:], Xx [eks], Zz [zed]) and six sounds (Ww [dʌblju:]) involve both consonant and vowel sounds. This postulate says that if we pronounce the consonant letters in definite positions (in abbreviations and compound words, for instance), we have to use both consonant and vowel sounds to utter them, e.g. abbreviation CIF [si:ˈaɪf] and compound word X-ray [ˈeksreɪ]:

- CIF is composed of letter C – [si:] rendered by two sounds, consonant [s] and vowel [i:], letter I [aɪ] rendered by one vowel sound [aɪ], letter F rendered by two sounds, vowel [e] and consonant [f];
- X-ray is composed of letter X [eks] and word ray.

Thus, a notable feature of this article is its inclusion of examples where consonant letters can take part in rendering vowel sounds.

In the pages that follow are to be found specimen letters and letter combinations depicting English monophthong [ɪ] and diphthongoid [i:].

Vowel sound [ɪ] can be represented by letters a (*i*mage [ˈɪmɪdʒ]), e (*d*e-part [dɪˈpɑ:t]), e or i (*e*nquire/*i*nquire [ɪnˈkwɪə]), i (*i*nlet [ˈɪnlet]), o (*w*omen [ˈwɪmɪn]), u (*b*usy [ˈbɪzi]), y (*h*ymn [hɪm]), by French letter é (*pr*otégé [ˈprɒtɪʒeɪ]) and by groups of the letters ae (*palae*ontology [pælɪɒnˈtɒlədʒɪ]), ai (*f*ountain [ˈfaʊntɪn]), ay (*F*riday [ˈfraɪdɪ]), ea (*G*uinea [ˈɡɪni]), ee (*y*ankee [ˈjæŋkeɪ]), ehe (forehead [ˈfɔɪd]), ei (*f*orfeit [ˈfo:ftɪ]), eig (*s*overeign [ˈsɒvərɪn]), eo (*p*igeon [ˈpɪdʒɪn] or [ˈpɪdʒən]), ey (*k*idney [ˈkɪdnɪ]), ia (*m*arriage [ˈmæɪrɪdʒ]), ie (*k*erchief [ˈke:tʃɪf]), ui (*g*uild [ɡɪld]), wi (*G*reenwich [ˈɡrɪndʒ]).

Sound [ɪ] can be put in the opening (*i*nk [ɪŋk]), central (*cl*imate [ˈklaɪmɪt]) and ending (*pl*enty [ˈplenti]) position of lexical units. One does not meet

it in the neutral position. Monophthong [ɪ] is represented by seven vowel letters (a, e, i, o, u, y, é) and 14 groups of letters (ae, ai, ay, ea, ee, ehea, ei, eig, eo, ey, ia, ie, ui, wi). In 11 cases, this phoneme is made in graphic spelling by groups of vowel letters (ae, ai, ay, ea, ee, ei, eo, ey, ia, ie, ui), in three cases by groups of vowel and consonant letters (ehea, eig, wi). Table 1 below displays particular cases of monophthong [ɪ] represented by single letters and groups of letters in English lexical units.

Vowel sound [i:] can be represented by vowel letters e (*genius* [ˈdʒiːniəs]), i (*fatigue* [fəˈtiːɡ]), by consonant letters b (*BBC* [biːbiːsiː]), c (*CNN* [siːenˈen]), d (*PhD* [piːɪtʃdiː]), g (*NGO* [endʒiːəv]), p (*PA* [piːeɪ]), t (*t-shirt* [ˈtiːʃəːt]), v (*VIP* [viːɑːpiː]), z (*Zz* [ziː]), by French letter i (*naïve* [naːiːv] or [naːiːv] or *naïve* [naːiːv]), and by groups of letters ae (*algae* [ældʒiː]), ea (*grease* [ɡriːs]), ee (*seethe* [siːð]), eh (*vehicle* [ˈviːɪkl]), ei (*protein* [ˈprəʊtiːn]), eo (*people* [piːpl]), ey (*key* [kiː]), ie (*retrieve* [riːtriːv]), oe (*Phoenix* [ˈfiːniːks]), uay (*quay* [ˈkiː]).

Table 1. Ways of Graphical Spelling of Monophthong [ɪ]

Spelling	[ɪ]	Example
Vowel Letter	a	coinage
	e	below
	i	brisk
	o	women
	u	minute
	y	belfry
	é	protégé
Vowel Letters	ae	anaesthesia
	ai	porcelain
	ay	Saturday
	ea	guinea
	ee	yankee
	ei	forfeit
	eo	pigeon
	ey	barley
	ia	carriage
	ie	junkie
	ui	roguish
Vowel and Consonant Letters	ehea	forehead
	eig	foreign
	wi	Greenwich

Sound [i:] can be put in the opening (*eat* [i:t]), central (*scheme* [ski:m]) and ending (*payee* [peri:]) position of lexical units. One does not meet it in the neutral position. Diphthongoid [i:] is represented by three vowel letters (e, i, ĭ), by eight consonant letters (b, c, d, g, p, t, v, z) and by 10 groups of letters (ae, ea, ee, eh, ei, eo, ey, ie, oe, uay). In nine cases, this phoneme is made in graphic spelling by groups of vowel letters (ae, ea, ee, ei, eo, ey, ie, oe, uay) and in one case by a group of a vowel and a consonant letters (eh). Table 2 displays particular cases of diphthongoid [i:] represented by single letters and groups of letters in English lexical units.

Table 2. Ways of Graphical Spelling of Diphthongoid [i:]

Spelling	[i:]	Example
Vowel Letter	e	concede
	i	gasoline
	ï	naïve
Vowel Letters	ae	novae
	ea	beacon
	ee	feeble
	ei	conceive
	eo	people
	ey	keyboard
	ie	shield
	oe	Phoenix
	uay	quay
Vowel and Consonant Letters	eh	vehicle
Consonant Letter	b	NBC
	c	CNN
	d	PhD
	g	NGO
	p	PPP
	t	T-shirt
	v	VCR
	z	Zz

To sum up, we must note that the solution to the problem of graphic spelling of monophthongs and diphthongoids is still for the most part in its infancy. No single spelling rule can guarantee uniformed pronunciation of this or that vowel phoneme, that is why the best way to specify correct pronunciation of a lexical unit remains in looking it up in off-line and on-line dictionaries. However, the ways of graphic spelling of monophthong [ɪ] and diphthongoid [i:] in particular described by us can simplify to some

extent this process in the initial and further stages of teaching English at educational institutions in the Russian Federation.

Our brief outline of the modes of graphical spelling of the two vowel sound shows that further more careful and scrupulously detailed investigation is necessary to get the objective data by which we can more fully ascertain each method to render the vowel phonemes. Nevertheless, the research allowed us to work out and prepare for publishing a guide-book containing drills to consolidate the skills of spelling and pronunciation of lexical units. The logical outcome of our work permits to state that the data of the review can be helpful in the pedagogical reality of Russian schools, colleges, universities when teaching English phonological and spelling nuances to students who master English as a foreign language. However, we cannot purport to have covered the entire range of variations of letters and groups of letters depicting monophthong [ɪ] and diphthongoid [i:]. For this reason, we invite our fellow scholars to join us in further more thorough research of this issue.

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THE NEED FOR A PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE AUTONOMY OF TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract. *The philosophical meaning of the concept of "autonomy" as applied to technology is considered. The polysemy of this concept and the range of its applicability in the study of modern global problems in view of the worldview load are shown.*

Keywords: *technology, technogenic environment, technogenic society, autonomy, philosophy of technology.*

The main problem of our time - how to combine technical progress and nature conservation - in different areas of human thought leads to the setting of different tasks. In the philosophical sphere, in particular, the theoretical understanding of technology is acquiring the greatest relevance, since technical reality has acquired a global scale. Philosophical comprehension of technology began when it was realized that its growing impact on its creator - humanity. The technogenic environment, created by the totality of the means of transformative activity of mankind, has acquired systemic characteristics - its own structure and its own rhythms of functioning. Meanwhile, the deliberate creation of separate technical systems and a fairly high degree of their control are still combined with the spontaneous formation of the technogenic environment. Although technical objects are passive products of technological replication, the technogenic environment as a whole is increasing its independence from human goal-setting. The traditional view of the artificial world as a result of expedient human activity is faced with an increasingly clear inability of people to predict the impact of individual technological innovations (outside the industrial area itself) or to control the technogenic transformations of human life - changes in the socio-cultural area caused by new technologies. At the present stage of the development of philosophy, models representing the technogenic environment as an autonomous system that

develop independently of the consciousness of people are becoming increasingly popular [3, p.275-277].

The technogenic environment, acquiring global and systemic characteristics, is most often called the technosphere. The researchers emphasize that the technosphere, created by the totality of material means of the transformative activity of mankind, has acquired systemic characteristics, has created its own structure and rhythms of functioning. In particular, the degradation of nature or the expansion of instrumental rationality was hardly the goal of someone's technical activity: but, since these processes take place, it seems logical to interpret them as generated by the self-development of the technogenic environment [3, p.263-270]. Technology in modern society acts as a mechanism for generating new cultural meanings, an instrument of socialization and personal development. The lack of its controllability in a technogenic society (where technology is the beginning that integrates various aspects of human life) has become an aspect of global problems that attracts the most attention. As noted by V.M. Rozin, the setting of engineering tasks is now determined not so much by the need to satisfy human desires as by the immanent possibilities of the formation of the technosphere, which through social mechanisms form the needs corresponding to these possibilities, and then the "technogenic" qualities and values [1, p. 173-174]. As a result, technology, having reached the stage of the "technical supersystem", becomes a spontaneous, uncontrollable force: life in the technosphere is characterized by both "complete dependence of a person on technical support systems (starting from an apartment), and technical rhythms to which a person must obey (production, transport, communication ...), and needs that gradually or explicitly ... form technical innovations" [6, p.111]. Studies listing the negative consequences characteristic of the growth of the technogenic environment note the accomplished change in the determination of human life - from natural to technogenic. "As society progresses," notes A.M. Kovalev, - there was a kind of enslavement of man by the artificial environment he created ... Instead of man's dependence on external nature, his dependence on artificial nature increased. If earlier the natural-social organism was forced to deform under the influence of primarily the elemental forces of nature ... now it is forced to deform under the influence of artificial nature ... which ultimately also represents a peculiar form of nature, but only processed by man"[2, p.35-36]. Many philosophers, revealing the technogenic determinism of the life of a modern person and the lack of control of people over the technical power they create, talk about the autonomy of the technogenic environment - this

concept is used to denote the behavior of the artificial world independent of the will of people.

The philosophical analysis of this concept is complicated by the fact that phenomena of different nature are arbitrarily grouped under the name of the autonomy of the technogenic environment. In everyday language, autonomy is most often associated with the "disobedience" of a man-made creator. Insufficient controllability of the technogenic environment is noted:

- 1) incomplete controllability of technological processes (people do not always manage to achieve the desired behavior of technical systems - accidents occur);
- 2) incomplete forecasting of the consequences of the introduction of technical innovations (in addition to direct results, indirect, negative ones always appear);
- 3) the need for the implementation of new technologies of socio-cultural support, that is, the technogenic adaptation of the social and humanitarian environment;
- 4) the presence of negative results of technical activity (they can be minimized, but it is not possible to completely get rid of them);
- 5) a decrease in the value of the subjective component of technical activity (first - in the industrial field as it is mechanized and automated, and now - in the field of designing new technologies) [5, p. 297-298].

So, any specific historical technical complex, determined by economic standards and socio-cultural rules, is not unambiguously specified by them. To interpret these processes, the concept of "autonomy" is used. This term denotes both the absence of any order, and the unattainability of the order that we expected (reflecting in this way not so much the property of the object under study, as the absence in it of what interests us). Autonomy can be perceived both as a philosophical hypothesis based on an appropriate ontology (recognizing certain properties of the technogenic environment and setting an axiologically significant model of the fundamental opposition of the natural and artificial), and as a concept (the result of an extrapolation of the research approach that eliminates the subjective factor of technology development). Is the autonomy of technology not only a methodological construct (helping to interpret contemporary problems), but also a reality? Is it possible to model a fragmented technogenic environment in the form of a systemic organization that compensates for local contradictions and explain the inability of people to control technical reality by its inherent autonomy? These questions arise in the field of philosophy of technology [3, p.154-155].

In contrast to the ideal of a structurally ordered, predictable and controlled technical world, the real technogenic environment is fluctuating (fraught with unpredictable turns in its functioning and development). These fluctuations can be viewed as accidents or results of self-organization, but in any case they violate the regularity imposed by the technical design. The traditional concepts of the philosophy of technology considered technological processes that are implemented in addition to the restrictions imposed by human will, as chaotic (not articulated both in the structural aspect and in terms of practical results). Reflecting the technogenic environment as an ideal object of the "technosphere", traditional studies have given its autonomy the status of an attributive characteristic (naturally and inevitably arising). The logical consequence of this consideration was technogenic determinism, which sees the technogenic environment as a decisive factor in social development - a relatively self-sufficient element in the hierarchy of spheres of public life. Therefore, the supporters of this model saw in technological progress not so much the expansion of people's freedom as the creation of new means of enslaving a person. The acquisition of power over technology was declared a necessary basis for the liberation of man. The need for a new technical reality, commensurate with the truly human in man, was emphasized, but the desire of people to constantly construct something new was not questioned. They demanded that technology fulfill a liberating role: first, creating the external conditions necessary for a person, now - helping in overcoming dependence on oneself. Since technical reality does not fulfill this role, ideas were created about its autonomy and the need to return the ability to manage it. The development of technology was modeled as bringing the technical reality (consisting of different objects conditioned by local historical and natural conditions) to a single form. It was argued that technogenic microenvironments are reduced by production structures, economic conventions, and political schemes into a coherent whole: technical complexes are transformed, taking their place in the structure of the technogenic environment, and the mode of inclusion or distance from it acts as a fundamental factor in their development. Technical objects, according to this model, should be interpreted not in the light of local conditions (including targeted influences), but as the effects of relationships between elements of the global environment. Developing to a fundamental problematization, the traditional method of studying the technogenic environment gave rise to the vision of the technogenic environment as an external element.

So, these are the traditional philosophical concepts of technology.

What are the facts? On the one hand, there is a technogenic determination of various spheres of individual and social life, which manifests itself in a wide range: here and the elementary mental acts generated by the dominant technical rationality (unconscious motives and attitudes of activity, stereotypes of behavior that ensure its automatic nature), and mechanisms of perception and assessment of external reality, values, attitudes. This entire set of processes, mechanisms, actions (individual and social) can be carried out both consciously (with critical reflection on the technical rationality manifested in them) and unconsciously (through the attitudes prevailing in a technogenic society, perceived by people in the course of socialization). On the other hand, the concept of the technogenic environment as an autonomous one contains a latent contradiction: its very creation as a result of human activity is a form of its lack of freedom, and interaction with nature is also inevitable in the process of its functioning. The technosphere needs for its existence a constant influx from outside of both control (information) influences and material raw materials. Traditional concepts that study the autonomy of the technogenic environment, with a consistent logical movement within their coordinate system, come to the opposite thesis - about the limitation of the "secondary" reality as self-destructive and the need to constantly support its functioning with purposeful activity. All technical objects have different forms of dependence - natural, economic, cultural, etc. Being derivatives of both local objective conditions and prescribed engineering schemes, they cannot exist independently of nature (understood as a source of resources) and society (designing, implementing and correcting technological chains). The very existence of an ecological crisis, considered technogenic, indicates the impossibility of interpreting the technogenic environment as an autonomous system [5, p. 300-303].

Despite this contradiction, the concept of autonomy of technology retains existential significance - apparently, acting as a universal tool to overcome the technological optimism inherent in the mentality of a technogenic civilization earlier (or at least to explain why the technology created to implement the idea of control itself began to need control means). If the relative independence of technological processes from the external conditions of their course was considered one of the priority goals of technical progress and was assessed positively, then the insufficiently sensitive response of technical complexes to control actions from a person, on the contrary, is considered a disadvantage. But the preservation of the self-identity of the technogenic environment in relation to the social and natural context was formed simultaneously. Consequently, the

technogenic environment can be understood as relatively autonomous (depending on the frame of reference): this concept characterizes not so much the essence of the artificial world as its connection with other phenomena. The concept of autonomy makes sense as it fixes the distance between the technogenic environment and the natural and social context that gave rise to it.

There are two main sources of this autonomy, the comparative role of which changes with technological progress and leads to a complex historical relationship between the development of technology and the level of human freedom from external determination.

First of all, the technical activity itself has a creative potential: it not only reproduces the material environment of civilization (for the implementation of this goal, the framework of technological programs is quite strict), but also brings redundant results - non-pragmatic, free from prescribed algorithms. Change is a universal characteristic of technical reality, implying a constant qualitative transformation of technical objects. Two types of technical changes can be distinguished: progressive (involving an increase in the level of complexity of a technical system or complicating and differentiating its connections with the external environment - natural and sociocultural) and regressive (involving a decrease in the organization and simplification of the structure of a technical object due to its consumption or destruction). The very existence of the technogenic environment presupposes the processes of preserving its self-identity: self-reproduction, opposing the processes of decay. It can resist constant regression only by increasing its rational ordering: either through its introduction from the outside (by purposeful human action), or by self-structuring (also initiated by human creativity). Experience shows that the technogenic environment is not limited to self-reproduction: it is not its sustainability that is ensured, but its renewal and organizational improvement. This allows us to draw a conclusion about the "stock" of the stability of the technogenic environment, leading to an increase in its organization. The collision of scientistically oriented rationalism and the existence of unintended consequences of technical activity (against the general background of its development in accordance with the laws reported during its creation) led to the introduction (for the purpose of explanation) of the concept of autonomy.

Of course, the source of this autonomy is in the freedom of human activity, which is reified in the created technical objects (reduced to the autonomy of creativity from its own rational component). The uncontrolled unfolding of the creative potential of the technogenic environment, not regulated by discursive practices, becomes the main source of random

(from the point of view of the initial rules) results of technical activity and allows one to formulate a hypothesis about the autonomous (not associated with human goal-setting) nature of the technogenic environment as its natural and inevitable attribute. As technical progress progresses, the growth of this factor of autonomy can be traced: the functioning of most modern technologies is outside the operational control of people because of the spatial and temporal scales that are inaccessible to them.

But one cannot ignore the certain randomness of the real technogenic environment: the competitive relations of the technologies included in it, created according to different principles and in different eras. If order in a hierarchical system arises as a result of commands emanating from the center (therefore, the transformation of commands is sufficient to change it), then the technogenic environment is decentralized. It cannot be understood as a hierarchical system subordinated to external coercive causality emanating from one center. All conscious impacts on the global technogenic environment are local, therefore none of them can control it. Separate centers of attraction control local technical complexes, but outside of these priority zones, the controlling influences dissolve in the interweaving of local practices and, summing up with other processes outside of any plan, constitute a source of autonomy for the technogenic environment. Consequently, the concept of a random fluctuation must be introduced into the categorical apparatus of the analysis of technology. This factor in the course of technological progress is weakening due to the process of globalization.

So, the problematization of the autonomy of the technogenic environment occurs in connection with the desire of people to control the technical reality. Is this desire realizable?

Technogenic causal dependencies accumulated in the course of technological progress, reducing the variability of possible manifestations of human activity. Strengthening the transformations of natural objects, man discovered that he himself loses his subjective qualities, acting functionally not so much as a source of new practices, but as an instrument for their implementation. If the technogenic environment is harmonious, is this harmony human? Displacing spontaneous, natural processes, technical regulation and rational planning impose on people forms of life, presented as correct and reasonable, but not freely chosen. The technogenic environment is increasingly acting as structuring the behavior of residents of industrially developed regions. The traditional view has pointed to human error and technology failures as sources of "redundant", unpredictable results. But on the path of gradual improvement of technology, there is not

a decrease, but an increase in its objective characteristics. It is in the context of criticism of a technogenic society that the concept of autonomy is actualized, fixing the discrepancy between the requirements for the artificial world and its real characteristics. Classical ways of understanding activity (assuming an emphasis on its subjective component, that is, the goal-setting of a person) genetically go back to the pathos of transforming nature inherent in an industrial society. Since this pathos still prevails in the mass consciousness, the lack of controllability of artificial processes seems absurd. But the autonomization of other human creations (linguistic environment, sociality, value systems, etc.) shows that the mismatch between the goals and consequences of activities is of a global nature. The classical concept of an active subject, organizing his material environment in the form of coherent structures, disintegrates. The anonymous forces of social reality are embodied in technical reality, bypassing human consciousness. So, autonomy is a concept of the philosophical and general scientific tradition used to describe those regularities of the functioning and development of a system that are not explained by external influences on it. It began to be used in the process of realizing the problems of a technogenic society, implying the inevitable presence of unintended and undesirable consequences of technical activity. Discourses using this term, as a rule, postulate the fundamental impossibility of human control over their creations and anticipate social and natural disasters. If previously systemically organized technical objects were presented as subordinate in their functioning to standards, today the absence of this conditionality (and in essence, any of its incompleteness or stochastic nature of control actions) leads to a crisis of deterministic concepts of technology. The ideals of linear determinism (guaranteeing the predictability of the behavior of technical systems) are no longer confirmed empirically: it is necessary to take into account random fluctuations as the results of the chaotic formation of the technogenic environment.

Therefore, in order to understand the autonomy of technology, it is necessary to change the perspective of the vision of technical reality, which limits the mechanical understanding of causality. When considering the functioning and development of technology, the concepts of randomness and spontaneous self-organization should be used, but when we enter the socio-cultural context, there is no point in introducing the concept of autonomy of the technosphere. Otherwise, having absolutized the lack of controllability of technology and constituting it as capable of existence in an autonomous mode (that is, interpreting the transition of the natural into the artificial as a self-sustaining process), we can attribute an ontological

status to the model created for epistemological purposes. The autonomy of the technogenic environment can be interpreted as its ability to non-linear procedurality (accidental and unforeseen going beyond the states prescribed by the project); without adequate methodological means for mastering this element (or what seems to be an element when viewed with the help of an inadequate methodology), we will come to a contradiction between the presumption of the rationality of the technogenic environment and the lack of means of its comprehension. A natural consequence of this impasse is the spreading technophobic sentiments in modern society [5, p. 329-330]. A forward-looking approach to technology should consider technical practice as a specific area of social practice (primarily design, management and forecasting). It is the social practices adopted in a given society that are the basis of technical activity, giving it a social sanction [4]. Such a model evaluates the development of technology not as an expansion of technical reality (threatening the essence of man), but as one of the ways to harmonize socio-cultural relations.

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CALCULATION OF THE DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH OF JESUS CHRIST ACCORDING TO THE EVENTS DESCRIBED IN THE SOURCES

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Abstract. *The question of the reality of the personality of Jesus Christ in the philosophical, religious, scientific literature was repeatedly raised, and attempts were made to calculate the dates of birth and death of Jesus Christ from the surviving mentions of details of birth and death in historical and religious sources. In addition to the fact that for a very long time these calculations were not taken seriously by science, since it was unclear whether Jesus Christ was a historical person or his image was fictitious, and also, the calculation means were not always correct and not always available for verification. Today we have computer technology that allows anyone to check the estimated results of calculations.*

Keywords: *Jesus Christ, date of birth of Jesus, date of death of Jesus, computer technology.*

Presumably, the long-awaited Messiah was supposed to appear when the Sun at the vernal equinox began to rise in the constellation of Pisces, marking the onset of the era of Pisces, instead of the outgoing era of Aries. The first star in the constellation of Pisces on the Ecliptic after the constellation Aries was the star σ (omicron) Pisces, Torkularis, and the conception of a child at the vernal equinox at the moment of the conjunction of the Sun with this star should have given birth to him 9 months later at the winter solstice.

In fact, the star Torkularis has been in conjunction with the Sun for several years. The apparent magnitudes of the star Torkularis are 4.6m, and that of the Sun is 26.7m, so the connection began during the theoretical passage into the conjunction of the Sun with Torkularis at the vernal equinox (theoretical, since the daytime the connection was not visible) from one edge of the Sun to the other during several years, namely, with a diameter of the Sun of 1919.26" and a shift of the vernal equinox by 50.27" per

year as a result of the Precession, shows the duration of such a conjunction about 38 years, starting from March 9 BC to 30 AD and the expected Messiah could be born in any of these years.

According to the ideas and calculations of the ancient astronomers, the new Messiah was to become a symbol of the new era of Pisces, following the era of Aries, with the rejection of ram sacrifices. For this, the evangelists conceived a symbolic picture in the form of how Christ fed everyone with five loaves and two fish, and 12 more boxes remained (Matt. 14.13-21, Mark. 6.31-44, Luke 9.10-17, John 6.5-15). "Two Pisces" can be a direct indication of the constellation Pisces, consisting of two symbolic Pisces, northern and western (southern), and twelve boxes of remnants can symbolize 12 epochs in a full circle of displacement of the equinox point along the 12 signs of the Zodiac. The priests knew how to predict astronomical events, but in order not to initiate ordinary people into the mysteries of astronomical science, information was given out in a symbolic form.

The prophecies said that the Messiah would be sacrificed to atone for human sins. Lamb of God (Agnus Dei; Latin Agnus Dei; Greek Ἀρνὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ) — the naming of Jesus Christ, known from the Gospel of John, based on the words of John the Baptist (John 1.29), who calls Jesus Christ a lamb, atoning for the sins of people. The intended sacrifice was in the form of a lamb, a yearling, a symbol of the outgoing era of Aries. The atoning sacrifice was to be the last in the era of Aries.

But why exactly the Messiah of the age of Pisces should have become a conscious atoning sacrifice to mark the outgoing era? Other messiahs did not sacrifice themselves.

The previous Messiah, Moses, in commemoration of the end of the era of Taurus and the beginning of the era of Aries, disaccustomed his fellow tribesmen to worship the Golden Calf (the symbol of the era of Taurus), and taught to sacrifice lambs, however, for violation of this divine instruction, Moses commanded to kill unfaithful fellow tribesmen, as a result of which about 3 thousand people died [Ex. 32.28].

Why should there have been a conscious sacrifice of the Messiah of the age of Pisces?

We can find a clue with the help of another important fact described in the Gospel - that the wise men followed a new star and she brought them to Bethlehem, where she stood over the hut of Mary and Joseph, i.e. at the zenith. This fact indicates such an astronomical detail of the event as the fact that the zenith distance + 90° (the height of the star at a point overhead) at the latitude of Bethlehem gives the equality of the declination of this star with the value of the latitude of the area. At other latitudes,

this star would pass above or below the point overhead. This means that the declination of the star should be close to the value of latitude $+ 31.7^\circ$, at which Bethlehem is located. In an astronomical program, for example, StarCalc, we can see that in the last years before the beginning of a new era, i.e. in the years of waiting for the birth of the Messiah, at the zenith over Bethlehem, at about midnight, the beta Gemini star, Pollux, passed with a declination of $+ 30^\circ$. The star is named after the hero of ancient Greek mythology, the immortal twin Pollux, who sacrificed his immortality for the sake of his mortal brother Castor. Perhaps this mythological story of a conscious sacrifice for someone served as the idea of a conscious atoning sacrifice of the Messiah of the era of Pisces for the sins of people on the astronomical passage of the star Pollux at its zenith over Bethlehem. In the spring, this star was not visible in the east, because it rose in the afternoon, at about 10 am, but on the winter solstice it rose in the east after sunset, and at midnight it passed at its zenith.

But the star Pollux, already 300 years before the described events, passed with a declination of $+ 30^\circ$ over Bethlehem. This means that some other event should have clarified the year of birth of Jesus Christ. According to the data on the death of Herod in 4 BC, who arranged the "massacre of infants" in the year of Christ's birth in order to kill all possible pretenders to the throne [Matthew 2.1-18], it is clear that the date of Christ's birth should have been before the event of Herod's death, i.e. up to 4 BC

It is known that while studying the Great Conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in 1603, a contemporary of this event, Johannes Kepler, put forward the idea that the Star of Bethlehem could also be the Great Conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn. He calculated that in 7 BC there was a triple conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn, from spring to the end of the year, and this phenomenon should have been observed in the Middle East at the winter solstice after sunset [Burke-Gaffney, 1937, p. 417-425]

But the conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in 7 BC can be called a star with a stretch, because even at the closest approach in longitude (ascent of the planets), these planets were visible separately in latitude (declination of the planets). According to the astronomical program StarCalc, we see that on the spring equinox on March 23, 7 BC, close to the time of the supposed conception of Christ, before the sunrise in the east in the constellation Pisces were visible very close to each other, with distances of $5^\circ - 6^\circ$, the planets Saturn, Jupiter and Mercury. That is, a child conceived at this time, in the future, had to be smart (Mercury), have power (Jupiter), from an ancient family, or die early (Saturn). Then Mercury left this group, and Jupiter began to approach Saturn more and more and three times until the

end of the year entered into conjunction with it in longitudinal characteristics, but in latitudinal characteristics their position differed by 1° , and they were observed as two stars above each other - big Jupiter over little Saturn. What does it mean to see a difference of 1° in the sky? These are two diameters of the Sun, the Sun has a diameter of $1919.26'' = 31.98' = 0.53^\circ$, i.e. two disks of the Sun $0.53^\circ \times 2 = 1.06^\circ$. But, nevertheless, it was a bright celestial event, due to the magnitude of Jupiter, and it was observed in the night sky throughout 7 BC and on December 24 it could be noticeable immediately after sunset at 17.00 on the main meridian, conventionally, at the zenith, at a small height below the point above your head, because Jupiter had a declination of -6° , and Saturn had a declination of -7° , i.e. at a height from the horizon $90^\circ - 31.7^\circ - 7^\circ = 51^\circ$. At the same time, the connection was visible not only in Bethlehem, but over all territories on the geographic meridian of 32° east longitude, such as the territories of modern Cairo, Tehran, Samara, Ukhta.

It is possible that Kepler considered this significant conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter to be a Bethlehem star, or perhaps suggested that a supernova flared up near the conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn, and it was behind it that the Magi followed and found it in Bethlehem above the hut of Mary and Joseph. In any case, it was possible to decipher, in the opinion of Lilly, the author of "Christian Astrology" of the XVII century, the image on the engraving: "In the upper corner of the engraving the Sun is depicted in the form of a sphere surrounded by the belt of the Zodiac, the viewer can only see the area: Taurus, Aries, Fish. On the border of Aries and Pisces, at the very end of the sign of Pisces, two planets are depicted: Jupiter and Saturn, as well as a six-pointed star." Here Lilly uses knowledge about Kepler's theoretical discovery of a supernova, possibly erupting in the 7th year BC, during the conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in the sign of Pisces. Kepler identified the bright glow of a supernova, together with the conjunction of two royal planets, with the Star of Bethlehem, which led the Magi to the Christ Child" [Lilly, 2004, p. 19].

But the star next to Jupiter and Saturn was supposed to be near the Ecliptic, so it could not be observed high at the zenith overhead in Bethlehem, moreover, this conjunction was observed on the entire geographic meridian of 32° east longitude (see above).

In addition, researchers of the theme of the birth of Christ, in particular, O.M. Rapov describes the experience of other researchers: "In the 70s of the XX century, the English astronomers D. Clarke, J. Parkinson and F. Stephenson put forward a different version of the "star" mentioned in the Gospel of Matthew. The authors studied the information of ancient

Chinese and Korean chronicles about extraordinary celestial phenomena that occurred in the period from 10 BC to 13 AD. These sources recorded an outburst of a bright Nova star in the spring of 5 BC in the immediate vicinity of the star ρ constellation Capricorn. This Nova could be seen on the eastern side of the sky before sunrise for 70 days. Therefore, British astronomers were inclined to believe that this Nova is the "Christmas star" [Rapov, 1992, p. 274-288].

But, 70 days is two and a half months from spring, the latest observation could have been at the end of July, which does not agree with the date of the birth of Christ at the winter solstice, when the Magi came and saw a star over the dwelling of Mary and Joseph. Even if the remnants of this supernova were still visible, it was still not visible in December, because this star was in the constellation Capricorn, in the same place as the Sun - the sun's rays do not allow viewing the stars in the sky. Information about the supernova in the 7th century BC was not found in the studied Chinese and Korean chronicles. But, perhaps, Kepler considered the star of Bethlehem only the conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn, as pointers to the royal position of the child in the future.

It is also possible that the search for the Star of Bethlehem was limited to the territory of only Judea in connection with the Old Testament prophecies. According to these prophecies, the Messiah should be a descendant of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, also come from the tribe of Judah (Gen. 49:10) and be the "root of Jesse" and a descendant of David (3 Kings 2.4). According to the texts of the New Testament, his genealogy fully meets these requirements.

In other territories, the Pollux star in the described time also passed at the zenith above the head of all peoples living at 31° northern geographic latitude - Iraq, Iran, Palestine, India, China. It is possible that the star of Bethlehem, after all, was the beta star of Gemini Pollux, which at midnight, at 23.30, during the transition from December 24 to December 25, was at the zenith overhead, and the conjunction of Jupiter with Saturn sank under the western horizon shortly before. Indications of the messiah's belonging to the ancient royal family came from the astrological characteristics of a child born during the Great Conjunction of Saturn (antiquity) and Jupiter (power), despite the fact that the conjunction at that moment was under the horizon, it was still an event on this date.

Suppose we, relying on Kepler's calculations, correctly determined the date of Christ's birth at the winter solstice at midnight from December 24 to 25, 7 BC. This happened from Saturday to Sunday, at 23.30 midnight on December 24, Saturday, which may explain one of the sayings of Jesus.

Luke wrote about how Jesus Christ said: "The Son of Man is the master of the Sabbaths" [Luke 6.5].

If so, then the date of birth can be correlated with the calculated date of death of Jesus Christ.

There have been many studies on this topic. There are several dates for the alleged crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

Version 1. March 23, 29. The Eastern Church believed that Christ was resurrected on March 25. So, in the Constantinople list of consuls 395 g [Consularia Constantinopolitana ad A. CCCXCV] after the date of the year put down later - 29 AD - and the names of the consuls Fufia Gemina and Rubellius Gemina there is a postscript: "His cons. passus est Christus die X kal. Apr. et resurrexit VIII kal. eisdem" ("Under these consuls Christ suffered on the 10th day to the April calendars and rose again on the 8th day"), that is, Jesus allegedly suffered on the 23rd, and rose again on March 25th.

We will check this date using computer technology. Using the calculator for calculating the days of the week [Determining the day of the week by date], we determine that 23.03.29 was Friday and this corresponds to the descriptions in the Gospel about Good Friday. According to the astronomical program StarCalc, we find that in Jerusalem on March 23, 29 there was a 19 lunar day, which began at about 22 pm on March 22 and lasted until 23 pm on March 23. At the same time, the full moon was 4 days ago, i.e. March 19, even before the vernal equinox. But, as is known, the crucifixion of Christ took place on Easter 14 Nisan, i.e. on the 14th lunar day after the beginning of the first month of spring after the vernal equinox, called Nisan, counting the beginning of the month from the day of the new moon according to the Jewish calendar, i.e. from 1 lunar day. This means that the date of 23.03.29 does not correspond to the descriptions in historical sources, like the crucifixion on the first full moon after the vernal equinox.

Version 2. April 3, 33. For a long time, scientists of the National Observatory of Romania Liviu Mircea and Tiberiu Oproyu studied the Bible. The New Testament states that Jesus died on the day after the first night of the full moon, after the vernal equinox. The Bible also says that during the crucifixion of Christ there was a solar eclipse [Jesus died April 3, 33]. Concerning the supposed solar eclipse, it is possible that the message from Luke was meant: "It was about six o'clock in the afternoon, and darkness fell on the whole earth until after nine. And the Sun went dark ..." [Luke 23.44]

But a solar eclipse can only occur on a new moon, and the Jewish Passover in ancient times was held on the first full moon after the vernal

equinox. On a full moon, an eclipse can only be lunar, not solar. Indeed, on 03.04.33 from the previous day, there was a 14 lunar day (Nisan 14), but at about 18 pm, after sunset, the Moon rose, and the 15 lunar day began, a full moon, and, indeed, there was a lunar eclipse when the solar shadow of the Earth covered the lunar disk. Everything would be fine, but, according to the site "Determining the day of the week by date" 03.04.33 was Sunday, and, as you know, Jesus Christ was crucified on Friday. Thus, the date 03.04.33 also does not correspond to all indications in the sources.

Consider our version, proceeding from the assumption of the birth of Jesus Christ from December 24-25, 7 BC and his death at 33, after the vernal equinox, Nisan 14 on the night of the full moon, on Friday. These data are most consistent with the date of the crucifixion of Christ on April 9, 27 on Friday, when the 14 lunar day (Nisan 14) passed, which began the previous day, on Thursday, April 8 at about 5 pm, when the Last Supper was held on the eve of Easter - the meeting of Jesus Christ with By the 12 Apostles. Jesus Christ at this time was 33rd year (6 years and 7 days BC + 26 years and 99 days after AD). The 14th lunar day (14 Nisan) lasted until 18:00 pm on April 9 on Friday, when, after sunset, the Moon rose on the 15th lunar day (Nisan 15), the full moon. The executors were in a hurry to quickly finish with the punished, they broke their legs, because with the beginning of Easter, with the rising of the moon on the 15th lunar day (Nisan 15), no one could be executed. On April 9, 27, there were no lunar or solar eclipses, but, perhaps, on the afternoon of April 9, the Sun was covered with very dense clouds. After the adoption of Christianity as the state religion, Easter began to be celebrated after the spring equinox after the first full moon on Sunday, the day of the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Other dates, investigated using computer technology, within 27-37 years, when the death of Jesus could have occurred, under the emperor Tiberius (14-37), during the governorship of Pontius Pilate in Judea (27-37), in Friday (Matthew 27.62; Mark 15.42; Luke 23.54; John 19:14, 31), did not give complete matches:

- March 29, 28 – 14 lunar day (14 Nisan), Wednesday;
- April 17, 29 – 14 lunar day (14 Nisan), Tuesday;
- April 6, 30 – 14 lunar day (14 Nisan), Saturday;
- March 27, 31 – 14 lunar day (14 Nisan), Thursday;
- April 14, 32 – 14 lunar day (14 Nisan), Wednesday;
- April 3, 33 – 14 lunar day (14 Nisan), Sunday;
- March 23, 34 – 14 lunar day (14 Nisan), Thursday;
- April 11, 35 – 14 lunar day (Nisan 14), Wednesday;
- March 30, 36 – 14 lunar day (Nisan 14), Sunday;

April 18, 37 – 14 lunar day (Nisan 14), Saturday.

At the end of the study, let's summarize. The most probable date of birth of Jesus Christ, consistent with all historical sources, is December 24, 7 BC, on Saturday, at 23.30 midnight, with the transition to December 25. At that moment, at the zenith overhead, over the dwelling of Mary and Joseph, the star Pollux passed - the beta of the constellation Gemini, named after the immortal mythical hero, one of the twin brothers, who sacrificed his immortality for the sake of his mortal twin brother Castor. On the same date, the Great Conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn took place, indicating that the born one belongs to the ancient royal family.

The most likely date of the death of Jesus Christ, which does not contradict historical sources, is April 9, 27 on Friday, on the 14th lunar day (Nisan 14), in the afternoon, before Easter, which occurs at the time of the full moon on the same day in the evening after sunset and with a simultaneous rise Moon on 15 lunar day (15 Nisan) at about 18 pm. Easter was celebrated on the same day, April 9, with the onset of the full moon, according to the ancient tradition of celebrating Easter on the first full moon after the vernal equinox. Prior to this event, on the eve of Easter, on Thursday, April 8, the Last Supper of Jesus Christ with the 12 apostles was held at the onset of the 14 lunar day (Nisan 14) at about 5 pm.

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SOCIOCULTURAL PORTRAIT OF THE ERA IN THE LANGUAGE PICTURE OF THE TEXT

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Abstract. *Based on the story of Z. Prilepin, the article examines ways of verbalizing the linguistic picture of the world in a socio-cultural manner. Analysis of compositional segments in the aspect of text stylistics makes it possible to define non-intertextual comparisons and detailed metaphors as tools for augmenting meaning and cognitive compaction of the narrative fabric.*

Keywords: *linguistic picture of the world, linguistic picture of the text, comparison, metaphor, cognitive base.*

In the modern anthropocentric paradigm of humanitarian knowledge, the text is multifaceted: it acts not only as a work of a particular genre and style, but also as a source of factual material, a monument or message.

A literary text is a reflection (with varying degrees of objectivity and subjectivity) of reality through the prism of the author's worldview, therefore the communicative and functional nature of such a text actualizes the cognitive and pragmatic level of a linguistic personality, which reveals and deciphers in it the linguistic picture of the world. Undoubtedly, the most interesting and relevant is the synchronous chronotope, since it provides a "breeding ground" for ontological reflections. Thus, the study of the linguistic composition of works of small prose of new realism allows us to make an "anatomical" cut of modernity, to focus on verbalized strokes to the portrait of the era. According to S.M. Kaznacheev, the differentiation of trends in the history of literature does not take place according to technical tools or an arsenal of figurative means, not even according to an aesthetic program. "The fundamental difference between art schools and styles is in relation to God, the world and man" [1, p. 33]. The indicated position is a variation of a thought of Yu.M. Lotman: "In a literary text, an orientation towards a certain type of shared memory <...> becomes a

meaningful (that is, free) artistic element capable of entering into a game relationship with the text" [2, p. 204].

Z. Prilepin's prose is traditionally attributed to the format of new realism, whose representatives "<....> Defend the interests of classical Russian literature with its psychological anthropocentrism and social criticism" [4, p. 3]. The sociocultural paradigm of modern Russia predetermined the nature of the narrative space of the author's novels, novellas and stories: here autobiography acts as a plot-building method that allows "the writer to creatively use memories, his own everyday experience" [4, p. 6]. However, the study of Z. Prilepin's prose from the perspective of the stylistics of the text allows us to assert that autopsychologism is not only a means of meaningful creation of an image-character and a method of analyzing one of the "I" of the writer [7, p. 61], but also the type of narration conditioned by the author's idiosyncrasy.

The linguistic picture of the text of "Ogloblya" is organized by the point of view of the narrator - a representative of the young generation of "perestroika", who translates the atmosphere of the era through folk-poetic and heightened bodily perception of the world, which causes cognitive expansion and semantic modulation. The degree of subjectivity and autopsychologism is explicated through the compaction of the linguistic space through the use of non-intertextual comparisons, semantic and grammatical shifts in the use of adjectives and adverbs, violation of syntactic compatibility.

At the center of the sociocultural linguistic picture of the text is the clumsy Soviet singer and musician Prosha Ogloblya, who performs mediocre folk songs, stylizing them after the then popular Western rock. The antithesis between the "folk-peasant" semantics of the anthroponym and the occupation of Ogloblya is enhanced in several ways: first, by detailing the portrait through the anthropocentric metaphor: "<....> *Pron said, hanging over me first with his broad-shouldered body, and then with his nose* <....>" [8, p. 257]. Here there is an allusion to the independently walking nose in the story of the same name by N.V. Gogol, which only enhances the satirical effect.

Secondly, the opposition is verbalized through the image of a chamomile in the hyperbole "*Breathe in with such a nose - all the petals will fly off the chamomile, and it will tear from the roots*" [8, p. 247] and non-intertextual comparison "*His chants were surprising in abundance, like an immense chamomile bouquet*" [8, p. 254].

Thirdly, metaphorical detailed comparisons based on an unusual cognitive shift refer the reader to the traditional Russian fairytale chronotope:

"You look at Please and it seems that it is not a person in front of you, but a snake from a humpbacked mountain who swallowed Lelya from a wheat field, and now they live together, but in one being - and stick out of each other" [8, p. 247-248]. "When Sashbash fell out of the window and turned into a crushed strawberry - in the middle of a red spot, as in a fairy tale, Prosha got up on his feet..." [8, p. 254].

Semantically unexpected comparison-personifications "In the hands of Prosha they either hung limply, then they got excited again and began to dance the maracas" [8, p. 249] and "When Prosha raised his hands - every time I noticed that small bells were sewn along the lower seam of the right sleeve of his shirt - they screamed like children on a steep hill" [8, p. 249] reinforce the angularity and clumsiness of the image of the Soviet Prosha-rocker.

The apotheosis of the thought about the alienation of the foreign language value paradigm and the awkwardness of the "Russian version" of the representation of Western rock culture becomes a detailed metaphor created by stringing rows of homogeneous members: "Each of his ballads had three thousand words, and while you were listening to them, they fascinated, but then when I wanted to figure out what was still being discussed, I had to pull a song like a hundred-meter net - and anything could be found there: a bottleneck, a dead bird, a baby pacifier, a meadow of reeds and a pound of duckweed, it was only necessary to understand what the fish was caught by Prosha himself, stretching out such a tackle" [8, p. 255].

The narrator feels no less anti-sympathy for the "crowd of fans" of Ogloblya's work, who, like Prokhor, blindly, semi-consciously imitate the demeanor and lifestyle of Western rock musicians. The negative connotation of detailed intertextual comparisons is reinforced by the inclusion of bookish "God knows" and "wing to snout": "On that spring day, there was such a guy in the square, as if we all had flown into this dirty ice floe an hour ago from nowhere <...>" [8, p. 247]; "Anyone repeated his name with such an intonation, as if he had recently flown with Prosha in one flock, through the smoke and cold, wing to wing" [8, p. 248].

Thus, the linguistic picture of a specific text acts as a certain element, a "puzzle" of the linguistic picture of the world of an ethnos in a particular socio-cultural chronotope.

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FEATURES OF THE VOCABULARY OF MATERIALS OF RUSSIAN SPORTS JOURNALISM

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Abstract. *The article analyzes the language of the Russian print media, in particular, materials on sports topics. The topic of sports is popular among a multi-age audience, therefore, the language of sports journalism, firstly, is understandable by a wide range of readers, and secondly, it affects the formation of the linguistic picture of the world of society. It is concluded that the vocabulary of materials on sports topics used by journalists can be classified into thematic groups and patterns in the use of language expressiveness can be revealed.*

Keywords: *media text, text, vocabulary, metaphor, comparison.*

Currently, the topic of sports is becoming especially popular in the media. Modern society demands attractive appearance and good physical shape from its members as essential components of a successful and harmoniously developed personality. In this regard, sports journalism is actively developing, almost any print publication contains materials about sports, and every news release on radio and television tells about the most significant sports events. An increasing number of young people are starting to play sports, going to the gym, people of mature age are fond of fitness and callanetics, etc., accordingly, they try to get as much information as possible about their hobby from the media.

The social significance of sport, the interest in it, caused by the unpredictability of the results, the constant intrigue inherent in competitions and attracting the attention of fans, make sport attractive for coverage of its problems by journalists from various publications, for reporting on the most significant competitions. Sports reports generate such high interest from a large audience that they become important objects against which advertising is placed. Indeed, if people read, watch or listen about a

sporting event, then the information conveyed in a short information block immediately reaches a large target audience.

The media text is unique, it differs from the texts of any other styles, Ya.N. Zasursky said that the media text is a "new communication product" that can be included in the media structures of different plans (visual, sound, multimedia) and different media circumstances (newspapers, television, etc.) [Zasursky 2005: 6]. Media text is defined as "the result of purposeful creativity, which is a kind of complex, hierarchically organized system of signs (verbal, acoustic, etc.) that reproduces the facts of the real world with the resources of mass communication" [Erofeeva 2009: 7].

The relevance of studying the language of media texts is explained by the following two reasons. First, the feature of the media text is that it reflects the "linguistic (public) consciousness of the social community", is a "supertext". The mass media simultaneously reflect and form the national Model of the World. Secondly, the study of modern media texts allows us to consider the national worldview in a synchronous aspect. In addition, the language of the modern press gives an idea of the state of the literary language at the present time, of changes in the system of language and speech.

In Russian materials about sports posted in the media, a number of features are observed at the lexical level. There are nominations for athletes. Stable metaphors are applicable to athletes, which are contextual synonyms in the text. For example, famous athletes are metaphorically called, like outstanding personalities in any sphere of life, stars: "*The Russian national team came to Finland for the Eurotour without their stars*", "*the NHL **stars** themselves were not eager*" [KP 11.07.12: 12], "***stars***" [Interlocutor №41: 28], "*returns to the **constellation** of the continent's young talents*" [Football №42'12: 4]. For the nomination of especially gifted athletes, words of high style can be used, for example, "***the hope of all Russia Denis Chernyshev***" [Football №42'12: 4].

It is customary to call athletes *pets* or *wards* of their coach - "*Pavel Gusev's **pets***" [Football №42'12: 28], "*did not affect the condition of his **wards***" [Football №42'12: 29], "*Jorge Zhezos's **wards***" [Football №42'12: 32]. Such contextual synonyms, in addition to the nominative function, also perform a stylistic function - they indicate the author's positive attitude towards the athletes and their close relationship with the coach.

In sports, military terms and words are actively used in a figurative sense, with military semantics. For example, athletes are called guards - "*show all the **guards***" [KP 07.11.12: 12], legionaries - "*a feature of the current "Benfica" is the predominance of **legionnaires** in it*" [Football

№42'12: 32], fighters – *"relying on proven **fighters**"* [Football №42'12: 34]. The team is divided into parts, the names of which are also associated with the semantics of war and the army – *defense, midfield, protection, forwards, centers, captain* [Football №42'12: 33–34]. The competition is likened to a duel – *"the coach was preparing for the **fight**"* [Football №42'12: 4], or the fight – *"many were waiting for the ballet, but they saw the **fight**"* [Football №42'12: 27], or "confrontation" – *"in the two-round **confrontation**"* [Football №42'12: 27], or duels – *"the first **duel**"* [Football №42'12: 4]. The ball is compared to a projectile: *"but the goalkeeper fell on his side and the **projectile** hit the net"* [Football №42'12: 6], hitting the ball with a volley of cannon: *"**fired** only one full-fledged volley into the target of Torpedo"* [Football №42'12: 29]. As when describing military battles, when describing sports competitions, the word "tactics" is used: *"and it seems that he chose the only possible, based on the objective alignment of forces, **tactics**"* [Football №42'12: 8]. Despite the fact that football is a very active game, military terms from the sphere of intelligence can be used in relation to it: *"forget about **forays** into the possession of Akinfeev"* [Football №42'12: 10]. The place of active play is called the front line: *"sent a defender to the **front line**"* [Football №42'12: 29].

The coach is called as the supreme leader of the country's army – the commander-in-chief – *"we prepared not only without collections, but also without **commanders in chief**"* [Football №42'12: 28]; or a warlord – *"the complete opposite of the expansive **warlord** of Ska-Energia"* [Football №42'12: 29]

Sport is associated with strength and unity, therefore, for the nomination of athletes, contextual synonyms with the semantics of strength and unity are used: *"for decades we have brought up the country's sports **power**"* [AaF 2013, №8: 28]. To emphasize the unity of the football team, they call it a squad: *"Russian **squad**"* [Football №42'12: 10], *"Sergei Juran's **squad**"* [Football №42'12: 29]. The unity of the team as an important condition for victory is illustrated by the following example: *"the guests suddenly piled on the patrimony of "Forge", scored, and then fought back **with the whole world**"* [Football №42'12: 29].

Sports materials use **sports terms** that are not clear to the average reader, for example, *lockout* [KP 07.11.12: 12], *forward* [Football №42'12: 7], *midfielder* [Football №42'12: 10], *cross* [Football №42'12: 10], *save* [Football №42'12: 10], *withdraw chips* [Football №42'12: 19], *penalty* [Football №42'12: 20], *bar* [Football №42'12: 10], *finish line* [Football №42'12: 27], *transfer* [Football №42'12: 29], *playmaker* [Football №42'12: 33], *make a quads* [Football №42'12: 33], *playoffs* [Football №42'12: 33],

a *hat-trick* [Football №42'12: 33]. It should be noted that all of the above words are borrowings from other languages, which is explained by the fact that countries such as England, France, etc. were the homeland of many sports. In addition, the text also contains borrowed words that have long come into the Russian language and were mastered by it: *football*, *hockey*, *championship* and many others.

In the materials of sports journalism, pictorial and expressive means occupy a large place. Figuratively, using metaphors and metonymic transfer, the team's return to the field can be described: "*The **spirit** of 'NN', who finished third in the first division for two years in a row with scarce funding and was known as **a clinic for resuscitation of players**, as it turned out, **did not calm down under the tombstone. The phenomenon is back. In a new guise** and with new founders*" [Football №42'12: 27]. This passage is a combination of high vocabulary (*spirit*, *tombstone*) with common and professional words (*division*, *founders*). The game is metaphorically described: "*a win-win streak of the guest team has managed to **overgrow with the darkness of paranormal legends***" [Football №42'12: 29] - in this example, the series of games is compared to something abstract. The joint work of several athletes can be described metaphorically in order to show its main qualities: "*in the center a **fi**st has formed from three supporting midfielders*" [Football №42'12: 34].

Sports journalists use expressive means not only in relation to athletes, but also in relation to the surrounding reality. For example, when describing sports facilities, personifications are introduced: "*The **modest stadium** 'Chance Arena' **hugged** by trees has **sheltered** about two thousand fans*" [Football №42'12: 4].

In sports journalism, a separate group is represented by metaphors characterizing the actions of athletes and sports life as a cruel competition: "*The Russian youth team has **gnawed** out a place for itself at the European Championship <...>*" [Football №42'12: 4]; "*Capello's team is still far from being a **machine for eating** even such '**light** ' **dishes** as Azerbaijan seemed to be*" [Football №42'12: 10]; "*Their match with Zenit was some kind of **massacre**, not football, everyone was running around **with furious eyes***" [Football №42'12: 19]; "*Pushing the ball into the guests' net literally with '**meat**'*" [Football №42'12: 29]. The team can be like a tank, which expresses its strength and power: "*But Ural is now on such a move that **crawling out from under its tracks** is almost a feat*" [Football №42'12: 28].

Comparisons are actively used by sports journalists in the texts of comparison materials: "*entangled in debt, **like a crucian in a net***" [Foot-

ball №42'12: 27], "*Relations between neighboring clubs have been strained since ancient times, like a **bowstring***" [Football №42'12: 27], "*inseparable in the table, **like bars of "Twix"**, "Tom" and "Ural"*" [Football №42'12: 28], "*was unapproachable, **like fotr-nox***" [Football №42'12: 29]; "*In the center, **like high-rise buildings**, stretch out Senegalese Sheikhu Kuyate and Pole Marcin Wasilewski, whose total height is 377 cm. The Pole is sometimes replaced by 22-year-old Dutchman Bram Neutink, and then the **height of the "structure"** increases to 382 cm*" [Football №42'12: 34] - in this example, the comparison is combined with a metaphor.

Legend

AaF – Arguments and Facts

KP – Komsomolskaya Pravda

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MILITARY FOLKLORE

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Annotation. *The topic of this report concerns the folklore of the war years. One of the difficult and highly revered topics in folk culture. It includes numerous genres and directions of folk art. These are songs of the war years, and embroidery, and "holy letters" and prayers (both folk and canonical), dreams, omens, predictions, folk medicine, etc., etc. ... In this report we will present some materials from the author's archive. These are mainly signs and folk prayers.*

Keywords: *folklore of the Great Patriotic War.*

One of the common themes of folklore recordings of modern folklorists is folklore about the war. The author was fortunate enough to record a huge amount of very interesting material, which is periodically published in various publications and in reports at conferences. This report presents: signs of the beginning and end of the war, the bloody losses and the improvement of affairs at the front; sleep of predictive content; conspiracies and popular prayers, which were recited by women during the war, when they were left alone with their children, and nothing else could be counted on except for the protection of higher powers. These prayers and conspiracies, in contrast to signs and beliefs, are usually kept in the performers' notebooks, but this is just "for memory", "just in case", since informants remember them by heart, continuing to read them every night before going to bed, like "a certificate of protection". The women willingly shared their texts, stories and memories, and they often regarded such conversations as confessions, which very much touched the collector of folklore. We present some of the records from the author's archive.

1.

This is how the war began, we worked in the night, and you know what the glow was! Such was the glow over Taldom! The sun had already set, there was no rain, the evening was good, and everything was red. And everyone thought that there would be a war (GET).

2.

When my husband went missing in 1942, I cried day and night for two years. No one came, I saw no one [meaning - the spirit of the deceased husband - author]. Once I went to bed and said (I am alone, I had a small child): "Come at least, tell me where you are? Where - at least I will know!" And I have a dream.

I came out of a barrack, as if I was so dressed during the war: I was wearing a simple jacket. I looked - a man was standing, dressed in all black, big something, long and with a stick. A very large, large, extraordinary stick of some kind. Stands, says: "Stop here!" I got up. She stood and stood and said: "Well, where is he there?" - "Come now. Stop". I stand, wait. Then I look - a big ravine, high, tall, long, long, and from it my husband rises and walks. In military uniform. He got up, ran up to me, hugged me - and not a word. I told him: "Well, why are you silent? Tell me though: how are you, where are you?" He says: "Do you see it over there? We can't talk". And the one: "Time is up. Go away. Go away". And the husband went again. I am waiting, but he did not even turn, did not kiss, only hugged me tightly. It was impossible to tell him.

I stood and waited until he sank down from the ravine again.

And then I realized - well, in the mass grave, he showed me where to eat, what is there to look for? Once a large ravine, it means - a mass grave. He died near Leningrad. Prophetic dream... (TMI).

3.

They said, but this is a sign not before the war, but already during the war that before a heavy battle, before a big bloodshed, the moon in the sky was blood-red. A big and very red moon was rising - a tough battle ahead (TEG).

4.

As wolves come close to the home, even in winter, even in summer, it howls - it's bad. They say - there will be hunger or war. Noted (ZVA).

5.

And our friends have it as it was: a flock of crows has arrived and are circling and circling over the house! There are so many! And everyone says: "Oh, this is something bad, it will be something wrong..." And they sat down, covered all the trees, and on the house, on the roof ... And they

had a son in the army. It turns out that he was sent to Afghanistan. And then we did not know anything yet. They didn't talk about the war. And they sent them a zinc coffin - that's all. The soldiers arrived - they did not allow their relatives to open the coffin so that they would not see what was inside. Maybe there is no son there either... And again there were a lot of crows! All were already somehow in shock. And then how the zinc coffins began to arrive! How it went!... That was a raven, that the whole sky is black... (LAV).

6.

Mom told me this. How the icon was updated. There was an old icon, and suddenly the face was renewed. Became clearly visible. And the whole icon is like new. And my mother had a sister, she lived in a monastery, and my mother told her: "What kind of miracle is this? There was an old icon, the face was barely visible, almost all black from time, but here - everything became completely new!" And my aunt smiled and said it was good. A lucky sign. So the war will end soon! And the war really ended soon.

That's how it was in our family (ANI).

7.

I know this from my mother. They just didn't survive! So she taught me.

Previously, wherever they went, they read different prayers. Even for the war, they could write on paper and carry them in their pockets all the time, maybe in a secret one, so that they would not kill, not hurt, from all kinds of troubles.

(hereinafter - in Russian – *transl.*)

*Иду в пути,
Господь впереди,
Божия Мать с Ним,
А я иду за ним.
Всех Святых печать,
А морим врагам – молчать!*

Read this three times. And when you leave the threshold, you say:

8.

*Николай Чудотворец,
Стань передо мной!
Я в дорогу –
И Ты со мной (LSE).*

9.

*И ещё:
Иду в пути,*

*Господь впереди,
Матушка Владычица позади,
Михаил Архангел с правой стороны,
Ангел Хранитель – с левой стороны.
Покров неба накрой меня,
Рабу Божию (например, Валентину):
От болезни,
От несчастного случая,
От скоропостижной смерти,
От ужасов войны...*

Then everyone adds, who wants what, what is most afraid of (LSE).
10.

Previously, different prayers were from every occasion. They took them to war, carried them with them. I still read one of them every day.

[Dream of the Most Holy Theotokos - author]

*Во имя Отца и Сына и Святаго Духа. Аминь.
Умываюсь я Божею росой,
Утираюсь я Божией пеленою,
Иду я по Божией тропинке,
Дохожу я до города Ерусалима.
Во городе Ерусалиме
Стоит стол-престол.
На етим столе-престоле
Лежит сама Мать
Пресвятая Богородица.
«Спишь, ли ты, Матушка,
Не спишь ли?»
«Спать я не сплю,
Тебя – Христа зрею:
Вот Сиёньских горах
Тебя – Христа распинали,
И в рученьки, и в ноженьки
Гвоздочки забивали.
Шиповыми прутьями
Наказывали:
Первый ядрёный,
Второй – купоросный [кипарисный]
Третий – хинный».
Кто эту молитву знает,
Три раза прочитает –*

*Господь того ото всех
Грехов избавит (PLT).*

11.

My grandmother healed with prayers. The Mother of God has always been very revered. Female intercessor.

*Сон Пресвятой Богородицы
Страшен и зол, и печален.
Спаси, Господи, Рабу Божию (имя)
От скорби, от болезни,
Ото всякого несчастья.
И от людей, и от суда,
И от всякого нападения.
На море-океане
Кипаресное дерево стояло,
Под этим деревом
Мать Божия спочевала.
Она спала мало,
Во сне страшно видала.
Подходит к ней Сын, речёт:
– Мать моя, возлюбленная,
Ты спишь или так лежишь?
– Сын мой, – речёт, – я спала мало,
Во сне много видала.
Тебя поймали,
С тебя причестную ризу сняли,
К кресту тебя приковали.
На главу терновый венец надевали.
У ручки, у ножки гвозди забивали.
Я под тебя золотую чашу подставляла,
Твою пречестную кровь
До земли не допускала.
– Мать моя, возлюбленная,
Это не сон, а сущая правда.
Кто эту молитву за день три раза прочитает,
Тот будет спасён, исповедан и причащён
Аминь.*

Grandmother did this: she rewrote this "Dream", read it three times on the herb Lovage. I folded the sheet four times and applied it to the places where there were five wounds of Jesus Christ. Then she gave the patient infusion to drink.

An indispensable condition for health and happiness was the observance of "Twelve Fridays per year"

"If you turn to the Most Holy Theotokos and receive help, then be kind - give thanks! And the best gratitude is strict fasting and a sinless life on Friday. This is how my grandmother taught (MEV).

List of performers

1. ANI - Nadezhda Ivanovna Abramova, born in 1938. Recorded by V.V. Zaporozhets in Moscow in 2009.

2. GET - E. T. Golyakova, b. 1902. Native. Working. Recorded by V.V. Zaporozhets in Tadlom in 2000.

3. ZVA - Zaporozhets V.A., 1925 – 1981. Native. Cossack. Recorded by V.V. Zaporozhets in the village of Dinskaya, Krasnodar Territory in the 1970s.

4. LAV - Lavrinenko A. V., b. 1950. Originally from Dnepropetrovsk. RUDN University employee. Recorded by V.V. Zaporozhets in Moscow at the end of the 1980s.

5. LSE - S. E. Larinenko, b. 1953. Originally from the city of Syzran. In Moscow since 19707. Doctor. Recorded by V.V. Zaporozhets in Moscow in 2004.

6. MEV - Meleshkova E.V., born in 1965. Muscovite. RUDN University student. (She knows the prayer from her healer grandmother Voevodina T.A., born in 1909. Born in Ryazan Region, Korablinsky District, village of Grigorievskoye). Recorded by V. V. Zaporozhets in Moscow in 2015.

7. PLT - L. T. Prokhorova, born in 1939. Native. Peasant woman. Recorded by V.V. Zaporozhets in Vladimir region, Sudogodsky district, village Shustovo in 1995.

8. TEG - Tkachenko E.G., born in 1949. Muscovite. An employee. Recorded by V.V. Zaporozhets in Moscow in 2004.

9. TMI - Tikhonova M.I., born in 1911. Native. Peasant woman. Recorded by V. V. Zaporozhets in the village of Dubrovka, Taldom district in 2000.

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7. "From Poshekhonskie materials. Signs and beliefs". Zhivaya Starina magazine, No. 1 (105), 2020, p. 5 - 6. (Based on expeditionary materials from the author's archive, recorded in 2000, 2001).

POPULATION KAZAKHE DU TURKESTAN (LA SECONDE MOITIÉ DU XIXE-DÉBUT DU XXE SIÈCLES)

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Annotation. *Cet article examine la situation sociopolitique de la population kazakhe dans le gouvernement général du Turkestan. Il montre la dynamique de l'évolution de la composition quantitative et qualitative de la population à l'arrivée de l'Empire russe dans la région. Il est à noter que la population menait une activité économique plus énergique dans la vallée des rivières, en particulier dans la province de Syr-Daria. Il est souligné que la densité de la population dépendait directement du climat de la localité et que la densité la plus élevée provenait des zones des oasis. Il est conclu qu'avec l'avènement des relations capitalistes, la stratification de la société nomade kazakhe s'est également intensifiée.*

Mots-clés: *gouvernement général du Turkestan, population, nomades, kazakhs.*

Les contacts entre l'Empire russe et le territoire du Turkestan ont été établis beaucoup plus tôt, c'est-à-dire avant l'offensive active et systématique de la Russie sur le territoire des khanats d'Asie Centrale au XIX siècle. Après la conquête de la région, le gouvernement général du Turkestan s'est formé et l'une des tâches principales était: «la tâche de l'administration centrale et locale était de fusionner les populations autochtones et russes et de «russifier la région». [8.260]

Selon la Grande encyclopédie russe "le Gouvernement général du Turkestan, l'unité administrative de l'Empire russe en Asie Centrale. Formé

par le décret de l'empereur Alexandre II du 11 (23).7.1867 de la région du Turkestan, des terres occupées par les troupes russes en 1866, et une partie de la région de Semipalatinsk au sud de la chaîne de Tarbaghatay. Il est divisé en la province de Syr-Daria et la province de Semiretchensk. Le centre administratif de Tachkent». [1]. Avant l'entrée sur le territoire des khanats d'Asie Centrale, bien sûr, des recherches scientifiques de la Russie étaient menées, mais elles n'étaient pas encore systématiques. Et dans les khanats eux-mêmes, il n'y avait pas de forte stratification de la population par nationalité. Comme l'orientaliste russe éminent V. V. Barthold l'affirmait « » ... un habitant sédentaire de l'Asie Centrale se sent d'abord musulman, puis habitant d'une certaine ville ou localité; l'idée d'appartenir à un certain peuple n'a aucune importance pour lui". [2, 303]. Membre de la Commission d'Orenbourg P.I. Rytchkov au milieu du XVIII siècle a présenté son «classement» des peuples qui étaient les habitants de Turkestan, où sont mentionnés: «1) les troukhmens, 2 les khivans, 3) les arals (les ouzbeks araliens), 4) les karakalpaks, 5) les kirghiz-kayssaks (ou tout simplement les kirghiz), 6) les turkestanien 7) les tachkents 8) les dzoungars (ou le peuple kalmouk). [6,261] Sur la base de cette classification, nous pouvons conclure qu'elle se basait sur l'appartenance de la population au lieu de résidence. Et cela montre que les connaissances sur les peuples étaient rares. Mais, avec le temps, avec le début de l'offensive active de l'Empire russe dans la région de l'Asie centrale, il y a une hausse des connaissances à tout autre niveau. Nous nous tournons vers la note de l'inspecteur en chef des écoles du territoire du Turkestan A. L. Koun, qui, en 1876, a écrit ça: «la Population se compose des nationalités différentes à tous égards, les russes, les sarthes, les kirghiz. Les sarthes est une population sédentaire de la région. Les kirghiz sont un peuple semi-sauvage, touché par aucune civilisation" [6,167]. "Les kirghiz" - une image collective de toute la population kazakhe. Cet ethnonyme a été adopté dans l'Empire russe. Ce peuple est décrit le plus complètement dans le travail de l'historien et diplomate de la période de la Russie tsariste A. I. Levchine «Description des ordres kirghizes-cosaques ou kirghizes-kayssaks et des steppes» [4].

Comme il est indiqué ci-dessus, les travaux consacrés à la région de l'Asie centrale ont apparu à la veille de l'entrée de l'Empire russe dans cette région et, après l'adhésion, le nombre d'études a certainement augmenté. Parmi ceux qui étudiaient la région étaient des savants orientalistes, des voyageurs et des fonctionnaires de l'appareil de contrôle royal et d'autres. Parmi les travaux, il y avait ceux qui considéraient la situation de la population kazakhe du gouvernement général du Turkestan. Ce sont les œuvres de Pachino P.I. Région du Turkestan en 1866 Notes de voyage,

V. Nalivkine "Histoire brève du khanat de Kokand" S. Zykov " Essai de l'affirmation de la domination russe à la mer d'Aral et r. Syr-Daria, de 1847 à 1862», V. I. Massalsky «La région du Turkestan» dans lesquels il y a des informations détaillées sur la situation socio-économique et politique des kazakhs habitants dans le territoire du Turkestan.

Une source importante de l'histoire de la conquête du Turkestan par la Russie est dans les travaux M. I. Veneiukov, dans lesquels les activités non seulement politiques et militaires du tsarisme sur les territoires conquis sont décrits en détail, mais présente les données importantes de la population et de la réorganisation territoriale et administrative, de la migration des kazakhs dans les pays voisins, etc. l'article de Yu.D. Yujakov représente une source précieuse de la définition de la population de la région de Turkestan, y compris les kazakhs et d'autres groupes ethniques habitants des certaines villes de la région, il fournit des données statistiques importantes. Au cours des années 70s-80s, une série d'études a apparu sur des aspects divers de la vie socio-politique et économique de la population de la région, dans laquelle l'économie, la vie quotidienne et l'organisation ancestrale des kazakhs sont décrites en détail, leurs relations avec les peuples voisins et les autorités des khanats de l'Asie centrale. Il s'agit notamment des travaux de A. V. Kaoulbarse, N.A. Maev, I. Ibraguimov, A. Khorokhchine, etc. Il est possible de trouver certaines données intéressantes des caractéristiques démographiques des kazakhs dans le Turkestan et des khanats de la moyenne Asie dans les travaux N.A. Aristov, N. I. Grodekov, N. P. Ostrooumov, E. Markov, et d'autres. Séparément, il est convient de souligner les Archives centrales d'état de la République d'Ouzbékistan (ACE ROuz) à Tachkent (avant 1917 - le centre du gouvernement général du Turkestan).

Le gouvernement général du Turkestan à la fin des années 90s du XIXe siècle, était composé de 5 provinces: de Semiretchie, de Syr-Daria, de Ferghana, de Samarkande, de Transcarpatie avec une superficie de 1,66 millions de km.carrés. Le plus grand nombre de la population habitait les provinces de Ferghana et de Syr-Daria, la province de Transcarpatie représentait le plus petit nombre d'habitants. La densité de population la plus élevée a été enregistrée dans les districts de Kokand et d'Andijane de la province de Ferghana. Les districts à la densité de population maximale se situaient généralement dans des oasis anciennes agricoles, dans lesquelles la production industrielle a commencé à se développer progressivement.

Le plus grand nombre de kazakhs habitaient la province de Syr-Daria, où, selon le recensement général de l'Empire russe de 1897, ils constituai-

ent la majorité absolue de la population - 88,7% -. [[5, 1-3] les kazakhs étaient traditionnellement engagés dans l'élevage nomade, le long des rives de la rivière Syr-Daria et il y avait aussi leurs parcelles agricoles. Le secteur principal de l'économie de la population locale du district Petrovsky était l'élevage pastoral, qui, contrairement aux provinces du sud de la région (Chimkentsky et Aulie-Atinsky), dominait..

L'élevage ovin était le plus important, car la végétation naturelle favorisait le plus fort l'élevage de moutons de race mouton à queue grasse, et en petite quantité - bovins, chameaux et chevaux. De plus, comme les sources d'archives en témoignent, «l'élevage est exclusivement pratiqué par la population nomade kirghize [kazakhe – aut] des districts de Djizak et de Khodzhen. Dans d'autres districts de la région, l'élevage était limité» [9,18]. Les conditions climatiques, lorsque les précipitations sont faibles et que les pâturages existants sont brûlés par le soleil au début du mois de juin, ne permettaient pas de stocker des aliments secs pour le reste de l'année. En 1901, dans le district Djizak 3100 têtes des moutons et des chèvres sont morts de dénutrition, que, lorsque leur nombre total dans le district est 161 millions de têtes s'élève à 1,8% de l'attrition, dans le volost de Djaoussougoumk du district de Tachkent 1210 de têtes des béliers.sont morts pendant deux semaines de janvier [15,18]

Dans le rapport du gouverneur militaire de la région de Ferghana au gouverneur général du Turkestan, il a noté des effets néfastes de l'hiver rigoureux de 1900 au bien-être économique de la population de Ferghana, principalement nomade. Ainsi, les chefs des districts de Marguilan, de Namangan, d'Andijane, de Kokand et d'Och ont rapporté que «l'hiver rigoureux et l'abondance de la neige dans les montagnes ont mis l'impact nocif sur leur agriculture, comme le bétail, mal nourri encore dans les mois d'été, obtenait sa nourriture à peine en raison de l'épaisseur de la couverture neigeuse, et pour cette raison il perdait du poids très vite... Les conséquences défavorables de cet hiver rigueur manifesterait d'un coté la mortalité, de l'autre, la dette énorme de la population nomade...» [11, 31-33]

Comme les sources d'archives en témoignent, l'administration de la région s'inquiétait du bien-être de la population, mais cela était dû au fait que «les phénomènes économiques défavorables... entraîneraient des difficultés dans le paiement des prestations d'état et de zemstvo par la population» [12, 18]. Selon le gouverneur militaire, la solution dans cette situation pourrait être l'aide financière immédiate aux habitants ruraux les plus nécessiteux, « ... plus à temps ce besoin sera satisfait, plus tôt et plus raisonnable le rétablissement du bien-être économique du peuple sera at-

teint, démolit par la période hivernale " [13, 31]

Les établissements kazakhs pauvres et moyennes hivernaient dans les vallées de la rivière Syr-Daria et de ses affluents, sur les pâturages desquels leur petit bétail pouvait se nourrir. En été, la plupart de ces fermes, en passant par la rivière Syr-Daria, s'en éloignaient sur une courte distance. En fait, il n'y avait pas de différence entre les arrêts de printemps et d'été, car les passages étaient de 5 à 10 km, d'un point d'eau (puits, lacs) à l'autre. Seulement une petite partie des pauvres (en tant que ouvriers agricoles ou en tant que parents pauvres) partait avec les propriétaires riches de troupeaux pour les pâturages d'été dans les districts d'Orenbourg et de Sibérie.

Le nomadisme des pâturages d'hiver commençait dans les premiers jours de mars, et comme le bétail affaibli après l'hiver se déplaçait lentement (l'aul nomade ne passait pas plus de 15 km par jour), les pâturages de printemps sont atteints après 15-20 jours. Dans les pâturages de printemps la période de la fin mars-début avril était une période extrêmement responsable pour les éleveurs. C'est à cette époque l'abattage massif des moutons a lieu. La pâture, l'abreuvoir abondant et la chaleur permettaient de prendre l'accroît du bétail, de le renforcer et de le nourrir, épuisé pendant l'hiver. À cette époque, tous les éleveurs valides étaient occupés, car les soins aux jeunes impliquaient beaucoup de travail. En même temps, on faisait le tondage des chevaux et des chameaux, marquait les jeunes, contournaient les chevaux, formait de nouveaux jambages de chevaux. Le bétail était également présent dans la population kazakhe semi-sédentaire. De mars à juin, ils le pâturaient en troupeaux, le reste de l'année, ils le pâturaient en petits groupes séparés. De juin à octobre, le bétail se nourrissait «des restes des mauvaises herbes, même de l'absinthe, sur les bords des champs, près des aryks, d'octobre à mars, quand ils se nourrissaient des réserves des feuilles de bois tombées, jaunes plus souvent véreuses, de mauvaises herbes, etc. et pour cette raison maigrissent à fond. À cette époque de l'année, il était possible d'acheter des vaches avec des veaux pour 5 roubles dans les bazars. Le moyen nombre de bovins par la maison ou la carriole était plus de 0,9 têtes en 1889 (le nombre de bovins a diminué de 1783 têtes).[14,18]. Autrefois réputé pour ses beaux chevaux à demi-sang, légers et karabairs, l'élevage de chevaux s'est quelque peu détérioré et, au début du XXe siècle, il était déjà difficile de trouver un bon cheval dans la région. Les raisons du déclin de l'élevage de chevaux étaient le manque de la pâture, ainsi que le manque de sélection des races.

À partir de la seconde moitié du XIXe siècle, le processus de restriction des chemins des nomades s'est lancé, ce qui était une conséquence

du développement des forces productives, de la stratification intensive de la société kazakhe. L'immigration des paysans de la Russie centrale a également joué un certain rôle. La limitation de la superficie des terres a progressivement conduit à la sédentarisation des kazakhs et à la réduction de la distance des déplacements. Une partie de la population était fermement sédentarisée, tandis que l'autre, ayant un mode de vie nomade, s'engageait dans l'agriculture.

Sur le territoire du Turkestan, l'agriculture jouait également un rôle important dans la vie économique de la population kazakhe. Sa part était particulièrement importante parmi les ménages les plus pauvres et en partie à revenu moyen. Dans le bassin de la rivière Syr-Daria, comme dans d'autres vallées fluviales, l'agriculture n'était qu'arrosée et occupait 69% de la superficie totale des cultures. Habituellement, les terres agricoles étaient situées sur des parcelles séparées (hivernantes) des fermes. Dans la distribution de l'eau, un rôle important jouait l'élite communautaire, qui possédaient les canaux principaux d'irrigation et les aryks. Bien que la terre fût la propriété de l'état et a été donnée à l'utilisation des fermes, mais au XIXe siècle, l'élite communautaire la contrôlait. Les bassins des rivières Arys, Syr-Daria, Keles, Tchayane, Bougougne, Arystandy, Ikansu représentaient des foyers d'agriculture irriguée développée avec une vie sédentaire et semi-sédentaire. Ainsi, sur le territoire de la région de Tchimkent Syr-Daria, il y avait des aules économiques assez grandes par leur taille: l'aul moyen ici se composait de plus de 30 ménages avec une population totale à 200 personnes [3, 66]

En conformité avec le Règlement sur la gestion de la région de Turkménistan, les zemstvos imposaient des frais les terres, qui se divisaient en deux catégories – les terres «appartenantes à la sédentarité de la population comme autochtone, et non autochtone» et les terres «consistantes à la possession perpétuelle, l'utilisation et la disposition de cette population». Par conséquent, une partie de la population sédentaire kazakhe engagée dans l'agriculture a également payé la taxe foncière. La population kazakhe de la région était également occupée dans la production artisanale: traitement de la laine, fabrication de feutre, de laquelle ils ont fait des thibaudes de feutre et des tapis, des couvertures pour les yourtes, des matelas et des coussins, des sacs, des vêtements (des chapeaux, des manteaux, des caftans, des chabraques et les couvertures des selles de chevaux de selle). Ce métier était étroitement lié au traitement du cuir, duquel on fabriquaient des carquois pour flèches, des ceintures militaires, des chaussures et des navires, un harnais et des selles. Le cuir était artistiquement décoré en relief. Parmi les kazakhs, il y avait des maîtres sculpteurs sur bois qui

vendaient leurs produits dans les provinces de Syr-Daria et de Boukhara, ainsi que dans la province de la mer d'Aral. Le bois sculpté a été largement utilisé pour les colonnes et les portes des bâtiments emblématiques des villes de Syr-Daria, témoignant de la diffusion du traitement artistique du bois chez les kazakhs. L'art spécial des bijoutiers kazakhs est noté dans les sources - "zergers", qui travaillaient avec de l'or, de l'argent, des pierres précieuses et possédaient la maîtrise de la frappe à froid et à chaud, de la technique ajourée.

Alors, au cours des derniers siècles, le processus des mouvements de masse du nord au sud associé à l'avancement progressif de l'Empire russe vers l'Asie centrale et à l'arrivée de la population des provinces voisines de la population russe et des cosaques, ainsi que des profondeurs, ce qui était lié pas en dernier lieu à l'abolition du servage. Il est convient de noter qu'aujourd'hui toujours, le sujet du mouvement de la population d'une partie de l'Eurasie à une autre, reste l'un des problèmes discutés et aigus, cependant, comme dans le monde entier. À propos, par exemple «.. La Russie reçoit la main-d'œuvre nécessaire et les pays d'Asie centrale résolvent les problèmes de chômage et soutiennent le niveau de la population locale»[7,907]

Ainsi, à la fin du XIXe et au début du XXe siècles dans la vie socio-économique des kazakhs du territoire du Turkestan, malgré le développement de l'agriculture sédentaire, l'élevage nomade toujours dominait. Une partie de la population kazakhe, en particulier des ménages pauvres, se livrait à l'agriculture et à l'artisanat. Parallèlement au développement des relations capitalistes dans la province, parmi les kazakhs, le vice-roi et l'ouvrage agricole étaient également largement répandus, la stratification sociale de la société s'est intensifiée. En conséquence, l'élevage nomade extensif mené par la population kazakhe s'est retrouvé dans une position gênée, en raison de la diminution de la superficie des pâturages, ce qui a naturellement entraîné une diminution du bétail et, par conséquent, l'appauvrissement de la majorité des nomades.

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LA DIFFUSION DES ÉPICES LE LONG DE LA ROUTE DE LA SOIE

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Annotation *L'Article est consacré à la diffusion de certains produits les plus précieux le long de la Route de la soie, en particulier des épices diverses, des condiments et des encens des pays de l'est à l'Ouest. Il est à noter qu'après la conquête des vastes territoires de l'Inde à l'Espagne par les arabes, une partie des épices a commencé à arriver aux européens par l'intermédiaire des espagnols, qui essayaient de soulever avec des armes cette marchandise précieuse des arabes. Il est à souligner que des nombreuses recettes sont connues depuis l'antiquité à partir des traités grecs et romains, une place particulière est accordée aux traités de Biruni et Ibn Sina, qui ont contribué au développement de la médecine.*

Mots - clés: *Route de la soie, épices, condiments, encens, Est, Ouest.*

La Route de la soie est une route vitalemment importantes avec de nombreuses branches, qui a une riche histoire de communication internationale à travers un vaste espace historique et culturel. Bien sûr, le ver à soie est largement connu, mais la diffusion d'autres biens de valeurs le long des routes commerciales, par exemple, les épices, les condiments, l'encens de l'Orient, n'était pas moins importante. Même Hippocrate mettait de la cannelle, du poivre dans la composition des anti-inflammatoires pour le curement du tétanos, et son médicament contre la pleurésie contenait de la cardomone [6,81].

Dans les anciens temps, les épices étaient utilisées pour les cérémon-

ies magiques et les fêtes, les cérémonies de purification, l'embaumement, ainsi que pour la fabrication du cosmétiques et des parfums, des médicaments et aussi que dans les poisons, et même dans la cuisine, pour préserver les aliments et les empêcher de se détériorer, ou pour améliorer le goût des aliments.

Les épices étaient parmi les produits les plus précieux du commerce dans le monde antique et médiéval. Il y a une hypothèse que les épices étaient nécessaires principalement pour masquer le goût des aliments gâtés (le manque de réfrigération et le faible niveau d'hygiène ont conduit au fait que souvent les aliments se pourrissaient rapidement). Mais il n'y a aucune preuve à l'appui de cette hypothèse, et les historiens remettent cette hypothèse en question. Depuis le Moyen Age, les épices de l'Est étaient des produits coûteux, accessibles seulement aux riches et aux nantis, qui bien sûr pouvaient se permettre des produits de qualité. La raison réelle de la demande énorme d'épices en Europe au cours du Moyen Âge reste un sujet des débats vifs.

Les premières indications de l'utilisation des épices datent de plus de 6000 ans avant notre ère. Bien que le commerce des épices en Europe ait commencé relativement récemment – il y a environ 1000 ans. À cette époque, leur valeur était égale à celle de l'or.[1]. Parmi les premiers consommateurs d'épices étaient les égyptiens. Il y a déjà cinq mille ans, le calamus était connu en Egypte (il nous est déjà arrivé comme le moyen de la médecine traditionnelle). Les recettes écrites sur des papyrus datant du milieu du deuxième millénaire avant notre ère prescrivent l'ajout d'anis, des graines de moutarde, du cumin, du coriandre, du menthe, de l'absinthe, du cannelle et du safran à la nourriture. Les graines de certaines plantes épicées se trouvent dans les tombes des pharaons. Les égyptiens anciens utilisaient des épices non seulement pour la nourriture, mais aussi comme produits de cosmétiques ou des médicaments. Les traités décrivant et explorant les propriétés des épices figurent parmi les premiers documents manuscrits. Des instructions de la préparation des médicaments à base des plantes épicées ont été trouvées sur des papyrus égyptiens.

Les chinois ont consommé de la cannelle depuis le troisième millénaire avant notre ère. En 2700 av.J.-C. la cannelle était décrite dans des documents qui ont survécu à nos jours, à cette époque, l'empereur Khovang-ti utilisait des épices aux fins culinaires et médicinales. La mention des propriétés utiles des épices se trouve dans les écrits de Confucius. Le relai était adopté par les indiens, pour 2000 ans av. J.-C. le riz était pratiquement la seule nourriture des pauvres habitants de la côte indienne de

Malabar, une bande assez étroite de terre qui était le berceau des épices tropicales. Là, premièrement les gens ont d'abord appris à mélanger le poivre noir avec de la cardamome, du gingembre, du curcuma et du lait de coco, puis à ajouter le gruau jaune au riz insipide. La recette ancienne et a formé la base du mélange d'épices connu de nos jours, appelé kari. Les indiens ont beaucoup contribué au développement de la culture de la consommation d'épices et des condiments. Le poivre noir, la noix de muscade, la cannelle, le gingembre, le curcuma et la cardamome sont les épices actuellement connues dans le monde entier premièrement étaient répandus en Inde [3].

De nombreux faits de l'utilisation des épices remontent au VIII^e siècle av. J.-C. On sait que les babyloniens consommaient du safran, du fenouil, du thym, du cumin, du sésame, de la cardamome, de l'aneth, de l'ail, de l'oignon et de la coriandre. Les habitants de Babylone étaient des nobles marchands; ils distribuaient des épices en vendant dans des pays nombreux par caravanes, ainsi que par voie navigable – sur des navires le long des fleuves Euphrate et Tigre. On sait qu'en Assyrie déjà au VII^e siècle av. J.-C. dans les jardins royaux, environ 60 espèces d'épices étaient cultivées. Le roi assyrien Merodah-Baladan a laissé à ses descendants le premier livre des conseils pratiques sur la culture des plantes aromatiques épicées. Les perses anciens utilisaient plusieurs types d'oignons et d'ail, de safran et de coriandre pour la nourriture, et les grecs anciens connaissaient la plupart de la gamme moderne d'épices. En plus des plantes aromatiques tropicales épicées, ils cultivaient et consommaient de l'anis, du cumin, du fenouil, de la coriandre, de la menthe, du persil, de la marjolaine, du laurier, du thym, du safran, de l'ail et des oignons. Les livres du célèbre médecin Hippocrate et philosophe Théophraste contiennent de l'information des épices locales et tropicales. « Ces produits représentaient les trois quarts du chiffre d'affaires, bien que, bien sûr, cette liste n'ait pas épuisé toute la nomenclature des produits achetés»[7].

Le haut art culinaire de la Rome antique comprenait l'utilisation multi-forme des plantes aromatiques épicées, dont l'utilisation a été empruntée aux grecs. À Rome, on considérait l'achat d'épices comme l'un des postes des dépenses principaux. Plus tard, avec les légions romaines, les épices ont atteint l'Europe du Nord. Le commerce des épices prospérait jusqu'à l'effondrement de l'Empire romain et a repris à Byzance, lorsque le centre des relations commerciales entre l'Est et l'Ouest est devenu Constantinople [4,194].

Le commerce du poivre a atteint son premier sommet à l'époque de l'Empire romain. Le commerce des épices à l'époque antique et médiévale

dépendait des colonies situées le long de ses routes. Se déplaçant soit sur des routes terrestres, soit sur des routes maritimes côtières, les commerçants s'arrêtaient pour la nuit dans les mêmes endroits, constituant une chaîne de chemin avec des stations, dont beaucoup sont devenues plus tard des villages ou des villes.

Au moyen âge (environ 700-1000 après J.-C.), des commerçants musulmans ou indiens, ainsi que par des marchands européens, principalement en Europe, géraient largement le commerce des épices. Ibn Hordadbeh rapportait que des marchands juifs connus sous le nom de Radhanites apportaient les épices de l'Est à l'Europe. Dans d'autres sources, les lettres de Grégoire de Tours, les juifs avaient le monopole du commerce en Europe occidentale pendant la dernière période Mérovingienne et au début de la période Carolingienne [2].

Le commerce des épices s'est progressivement étendu du Moyen-Orient à toute la Méditerranée. Les marchands orientaux revendaient les épices précieuses aux arabes, qui les vendaient aux prix fabuleux, gardant les sources d'approvisionnement les plus secrètes. C'est pourquoi, pour les européens, les herbes aromatiques et les poudres étaient entourées d'un halo de mystère [5, 124]. Après la capture par les arabes de vastes territoires de l'Inde à l'Espagne, une partie des épices a commencé à arriver aux européens par l'intermédiaire des espagnols, qui ont essayé de renlever avec des armes cette marchandise précieuse des arabes. Dans le milieu du XIe siècle la civilisation arabe a été vaincue par les turcs-seldjoukides et le commerce établi de l'Est avec Byzance et l'Europe a cessé. En 1096, les européens ont entrepris la première croisade à l'Est et peu de temps après, ils ont commencé à ramener non seulement des bijoux, mais aussi des épices à la maison – comme le poivre et la cannelle déjà connus à cette époque, et celles pas encore utilisées – la noix de muscade et la couleur de la muscade. La nécessité de rétablir les relations avec l'Est a conduit au fait que depuis le début du XIIIe siècle. le droit de commerce des épices a été partagé entre Venise, Gênes et Pise, et au XIVe siècle, Venise est devenue le monopole européen. Les prix ont tellement augmenté que les épices étaient disponibles exclusivement pour les personnes nobles, le safran et la cannelle se distinguaient par leur coût élevé. Plus le prix des épices augmentait, plus il était souvent nécessaire de faire face à leur contrefaçon. Par exemple, en Allemagne, on appliquaient des mesures extrêmement strictes aux contrefacteurs de safran, jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient brûlés sur un bûcher ou enterrés vivants. [10]. L'expédition de Marco Polo en Chine était également une tentative d'ouvrir la «route des épices» de l'Est.[11].

La demande énorme qui existait en Europe pour le poivre noir a incité à équiper ses expéditions de recherche, qui ont marqué le début de l'ère des Grandes découvertes Géographiques des XVe et XVIe siècles. Colombus, qui a goûté la nourriture fort épicée des habitants indigènes du Nouveau Monde, a apporté du piment, du piment de la Jamaïque parfumé et de la vanille. Vasco da Gama, qui a ouvert la voie maritime vers l'Inde fabuleuse, est revenu avec une cargaison riche du poivre, du gingembre, des clous de girofle et du cannelle. Il apporta au roi du Portugal une lettre du magaraja de Calcutta qui disait: «Mon pays est riche en cannelle, gingembre, clous de girofle et poivre... J'aimerais recevoir de l'or, de l'argent et du drap rouge de votre pays...» [4, 55]. Les Portugais ont réussi à négocier avec les dirigeants de Calcutta de la fourniture directe d'épices dans leurs ports. Bientôt, Lisbonne a acquis le statut de «capitale des épices». Les Portugais ont également découvert les îles Moluques dans l'archipel Malais, où on cultivait depuis longtemps de l'œillet et de la noix de muscade. Mais après un certain temps, la «mine d'or» des Moluques est passée aux mains des néerlandais, qui ont organisé, à l'instar des britanniques, la compagnie commerciale des Indes orientales. Elle et ses semblables, apparaissant littéralement comme des champignons après la pluie, recevaient des bénéfices fabuleux de la vente d'épices. En ce qui concerne la Russie, la cardamome, le safran et le poivre sont arrivés par l'ancienne route commerciale de l'Inde et de la Perse. De la Chine à travers la Mongolie et les terres sibériennes – le gingembre, la badiane, le galanga et la cannelle chinoise.

Les épices les plus appréciées par les européens à cette époque comprenaient la cannelle, la muscade, les clous de girofle et le poivre. La vraie cannelle ne venait que de l'île de Ceylan, tandis que la cassia apparentée pouvait être trouvée en Chine et en Birmanie (elle était utilisée non seulement pour le parfum, mais aussi pour les cosmétiques, les médicaments, les baumes, les huiles et les parfums). La noix de muscade a été apportée des îles Banda. Les clous de girofle n'ont été importés que de deux îles: Ternat et Tidore (dans les Moluques) (au sud de l'Indonésie) – connues à l'époque sous le nom d'Îles aux Épices. Le poivre se cultivait exclusivement en Inde, bien qu'il y ait eu des substituts plus simples trouvés ailleurs. Le poivre était utilisé non seulement en cuisine, mais aussi comme tonique, stimulant, insectifuge et stimulant.

Il est convenable de noter que le monde des épices et des épices est multiforme. Certaines épices et herbes épicées ne poussent que dans les pays à climat tropical chaud, d'autres sont moins fantaisistes et poussent dans des conditions climatiques différentes, atteignant parfois les

latitudes septentrionales. L'homme a appris à cultiver certaines espèces comme des cultures. En russe, selon plusieurs sources, le mot «épice» est venu du mot «poivre». Ensuite, le mot «pryanik» est apparu, car on mettait du poivre et d'autres épices dans la pâte de pain d'épice.

Dans des autres pays, les épices ont été nommées par certaines propriétés des herbes (goût, arôme), de la relation au genre, etc. Dans la langue latine tardive, il y a le mot «species», qui se traduit par «brillant, proéminent de lui-même, spécial». Le mot "épices" est venu de lui, qui dans un certain nombre de pays européens sont appelés condiments. Épices-produits d'origine végétale, ont un emploi complètement différent. Et la confusion dans ces mots vient du fait que les cuisiniers appellent les épices certaines épices classiques très souvent utilisées et les plus connues (poivre rouge et noir, clou de girofle, cannelle, feuille de laurier).

À l'aide des condiments, on non seulement améliorait le goût du plat, mais aussi son apparence, en changeant, par exemple, la couleur. La culture de la consommation d'épices augmentait. Peu à peu, les mystères se sont ouverts, quand il est préférable de les ajouter pour obtenir un arôme spécial. Les plus disponibles étaient le thym, la marjolaine, la feuille de laurier, le thym, l'anis, la coriandre et surtout l'ail (le célèbre médecin français du XIII^e siècle, Arnaud de Villeneuve, appelait ce dernier «pay-san-analgésique»). Les hollandais - les marchands principaux d'épices au XVII^e siècle., notaient que la plupart de cette période, il a été absorbé par «les pays froids – la Russie et la Pologne».

De nombreux États européens cherchaient à obtenir un monopole sur le commerce des épices, en gardant le secret des chemins vers de nouveaux territoires et en se débarrassant de ses concurrents. Les tentatives de cultiver des cultures épicées dans des autres terres n'étaient pas abandonnées. Il est arrivé au point que les graines et les semis ont été volés directement des plantations, ce que les français ont fait une fois, en organisant une incursion navale dans les possessions néerlandaises. Les clous de girofle, la vanille et la noix de muscade qu'ils ont volés ont pris racine sur l'île de la Réunion. La "migration" a été effectuée, bien que lentement, mais sûrement, et à la fin du XIX^e siècle, les épices classiques essentielles étaient cultivées dans les possessions coloniales de la Hollande, de l'Angleterre et de la France. Les espagnols ont apporté le gingembre au Mexique, à Saint-Domingue et en Jamaïque.

Lorsque les monopoles principaux sur le marché des épices ont été éliminés, leurs prix ont commencé à diminuer progressivement, et au XX^e siècle, ils sont devenus un produit assez abordable. À ce jour, les principaux centres de commerce des épices sont Singapour, Londres, Ham-

bourg, Rotterdam et New York, tandis que les principaux fournisseurs sont l'Inde, l'Indonésie, le Brésil, Madagascar et la Malaisie. Les consommateurs d'épices les plus grands sont des pays tels que les États-Unis, l'Allemagne, le Japon et la France. Le poivre noir, le piment et la cardamome sont les plus demandés sur le marché mondial.

Dans la république Ouzbékistan, depuis 2000, le festival «Soie et épices» («Bukharabazarsilkandspecies»), auquel des représentants de l'artisanat traditionnel et des arts décoratifs des pays de la région participent, est organisé régulièrement à Boukhara. [8 154]. Des rangées de magasins séparés pendant le festival sont réservées aux vendeurs d'épices et des condiments, car aucun plat oriental ne se passe traditionnellement sans eux.

"Soie et épices" est une des événements principaux de l'industrie touristique de l'Ouzbékistan pour attirer des visiteurs du monde entier [9].

En mai 2017, le XVI^e festival «Soie et épices» a lieu à Boukhara. Dans le cadre de ce festival annuel, il y a une foire alimentaire habituelle, dans la partie historique de la ville, où les produits sont présentés par des entrepreneurs et des experts en assaisonnement de tout le pays et de l'étranger.

Les artisans organisent des cours de maître et des spectacles d'artisanat traditionnel ouzbek, parmi lesquels le tissage de tapis, la poterie et la forge, les broderies d'or, etc. Au cours du festival, des jeux folkloriques ont lieu: combats des moutons et des coqs, la marche sur la corde. "Palov Saili" ("Festival de pilaf") rassemble les meilleurs cuisiniers du pays des régions différentes, offrant une possibilité de déguster une cuisine délicieuse et d'assister à une compétition culinaire aux amateurs de la cuisine nationale. L'Association des artisans «Hunarmand» organise des défilés et des présentations des vêtements en satin et adras des jeunes designers vedettes. Il y a des concerts de groupes folkloriques représentant des régions différentes du pays et un concert de gala avec la participation des jeunes artistes populaires.

En exclusivité les traités «Canon de l'éthique médicale» d'Ibn Sina –le sommet de la médecine et de la pharmacologie a eu un impact énorme non seulement sur tout le monde oriental, mais a également eu un impact significatif sur l'Europe. L'ouvrage encyclopédique d'Abou Rayhan Al-Biruni, "Pharmacologie", était une source des expériences des régions diverses de l'est. Ainsi, les contacts sur la Route de la soie ont créé non seulement des valeurs spirituelles, culturelles et architecturales, mais ont également contribué au développement d'un certain nombre des industries importantes de la médecine, de l'alimentation et de la parfumerie.

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TRANSFORMATION OF THE POLITICAL VIEWS OF A. N. BEKETOV, A SCIENTIST AND PUBLIC FIGURE IN RUSSIA IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to the formation and evolution of the political activity of Andrei Nikolaevich Beketov, a gifted teacher, scientist and public figure of the second half of the XIX century. Serving science and education was the main work of A.N. Beketov. His scientific life, political activity is represented by a very small amount of research. The article discusses the actual views of Andrei Nikolaevich on various issues. Beketov's political views underwent a significant evolution and were distinguished by significant originality.*

Keywords: *A.N. Beketov, personality, political views, worldview, education, students, humanity, university charter.*

The question of the origins of the formation of Andrei Nikolaevich Beketov's political views has never been raised in Russian historiography, all the more little is known about the transformation of his political views. Meanwhile, without studying these issues, it will be difficult to talk about the personality and achievements in social and political activities of A.N. Beketov in general.

The historiography of the life, scientific and especially political activities of A.N. Beketov, for the reasons already mentioned, is represented by a very small number of works.

To date, the only monograph about Beketov was published in 1958, the author of the study is A.A. Shcherbakov [1]. The work comprehended the political activities of Beketov, however, due to the political situation, the author was under the pressure of the ideological clichés of the Soviet Union, and there is no need to speak of a full and comprehensive study of this issue in this case. These shortcomings are fully characteristic of the

works of E.G. Bushkants and G.N. Wolfson, who were interested in the personality of A.N. Beketov in the light of the history of Kazan University [2].

Only at the turn of the 1990s-2000s did researchers again turn to the study of A.N. Beketov, putting at the center the question of the formation and evolution of his political views.

But the range of sources on this issue is quite wide. First of all, these include the work of the scientist himself on various social and political issues. These are the published diary entries of the scientist, and his statements on various political issues [3].

Very valuable information about Beketov's political views is provided by numerous diaries and memoirs of A.N. Beketov and those with whom he happened to meet on the path of life, so rich in meetings with outstanding contemporaries. These, first of all, include the famous "Chess Chronicle" by M.A. Beketov, and the diary of the scientist's grandson, A.A. Block [4].

Thanks to the works of R.G. Eimontova's letters of A.N. Beketov are also available, making it possible to trace the views of Andrei Nikolaevich on various issues.

In the most difficult years of the beginning of the turn from reforms to stagnation, when the charter of 1863 was still in force, but the government was already pushing and restricting it in every possible way, Beketov was in charge of leading the capital's university as a rector. Petersburg professors elected him to this post in 1876 (several years before that he was dean of the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics and for some time replaced the rector P.G. Redkin). As a rector, he had to participate in meetings of the commission chaired by a member of the State Council I.D. Delyanov on the revision of the university charter 1863. According to Beketov's memoirs, the meetings were stormy [5, L.29]. The rectors of almost all Russian universities (with the exception of one, the Kiev one) were against the planned transformation. But it did not help. Preparations for the counter-reform continued in full swing.

During the rectorship of Beketov, there were "frequent, sometimes prolonged and noisy disturbances" at the university. It is curious that, according to his testimony, D.A. Tolstoy "treated them extremely condescendingly." "True, he constantly told me that strictness is needed, that it is better to drive out a dozen or two restless people at once than infect the whole herd with them, but he never excluded any of the students with his power. He even repeatedly stopped arrests by his influence, at my request" [6, L.24 ob.- 25.]. Beketov explained such condescension by the fact that the

minister did not attach much importance to student gatherings.

Beketov had a deep affection for the student youth, being convinced that "youth is that time in life in which a person especially ardently sympathizes with everything good, beautiful and great." He considered humanity to be the best qualities of the student body. "During serfdom, it dreamed of the liberation of the peasants, at the present time it dreams of improving the life and prosperity of the same peasants, already liberated," he explained his thought; such aspirations were consonant with his own. The students themselves aroused warm sympathy in him. Beketov lamented their "general poverty": at least half of St. Petersburg students received scholarships and temporary allowances because of their plight. The rector of the university considered the accusations of students in political agitation to be false. The conscious part of the younger generation, he argued, is aware that "it is impossible to simultaneously engage in sciences and any public affairs" and that "the highest duty of a student to the people is to develop civic and social valor in oneself, to acquire knowledge and habits of work". But students strive for communication, and this is not allowed by the existing rules, while students' dissatisfaction with such prohibitions is presented as political agitation. The scientist came to the conclusion that "life is very difficult for the Russian students" [7, P. 195-199.].

For his part, he did everything he could: stood up for the youth before the trustee and the minister, helped organize the "Society for helping students", arrange for them a reading room, a dining room, a hostel [8, P. 31-32].

Not without clashes between the university council headed by him and the government. During the next wave of the student movement in Kiev, Moscow, Kharkov, Petersburg (1878), the Council of St. Petersburg University issued an official statement on the student issue that ran counter to the position of the ruling elite.

The opinion of the professorial corporation was presented to the trustee of the educational district and through him to the minister. The council took the students under protection. The main reasons for the student riots were recognized as "a prejudiced mistrustful attitude towards the student body as an allegedly unreliable element"; "Significant police constraints of students in their private life, depriving young people not only of the opportunity to use the company of their comrades, but even depriving them of the consciousness of personal safety"; the use of administrative measures "disastrously affecting the entire future of a young person." As a result, the university administration, the submission said, is deprived

of the opportunity "with a clear conscience to use disciplinary measures to end the unrest that arises", for they fear to bring police prosecutions, administrative expulsion, etc. on the offenders.

The St. Petersburg University Council opposed harsh measures and police tactics in relation to students, recommending, on the contrary, "gentle, condescending treatment" of young people. It was proposed to give the students "the opportunity to communicate both at home and in special institutions adapted to their needs." The professors believed that this would lead to "a softening of the students' morals and the successful course of their scientific work." The Council expressed confidence that, thanks to such measures, students' youth will increase respect for the law, and they will become less accessible to the perception of "harmful teachings". The submission was signed by all but one of the council members.

The note made a strong impression. Its text appeared in the illegal press - the magazines "Land and Freedom", "Common Business", "Liberation". At the university act on February 8, 1879, the students loudly cheered the Council. The school district trustee partially agreed with the opinion expressed in the note.

Minister D.A. Tolstoy was outraged. The Council of Professors received a reprimand from their superiors for "inappropriate and untimely submission of this note." He was given the appearance that by his act he "went far beyond the limits of the rights and obligations granted to him by law." "In such a difficult time, which Russia is going through, " the minister was indignant, "the academic corporation of the capital's university comes forward with accusations against the police and sees in it an explanation of the riots taking place between the students. Not content with this, the same corporation explains in the official representation that evil comes from the entire system adopted by the government, on which the instructions given by the police are based" [9, P.213].

At the suggestion of Tolstoy, the tsar approved in 1879 the Provisional Rules for Changes in the current university charter, limiting the powers of the Council of Professors, expanding the authority of the trustee and further strengthening the supervision of students. The St. Petersburg University Council protested, stating that the new rules contradicted "the interests of science and knowledge." The aggravated situation in the country forced the government to retreat: in 1880, Minister D.A. Tolstoy received his resignation and was replaced by A.A. Saburov, and then Baron A.P. Nikolai. A meeting of representatives of Russian universities assembled by the ministry supported their St. Petersburg colleagues, and the rules of 1879 were canceled, and the preparation of the counter-reform was

suspended. However, after the murder of Alexander II by the Narodnaya Volya on March 1, 1881, the new autocrat Alexander III, after a little hesitation, returned to a tough course. In 1884, he approved a new charter, which bureaucratized universities and deprived them of even that share of independence that they had previously enjoyed. The draft of this law was prepared back in 1880, but it came into force already under the Minister of Education I.D. Delyanova and with the strong support of D.A. Tolstoy, who became the Minister of Internal Affairs. Beketov considered such a turn in the university business to be "the height of error", an event harmful for Russia and, moreover, costing a lot of effort and money.

An equally important reason for the "harmfulness" of the actions of D.A. Tolstoy Beketov considered the reform of secondary education carried out by him as the minister of public education. According to the scientist, "the introduction of reinforced classicism in the gymnasium was a matter extremely harmful for Russia." Beketov had no doubt that Tolstoy was acting under the influence of M.N. Katkova, because he himself had no original ideas and, moreover, was an "extremely bad Latinist", and had no idea about the Greek language at all. In addition to the negative impact on the level of education in the country, "the reform of gymnasiums in the ultra-classical sense", according to Beketov, strengthened opposition and revolutionary sentiments in society, added fuel "to the fire of universal displeasure." In addition, they carried out "a senseless reform of universities ..., a campaign against zemstvos and new judicial institutions, indiscriminate police actions" as Minister of Internal Affairs. As a result, Beketov came to the following conclusion: "Shuvalov, Tolstoy, Katkov and their followers are the main culprits in the death of the late Tsar. They were assisted in this matter by Timashov, who, with his unforgivable laziness and frivolity, contributed to an unusually general government licentiousness" [10, p. 215].

Beketov remained the rector of St. Petersburg University until 1883. According to the charter of 1884, this post ceased to be elected, but was replaced by appointment of the highest authority.

But even in this situation, Beketov remained a defender of university youth. In February 1887 he wrote an article "For our students" and sent it to the "Bulletin of Europe" A.N. Pypin, warning that the article is completely obscene and if it is not possible to give it something acceptable for censorship without prejudice to the content, then it will be necessary to refuse publication, "trying to distribute it except in the form of a manuscript" [11, p.46]. The article could not be published. And the next year, Beketov, according to the length of service due, was expelled from the

state. Only thanks to repeated requests from the faculty, after some time, it was possible to invite him to lecture as a freelance teacher. This work continued until 1897, when the scientist was paralyzed.

The research, teaching, scientific and organizational work at the university was not limited to the activities of the outstanding Russian botanist for the benefit of science. According to his student and friend K.A. Timiryazeva, Beketov "was a man of the sixties - service to society overshadowed other tasks" [12, P. 26]. "There is almost no scientific and social work in St. Petersburg, in the organization of which he would not take an active and leading part", - noted S.A. Vengerov [13, P.363]. Indeed, here is just an incomplete list: participation in the organization and activities of the congresses of Russian naturalists, including the chairmanship of the 6th and 8th, editing of scientific periodicals. Released from the post of rector, Beketov launched activities in the Free Economic Society - first as a secretary, and since 1891 - as vice president. In 1893-1897, he headed the biological department of the editorial board of the Brockhaus and Efron Encyclopedic Dictionary. And in all cases the scientist showed extraordinary activity, energy, initiative, seeing this as his public duty.

By the time of principalship of A.N. Beketov, his participation in the action of the liberal and democratic community, undertaken in connection with the death of I.S. Turgenev in the fall of 1883. Stressing the political significance of this event, a contemporary wrote: "After the dead and oppressive 1882, when the social forces were relegated to the background, giving way to bureaucratic forces in all places, it was immediately felt that the moment had come, albeit sad when society in one form or another gets the opportunity to say its word, to declare that it has not yet been completely crushed" [14, P.215]. The main "review of the ranks of the intelligentsia" was supposed to be held on the day of the writer's funeral.

The authorities, whenever possible, tried to muffle the celebration of the liberal leader. Upon learning that the students of St. Petersburg University intend to participate in an organized manner in this event, Professor Yu.E. Janson demanded that they immediately stop collecting money for the wreath, citing instructions from the higher authorities and the fact that the students have no right of representation. Otherwise, he threatened to expel those who disobeyed from the capital. However, the rector Beketov, who returned from vacation, supported the students, only advising them not to make noise and to act carefully.

The organizers of the posthumous celebration of Turgenev assigned him a prominent role himself, having designated him as the first orator at the funeral. The content of Beketov's speech was conveyed in his mem-

oirs by A.F. Koni. According to him, the rector of the university compared the undying spiritual influence of cultural figures with the light of distant stars. "The particle of divine fire entrusted to Turgenev," he said, "freed from its earthly shackles, will spread in free streams between people, contributing to the peaceful solution of our destinies on the path to progress" [15, P.389].

Serving science and education was the main work of A.N. Beketov. The matter was not limited to teaching at the university. The scientist advocated for science to come out "from the offices and libraries into the world, penetrate the masses and interfere in their everyday life" [16, P.6]. He himself was an excellent popularizer, creating the first textbooks on botany, collaborating in both general and special editions ("Bulletin of Natural Sciences", "Bulletin of the Imperial Geographic Society", etc.). With his articles, Beketov contributed to an increase in interest in natural science in the reading public, which was a distinctive feature of the 60s. In addition, he published "Botanical Essays", translations of books by famous European naturalists ("Darwin's Journey on the Beagle" and others), a collection of public articles "From the life of nature and people." In the 60s he collaborated in the "Soldier's conversation" of A.F. Pogosky, placing there essays, which were later published as a separate book entitled "Conversations about the earth and the creatures that live on it." According to the author, this was the first folk book on natural history. She received the Kiselev gold medal and went through five editions. This was followed by Conversations on the Beasts, published by the Literacy Committee. The aforementioned works of Beketov were published in tens of thousands of copies and even reached the peasants. His guiding idea when working in the Free Economic Society was, in his own words, the conviction that "the improvement of the agricultural industry in Russia ... depends most of all on the spread of education among the masses" [17, P. 216]. Based on this, much attention was paid to the arrangement of exhibitions, public lectures, and the publication of popular science literature.

Beketov's political views underwent a significant evolution and were distinguished by significant originality. Beketov resolutely rejected the revolutionary perspective. Hopes were pinned on a different path - the spiritual rebirth of man, on the basis of Christianity. At the same time, it is difficult to call them purely socialist. Politically, Beketov professed a rather extraordinary "mixture" of the ideas of the utopian socialists and the Christian worldview.

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RUSSIAN WORLD AS A GLOBAL CULTURAL PROJECT

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Abstract. *Russian world transformation and comprehension in different historical and cultural periods, scenarios of development of Russia and the Russian world are considered in the article. The author attempts to analyze the Russian world as a civilization, as the space of a territorial-geographical, socio-cultural, unique ethno-cultural community, in the center of which is the language of communication, the culture united around the Orthodox parish. The Russian world is revealed not only as a phenomenon, but also as a concept, a global project.*

The author explains that the cyclical nature of history contributed to the emergence of modern versions of the Russian World for each period/ Only for 500 years of the history of the Russian state, experts distinguish four periods of the collapse of power – during the Tatar-Mongol invasion, during the Time of Troubles, in 1917 and 1991. Each of these historical periods is distinguished by new constructions of the Russian World.

The paper presents such important aspects of the axiosphere of the Russian world as the perception of the Russian Federation abroad, the strengthening of the global status of Russia-a state that has historically secured a brand of world culture.

A variant of a classification of approaches to understanding the Russian world, which along with conceptual-political interpretation, we are talking about such options as transnational, cultural-philosophical, cultural-normative, ethnic and polyconfessional-cultural, allowing a more complete and versatile to unleash the potential of the Russian world.

Keywords: *Russian world, the Russian idea, the images, concepts and constructs of the Russian world.*

The controversy around the Russian World is periodically updated in scientific and public circles. Russian Russians are particularly active in

social and political reflection on new scenarios for the development of the Russian world, the Russian ethnic group, and the Russian state.

The dynamics of discussions around the Russian World are rapidly gaining momentum in the first quarter of the XXI century. Marked the surge of dissertations and monographs on Russian world, enhanced by the creative-active cultural diplomacy, institutions of the Russian world, which stimulates the efforts of researchers attempts to streamline the system approaches to the understanding of the phenomenon of the Russian world [10,16 etc.].

However, we can agree with the opinion of E. A. Penkova that a significant scientific analysis of the content and development of the phenomenon of the Russian world is not yet enough. Its theoretical foundations are still under development. And in terms of content, the concept is still, metaphorically, more of a speech turnover than a scientific category that has a clear conceptual status [16, p. 4].

The essence of the concept and interpretations of the Russian World was modified in the dynamics of ideological battles, geographical changes in the world map, territorial transformations, historical and cultural processes, reconstructions of historical memory, etc. However, it should be noted that in each interpretation, a system of arguments was honed, conditioned by objective conditions, political priorities, subjective author's interpretations and preferences.

Russian Orthodox Church – the Russian Orthodox Church and other clerics-do not always have the same secular and ecclesiastical interpretations of the Russian World, as well as the interpretation of the All-Russian civilizational space by the Russian Imperial House of Romanov, which has been preserved as a structure with a legal basis that ensures its continuity as an institution recognized by the royal dynasties and the Russian Orthodox Church.

Within the limits of the secular interpretation, the Russian World is understood as:

1. Civilization (Russian, Russian) – the antithesis of barbarism, a civilizational space united on the basis of a number of characteristics: self-identification of the bearer of culture, a system of values and national ideals, spirituality and mentality. Back in 1871, N. Y. Danilevsky proposed his understanding of Russia as the core of the Slavic cultural and historical type, as a local original Russian civilization that differs from the European world in the basics of existence, national character, and ways of mastering the "picture of the world" [7]. Much later, there were interpretations of Russian civilization in the sense of Eurasian, which carries a unique

synthesis of both Western and Eastern values [1]. At the beginning of the XXI century. The idea of the civilization of the Russian World is being developed – an independent living civilization that is able to carry its own ideals, primarily developed within Russia itself, where "the state is perceived as the backbone of civilization, the guarantor of the integrity of society, the organizer of life, including economic life" [15, p. 371]. Russian Russian education (the foreign part of the Russian World) and the modern Russian state combine to create prerequisites for the development of the Russian World as a global project and a special civilizational model [3].

2. A spatial-territorial unit (in the narrow sense) associated with the borders of a country-state (the Russian Empire, the Soviet Union, the Russian Federation) in their development at each historical stage, including its "islands abroad". In other words, the association of ethnic groups, people and peoples around the territories inhabited by them, the historical and cultural center-Russia [20, p. 27].

3. The socio-cultural space embracing the system of interactions and interpersonal, socio-cultural communications of its subjects, united by common values and norms [10, p. 26]. This interpretation is more different from the politicized, as well as nationalistic interpretation of the phenomenon of the Russian World [22, 23]. Since the Russian world is the bearer of a great culture that is universally recognized on a global scale and has influenced the development of other cultures, therefore, its universality lies in the ability to provide the spiritual foundation of this world.

4. "The universe", "the world" in its civilizational reading, which marks the global status of the Russian world and, at the same time, the local nature of social associations. Each such local world is similar to the whole world, it also unites a variety of communities. "At the same time, this world is not identical with the world-planet, it manifests it in a concrete historical form. The local part here expresses the world whole, they are in dialectical equilibrium. The historical mission of the Russian World may be to offer the whole world a harmonious concept of global and local worlds" [1].

5. Reconciliation that opposes war, a different point of view, a different religious affiliation, etc. The need to build a world culture of everyday life based on humanistic values [2].

6. A community formed around an Orthodox parish that contains the potential for consolidating Russian society on the basis of the Orthodox faith, which has found a common "Kiev baptismal font", and a common basic ideal-holiness. Russian Orthodox Christianity is deeply national, but has a universal dimension, while other clerics emphasize that the Russian world is a multi – ethnic world that includes not only the Orthodox dimen-

sion, but also other faiths and worldviews that work for the creation of the common heritage [12, p.79].

7. The commonality of the nation / peoples who speak the same language-Russian. In this case, we are talking about the linguistic factor. That is, the factor of proficiency in the Russian language. According to this approach, the Russian World is a network structure of large and small communities that speak the same language [19]. Language, as the core of culture, highlights the meanings of cultural texts. In this regard, the example of the translation of the work of Leo Tolstoy is indicative, which very accurately reflects the essence of the issue and the fan of cultural interpretations of the title itself. When L. N. Tolstoy wrote his famous work, in the word world there was a letter I [мир – мир], which means in the pre-revolutionary language the World as a community, and not in opposition the word – war.

8. A unique ethno-cultural community of people united by a common language, history, norms, values and living not only in Russia [14]. Russian world, however, some use it in the sense of the concept of the Slavic world, others – "Euro-Asian-Russian world", etc., others limit the circle of the Russian world narrowly to national identity, sometimes reaching the level of anti-Semitic conclusions.

9. The concept of supra-ethnic, in a sense – embracing all those involved in the Russian world and feel involved in the world, compatriots in the near and far abroad, emigrants from Russia and their descendants, foreign nationals who speak Russian language and also other languages, but those interested in Russian culture and language, promoting the idea of the Russian world all over the world. The Russian World "... is broader than ethnic groups and nations, territories, religions, political systems and ideological preferences" [15, p. 4]. This approach goes beyond the civilizational and confessional approaches.

Russian language richness and its shades give that deep variety of perceptions, feelings and subtext, which can influence the nature of interpretations of the Russian world.

"The polyphonic contextual field certainly gives a communicative piquancy to the concept of the "Russian world", filling it with discursive fluidity, but, however, also complicates its unbiased scientific analysis as a historical phenomenon" [4, p. 6]. Such a broad use of the term clearly hinders its content certainty, complicates the typology of concepts of the Russian World, formed in different historical periods, developed by various political ideologists, Orthodox and public figures, academic researchers-sociologists, anthropologists, economists, etc.

A number of works note that the time dimension of the Russian world begins in the IX century [20, p. 27]. The researchers focus on the fact that the phenomenon of the Russian world and the phrase itself was used to refer to the period when even after the collapse of Ancient Russia into separate principalities, the unity of the lands as a cultural, religious and linguistic community was objectively preserved. In this case, we are talking more about the Russian civilization with its substratum – the East Slavic community-Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, for whom the core of social life is the community.

Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor S. V. Perevezentsev noted the first mention of the Russian world in the "Word for the Renewal of the Tithe Church", dated to the second half of the XI century in [17]. Although there are versions of its later use, which records the origin of the term and the many connotations around it.

Count S. S. Uvarov in 1833 in a report to Tsar Nicholas I called the famous triad "Russia's own beginnings" – Orthodoxy, autocracy, nationality, where the Russian world is considered as a community of Orthodox Christians living in unity of faith, rites and customs [13].

In the XIX-XX centuries, the appearance of periodicals with the name "Russian World" assumed naturally and naturally in one of them – coverage of the events about Russia, the role of the Russian Empire in the world (the Russian World as the Russian Empire, the Russian state).

The spread in another publication with a similar name, views, position, for example, nationalist ideologues of the Odessa Union of Russian people (Russian world as a nation and the national idea), and others [14, c.338].

There is a point of view that the Russian World as a scientific concept was introduced in the XIX century by the famous Kiev historians M. Maksimovich (the first rector of Kiev University) and V. Antonovich. In contrast to the colonization policy of the European peoples, who almost completely destroyed the indigenous population of three continents (North and South America, Australia), Russia was not distinguished by "colonization". It was dominated by the processes of kinship unification, not violent conquest.

At the same time, the cyclical nature of history contributed to the emergence of new versions of the Russian World. For 500 years of the history of the Russian state, only four periods of the collapse of power are noted – during the Tatar-Mongol invasion, during the Time of Troubles, in 1917 and 1991. Each of these historical periods is distinguished by new constructions of the Russian world and the understanding of its mission.

The global media space intensifies the confrontation between different

pictures of the Russian world. The search for a correct and well-founded representation of its historical memory and concepts often comes into conflict with officially cultivated ideas about the Russian world and individual interpretations of its connection of the past with the present and the future.

The fourth wave of the collapse of state power in Russia and "civilizational self-determination" (the period of the late twentieth century), associated with the collapse of the Soviet Union, significantly transformed the Russian world. In connection with the problem of self-determination of post-Soviet Russia, as well as its desire to preserve its cultural identity and independence in the face of the geopolitical expansion of the West, the need for self-identification of the Russian world has again become acute.

Russian world became more and more stable in the first half of the XXI century as a concept that reflects the worldview world, a dialogue or "war of discourses", different, both between the Russians themselves and within Russia itself [20, p. 5], and beyond its borders. Russian World, for example, in the version of Ukrainian and Belarusian nationalists, in Western-liberal interpretations, which in different ways reflect a critical attitude to the idea of the Russian World civilization as an "expression of isolationism".

Russian World, for example, in the version of Ukrainian and Belarusian nationalists, in Western-liberal interpretations, which in different ways reflect a critical attitude to the idea of the Russian World civilization as an "expression of isolationism". However, the similarity of their position in uniting against the "imperial" ambitions of the "great Russian opponent" [4].

What is the essence of the concept of the Russian World? In order for the subjects of the Russian world to feel and realize their belonging to the community, there is not enough connection with their land, a common language and cultural norms, traditional beliefs and respect for the past. Russian idea, which sets the goal [8], which unites all the subjects of the Russian world, and through it determines the overall project of the Russian world, the vector of its civilizational development, is of fundamental importance. Therefore, natural and logical that the actual existence of the Russian world and its design-level concept implies a holistic view of the purposes, meanings and values of its being projected into the future, reflecting the lessons of history and the search for the self in the present.

Russian World was first mentioned at the conceptual and political level in President Vladimir Putin's Address to the Federal Assembly in 2007, af-

ter which the Russian World Foundation was established, and theoretical schools began to develop concepts of the Russian World.

Russian world after the fall of the Soviet Union "awakened" from the clash of competing ideological systems, in which millions of Russian people were divided into two Russian worlds: the world of the survivors of the Russian Federation and the Russian world abroad as a relatively new media phenomenon of the historical identity of Russian (Russian) and Russian culture in general [1].

The main goal of the new Russian world as a state-political concept was to strengthen this renewed all-Russian identity in the modern world and the Russian image as a brand that acts as a counterweight to the external and internal ideological systems that pose a threat to its civilizational breakdown. At the same time, the main tasks were:

A) Clarifying its relationship with the concepts such as Russian civilization, Russian state, "historical Russia", Russian culture and Russian national identity, Russian Diaspora. Russian russians abroad, Russian ethnic minorities, Russian language area, etc.

B) Russian world development scenarios currently associated with the restoration of the power of Russian civilization and overcoming the consequences of its collapse; rejection of projects aimed at returning to the chaos of the 1990.

Russian world as an independent civilization open to the world, which is able to carry the humanistic ideals developed within the country and transmitted to the world community, V. A. Nikonov identifies 3 main approaches in understanding the phenomenon of the Russian world [6].

1. Geopolitical. The approach is to create an Alliance of former Soviet States to ensure the sovereignty of the Eurasian civilizational identity of the Russian world and, thereby, opposed to a Eurocentric focus to merge with the Western world (A. Dugin, etc.). The symbolic name of the project "Russian archipelago", "Islands of Russia" reflects the "waning of historical value" of the Russian State. In this approach, the emphasis was placed on building a new unity not at the civilizational level, but at the level of the Russian-speaking diaspora community. Russian Russians are also developing other ideas of branding "Russianness" by cultivating the Russian province, the fundamental principles of Russian life, but they have not been consolidated by state support.

2. Geo-economic. At the center of his understanding is the "Russian economic world", united by many diasporas and focused on creating a powerful Community similar to the British Commonwealth of Nations, for example.

According to the Russian World Foundation, the Russian-speaking diaspora (including, for example, Germans from Kazakhstan) is larger than the Chinese one. And the number of people in the world who speak Russian is comparable to the population of the Russian Federation – the second Russia, "an island abroad" [21, p. 39].

Although the statistics of the Russian world at the beginning of the twentieth century are every 7th Russian in the world, and at the beginning of the XXI century-every 50th. In quantitative terms, the Russian World is shrinking. However, his voice did not become less steady. Russian is still included in the six official languages of the UN [20, p. 7]. Interest in it is growing in the international arena. Russian language helps businesses to promote the ideas of the Russian world. Today, in Poland, for example, the Russian language comes out on the 2nd place after a long linguistic lull, because economic flows are directed in the eastern direction, and the need to integrate into the logic of the modern market is obvious. Working in various companies, including in the high-tech sector, opens up opportunities for connecting representatives of the Russian world to the technological and financial resources of the West, and strengthening Russia's position in the global economy and politics.

3. The geocultural approach is generalized in the works of S. N. Gradirovsky, B. V. Mezhuyev [6]. In their opinion, the goal of the Russian World is to integrate Russia with the source countries of migration flows, located mainly in the post-Soviet space. In this sense, Russia should create communities like the British Commonwealth of Nations or the Community of Francophone Nations, which will allow establishing ties, first of all, with those countries where the emigration of Russians was directed. It is known that the first, pre-revolutionary wave of emigration from Russia was mainly emigration from the western regions – Polish and Jewish, for example, to the United States of America (only in New York on the eve of the First World War lived 1.25 million Jews from the Russian Empire). The second wave, the white emigration, representing to a large extent the elite of Russian society, went to Europe, France, first of all. The third wave is those who remained outside the USSR after the Second World War.

The fourth wave in the years of the Soviet Union (departure to Israel, USA). The fifth wave (90-ies of the twentieth century) – economic, intellectual emigration.

But, supporters of the geocultural approach note the importance of the dynamics of relations with the states from which people come to the Russian Federation at the present time. It is the policy of "sheltering" migrants, in their opinion, that will allow Russia to take a special place in the

transforming world.

By analogy with the concepts of "noosphere" and "semiosphere" in the humanities, the concept of "axiosphere" occupies a strong position, which is an integral system of value relations and relations to the world of nature and man. In relation to the Russian world, the axiosphere defines the essential boundaries of its space, structural heterogeneity, cultural diversity, and the main structural components in their synergistic relationship and unity. In the context of the axiosphere of the Russian world, it is logical to distinguish, along with the state-political concept, a cultural-normative concept, which consists in Russia's ability to structure its "voice" in the world, to open its opportunities for rebranding and sustainable development of the polylogue of cultures not only by means of smart power and flexible power, but also through cultural creative practices, the disclosure of the potential of intercultural interaction and cultural exchange of all those who are involved in the Russian world and form its image.

Since the modern world is characterized by multiculturalism, it can be argued that at this stage of the development of civilization, the axiosphere of culture is the concentration of cross-cultural values of the real world. At the same time, whatever culture the values belong to, they can only be judged by the fact of their concrete manifestation in real life, in the diverse relations of a person to himself, to other people, society and nature.

The difficulties associated with such an important aspect of the axiosphere as the perception of the Russian Federation abroad are often explained not by hostile intrigues, but by the unwillingness of the foreign audience to perceive positive information about our country [18] and its value priorities.

Because Russia can be understood, first of all, based on its own essence of Russia itself. This is a self-sufficient cultural and civilizational phenomenon, "... a huge, integral and unique world with its own genetic code of history, a system of archetypes of sociality, culture, spirituality, a special way of their living in history and history itself, with its own type of local-civilizational existence and development " [9].

Russian world approaches and concepts allow us to conclude that several "cultural layers" are clearly outlined in the understanding of the Russian World.

In the framework of a secular interpretation of the public-policy concept of the Russian world, reflecting the priorities of the political and economic elite of the Russian state, transnational, cultural-philosophical, revealing the logic of formation and development of the General social

system of values and value orientations in the historical dynamics of civilizational development of society, cultural and regulatory, in which clearly manifested the identity discourse of modern man, the search for meanings and values, ethnic- and the poly-confessional interpretation, according to which the faith and ideals of Christianity are the spiritual core of the Russian world, including for those who are not church-bound, linguistic and cultural, which is based on the language of communication and network communication formats.

Multinational Russia is a symbol of unity and centralization of many cultures, worldviews, ideologies, it becomes a place of unity of East and West. This is probably why the concept of the Russian World, in which modern Russia plays a historically important role as an integrator of contradictory but strategically progressive processes that create a new socio-cultural reality in the modern world, creates humanistic forms of integrative politics, semantic and significant fields of spirituality and culture.

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PROJECT MANAGEMENT IN FILM EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE "CINEMA TERRITORY" OF GAZPROM- MEDIA HOLDING)

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Annotation. *The article deals with topical issues of media and film education among young people. The role of the strategic objectives of cultural policy and intercultural integration, the national project "Culture" in the development of film centers and educational centers for creative youth, specialists and managers involved in the promotion of film education in the regions is noted. The paper presents a wide range of statistics that reflect the growth of film sales, the prospects that open up thanks to competitive programs and state subsidies to support the domestic film industry and film education.*

Special attention is paid to the project "Territory of Cinema" of Gazprom-Media Holding, which expands the range of educational programs in the field of domestic cinema in the largest children's camps and educational centers: "Sirius", "Artek", "Orlyonok", "Smena", "Ocean" and in other regions of Russia.

Keywords: *project management, film education, the territory of the movie Gazprom-Media Holding*

The convergence processes that have moved into the cultural space record the changes that have occurred both in education and in other areas, such as media competence, technical equipment, staff training, etc. This is a fundamentally different digital sphere of human sociocultural activity, revealing previously unknown forms of changing the roles and statuses of

cultural institutions [9].

Film qualification and film education, like any field, especially creative, implies the conduct of successful project activities.

The solution of strategic tasks of cultural policy and problems of cross-cultural integration is connected with the search for value meanings of being, national specifics in the development of specific mechanisms for achieving the humanistic ideal. This is most prominently represented in film education and film education and reflects the positive dynamics of the development of domestic cinema.

One of the most important areas in the framework of film education and film education is the education of a mature, full-fledged audience, who will be able to appreciate the paintings of Russian directors, as well as understand the fullness of the films and plots, perhaps from an early school age. This topic is especially relevant in the context of the cultural memory of Russian history, the revival of the national idea, support and education of patriotism among the younger generation. In this regard, cinema and film education practices are becoming one of the most effective educational mechanisms for young people. Cinema is an integral part of culture and society, and as the outstanding Soviet and Russian actor, director of theater and cinema, theater teacher Yuri Solomin said: "Cinema is the education of the nation." That is why education should begin from the earliest years [1].

An important task of the state cultural policy is the formation of basic skills of perception and creation of works of art in the process of general education and media education. Media education should prepare a new generation that will perceive information from modern sources, while film education directly contributes to an effective understanding of the art of cinema and cinema.

In the President's address to the Federal Assembly in 2018, 2019 and 2020, much attention was paid to the additional education of children. The Public Chamber of the Russian Federation systematically pays attention to media education. An independent round table was devoted to this topic in 2019. However, despite various discussions, further developments are needed in the field of terminology, algorithms and mechanisms that more clearly regulate this field of activity.

Within the framework of the National Project "Culture" in Russia, it is planned to create 15 educational centers for creative professionals and managers. In these continuous-cycle educational institutions, more than 200 thousand cultural workers will have to improve their skills by 2024.

In English, film education is understood as film literacy, which means "the ability to interpret" and "critically analyze films", the skills of self-shoot-

ing video content, and knowledge of the film language.

Film education teaches a person the ability to independently analyze films from the perspective of narrative and visual style, film analysis, and also gives the opportunity to express themselves through movies and videos. Globally, film education supports people's interest in different types and the general history of cinema, thereby contributing to its development.

At the end of 2015, the All-Russian program of support for cinemas and cinemas was launched in Russian localities. The reason for the launch of this program was a very low level of Russian film qualification. According to expert data, about 40% of the country's population at that time did not have access to modern cinemas and cinemas [8].

On January 21, 2019, a press conference was held on the results of the work of the Russian film industry in 2018. It was attended by Vladimir Medinsky, Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation, Vyacheslav Telnov, Executive Director of the Film Foundation and Leonid Vereshchagin, General Director of the company "Studio TriTe Nikita Mikhalkov", who noted the tradition of going to the cinema as a family, as established in the Russian rental practice. During the three weeks of January 2020, more than 21 million people visited Russian cinemas, which is an average of 1 million visitors per day.

The share of Russian cinema is traditionally high. More than 70% of the box office collected Russian films during the New Year holidays. The absolute leaders of the rental were 5 films. So, more than 2 billion rubles were collected by "T-34", 1.6 billion – "Policeman from Rublevka", more than 700 million rubles – "Christmas Trees last", more than 600 million – "Three heroes" and "Snow Queen". "T-34" was the second film to collect in the Russian box office, beating Hollywood competitors, and stood next to "Moving Up" in the table of box office records.

Within the framework of the national project "Culture", a program of regional film-making is being implemented. At the moment, 787 cinemas have been re-equipped together with the Cinema Foundation, and another 1,200 will be opened by 2024. Thus, the collapse of the 1990s will be overcome, and there will not be a single city in Russia without a modern digital cinema. However, the competition for subsidies for the conversion of cinemas will now be held according to the updated rules [6].

3.5 billion rubles are planned to be spent on financing the State Film Fund. First of all, we are talking about the purchase of special equipment for digitizing old films. Currently, less than 10% of the fund's films are available in the appropriate quality. According to the plan, 7 thousand films a year will be digitized by 2024.

6 Russian films: "Aika", "Suleiman Hora", "Dovlatov", "Calendar", "The Man who surprised everyone", "Podbrosy" in 2018 were successful and won awards at the largest international film festivals of class "A". In addition, three films created by Russian filmmakers with the support of the Ministry of Culture were nominated for the Academy Award from three countries. From Russia it was "Sobibor", as well as "Aika" from Kazakhstan and "Spitak" from Armenia.

The box office of the Russian cinema amounted to 13.8 billion rubles. The share of Russian cinema at the same time was 27.5%. The number of viewers reached 57.9 million people, and the share of Russian cinema by audience – 28.9% [4].

In 2018, the Board of the Film Foundation was updated and expanded, and the composition of the Board of Trustees is currently in the process of approval, whose functions will include overseeing the activities of the Foundation. These changes should add transparency and openness to the organization.

The competition to support film projects in 2019 ended in April [6].

The executive director of the Film Foundation also stressed that Russian cinema at the end of 2018 updated records, and also recalled the films that were supported, but which did not meet expectations at the box office [7].

Also in 2018, cinemas were opened in regions where they were not previously available: the Magadan Region, the Nenets Autonomous District, the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District, the Sakhalin Region, the Republic of Tyva and the city of Sevastopol. There are only four regions where there are no cinemas supported by the Cinema Foundation – the Jewish Autonomous Region, the Republic of Kalmykia, the Kamchatka Territory and the Chukotka Autonomous District.

The new competition should expand the list of possible cinema equipment to include equipment for showing films with subtitles and tiflokommentirovaniem. In addition, the work of the old cinemas will be reviewed.

There are difficulties with showing films in remote localities with a small population. Distributors are often not interested in going to these regions, so the Cinema Foundation itself is engaged in the delivery of domestic novelties there [1].

We can say that the audience has overcome their distrust of Russian cinema. Even 8 years ago, Russian cinema caused irritation, and no one wanted to go to it on principle. Now the growth of Russian cinema has become a clear trend, so the efforts of producers should be aimed at keeping this trend and loving it [3].

Speaking about the reasons for the growth of domestic cinema, we can

highlight the role of federal channels, which often participate in the production themselves, as well as provide their own advertising opportunities, the state, which in Russia is the main regulator and player in the market. Among the producers, an atmosphere of "common cause philosophy" has been created, where the parties and market participants trust the regulator [2], and understand that it is necessary to negotiate with each other.

To date, the Cinema Foundation is the most active participant in the development of the film industry in Russia and the support of domestic cinema. More than 1 billion rubles were allocated to support the cinema. In the field of children's film education, there is clearly not enough work being done.

The main trend of the Internet market (including the Internet market of the film industry) it became the construction of ecosystems. All the largest and most technological players are in a state of struggle for the main consumer verticals. At the same time, competition is intensifying for leadership in key areas due to the accelerated growth of online services. The construction of ecosystems has become the main trend of the Internet market in recent years.

Ecosystems became really popular in the 2010s in China, despite the fact that they appeared in the West, this is due to the fact that such giant platforms as Tencent and Alibaba have actively developed in China.

Today, a media company must choose one of the models: create an ecosystem around its product or integrate into existing ecosystems, and this is necessary for the application, development and creation of the Internet of Things. Technology giants such as Apple, Google, and Microsoft are building their global ecosystems, and smaller players can integrate into them, considering media companies, such as applications that can be launched from a smartphone or smart device, or platforms of technology companies, such as AppleTV. Also, some media companies, on the contrary, create an ecosystem around them. Disney, for example, is developing its own wristbands for visiting its amusement parks, which allow you to recognize and analyze the emotions of viewers in cinemas. In this way, the company forms an ecosystem that collects data that allows it to be used in the future to create popular, first-class consumer content that will be interesting to a particular audience with an accurate hit in the interests of its viewer.

Despite the fact that in our country the infrastructure for the implementation of the Internet of things is quite well developed and is at a high level (for example, modern telecommunications networks, high device penetration), the technology of the Internet of Things remains at the initial grassroots level. Many experts believe that the creators of the ecosystem of the

Internet of things in Russia will be, first and foremost, a large technology companies such as Google, Apple, Yandex, Samsung, which will be integrated media company – the creators and distributors of content [5].

Great expectations in the management of projects for the promotion of cinema among young people with the "Territory of Cinema" is a proven practice of presenting the best novelties of domestic cinema, which are able to inspire, motivate, open new horizons and show the world in a life-affirming light for a young audience.

The project is being developed as a rich optional part of the educational program for shifts in the largest children's camps and educational centers: "Sirius", "Artek", "Orlyonok", "Smena", "Ocean" and others.

The "Territory of Cinema" includes such areas of social activity of Gazprom-Media Holding as: moral education of the individual, the development of the spirit of patriotism, the establishment of a model of strong family values and a healthy lifestyle.

The project "Territory of Cinema", combining all the directions of cinematic arts, provides young people with the opportunity to form their own view of various spheres of life, to see it from different angles, to learn other points of view, to find their own view of life and their place in it.

The implementation of the project "Territory of Cinema" is a vivid example of cinefication and film education as a tool for managing socio-cultural and socio-economic development. This project was created and is being implemented by Gazprom-Media Holding. Gazprom-Media is a leading diversified media holding in Russia and Eastern Europe, combining assets in all segments of the media market: television, radio, press, film production and distribution, and Internet platforms. The holding operates 8 terrestrial TV channels, and Gazprom-Media's portfolio also includes 10 radio stations, assets in the Internet and print segments.

The social mission of the project: "Territory of Cinema", combining all the directions of cinematic arts, provides young people with the opportunity to form their own view of various spheres of life, to see it from different angles, to learn other points of view, to find their own view of life and their place in it.

The program pays special attention to:

familiarity with various social types, temperament types, social roles, and skills of interacting with the difficult external world;

development of the emotional sphere: empathy, determination of one's own feelings and emotional states. This will take place on the example of the behavior, actions of movie characters;

education of spiritual and moral foundations and healthy patriotism;

development of creative thinking;
identification of talents and development of children's and youth creativity.

The artistic integrity and functional unity of visual media in the cinema increases the emotional impact on the viewer, on his system of values and value judgments, including in the field of morality. Moral ideals can only be taught by active, bright personalities, who are interesting to watch from the movie screen.

Therefore, the "Territory of Cinema" takes as a basis the best domestic cinema that can broadcast universal values that form the core of the spiritual and moral education of young people.

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MEDICAL AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS – ADDITIONAL HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS OF VARIOUS NATURE

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Abstract. *Over the past decades, the number of emergencies has increased with significant numbers of casualties and deaths. Risk factors of accidents and industrial disasters at economic facilities, possible mechanisms of their development, taking into account the formation of the magnitude and structure of sanitary losses, leads to the need for a comprehensive analysis of the health care capabilities of administrative territories to provide medical assistance to those affected in large-scale emergencies with massive injuries of people. The increase in the number of emergencies leads to a constant increase in the number of people in society with various mental disorders due to the impact of various stress factors.*

The organization and provision of medical care, including psychiatric and psychological assistance to the population in emergency situations of a chemical nature, at the present stage is a complex and urgent task of the disaster medicine service.

Keywords: *ECHS (emergency chemically hazardous substances), emergencies, risk zones, potentially dangerous objects, sanitary losses, psychological and psychiatric assistance.*

An emergency situation is a situation in a certain territory or water area resulting from an accident, hazardous natural phenomenon, catastrophe, natural or other disaster that may or did entail human casualties, damage to human health or the environment, significant material losses and disruption of living conditions of people. [1] Depending on the nature of the emergency, the following are possible: a large number of victims, destruc-

tion of buildings, which complicates the provision of medical assistance. But what makes the provision of medical care more difficult is the possible destruction or damage of medical institutions in the affected area, both general and psychiatric, psycho-neurological. In addition to the direct impact of damaging factors on the human body, in the organization of medical care in emergency situations of any nature, it is necessary to take into account the provision of psychological and psychiatric assistance, since such manifestations can also occur in significant numbers.

According to the data of domestic and foreign studies of psychiatrists, the prevalence of pronounced mental disorders in emergency zones is estimated at 10%. Even in the classic works of the Russian psychiatric school, it was shown that these types of mental reactions develop in people with a burdened premorbid background (psychopathy, character accentuations, initial neurotic disorders, latent endogenous diseases, etc.). Acute reactions to stress with pronounced changes in consciousness, attention, disorientation, psychomotor agitation, or stupor F43.0 (ICD-10 codes) are revealed. Of particular importance are the disorders that fall under the heading F44 (dissociative (conversion) disorders), namely: F44.0 - partial or complete amnesia, F44.1 - dissociative fugue (motor storm), F44.2 - dissociative stupor state, F44. 3 - trance and obsession, F44.5 - dissociative convulsions. These disorders are accompanied by movement disorders and pose a danger, since they can cause the phenomenon of mental induction, therefore, they require medical and evacuation measures.

According to studies in emergency zones, conducted with the participation of psychotherapists and medical psychologists, the prevalence of borderline mental disorders in emergency situations is 40-50%. These are F43.1 - post-traumatic stress disorder, F42.2 - adjustment disorder, F43.20 - short-term depressive reaction, F43.21 - prolonged depressive reaction, F43.22 - mixed anxiety and depressive reaction, F43.23 - with a predominance of other emotions, F43.24 - with a predominance of behavioral disorders, F43.25 - mixed disorder of emotions and behavior, F43.28 - other specific predominant symptoms, F45 - somatoform disorders (mental disorders with specific somatic masks), F51.4 - terrors during sleep (night terrors), F51.5 - nightmares, F62 - persistent personality change after experiencing a catastrophe, F93.0 - anxiety disorders in children caused by separation. All these conditions require systematic successive monitoring by a psychotherapist and medical psychologist.

Approximately 10-15% of the affected need inpatient treatment in neuropsychiatric HI and at least 50% in outpatient settings. The primary

task in these cases is to identify victims with psychomotor agitation, ensure their safety and those around them, eliminate the atmosphere of confusion, and exclude the possibility of massive panic reactions. [2]

Provision of psychological and psychiatric assistance to the population primarily involves the implementation of preparatory measures, which ultimately should minimize the number of victims and material damage from emergencies. The organization and provision of psychiatric and psychological assistance to the population in emergency situations at the present stage is a difficult and urgent task of the disaster medicine service, which requires the involvement of medical specialists to solve it and training in the appropriate skills for providing this type of assistance to the EMERCOM medical staff. The number of people who applied for psychological and psychiatric help in an emergency is determined not by the true need for this type of assistance, but by the location of the psychiatrist's office. Therefore, it is necessary to carefully consider where the psychiatrist (psychotherapist) should conduct the appointment. Psychiatrists (psychotherapists) must also provide outpatient appointments. As practice shows, the number of people who applied for psychological and psychiatric help in emergencies is determined not by the true need for this type of assistance, but by the location of the psychiatrist's office. Therefore, it is necessary to carefully consider where the psychiatrist (psychotherapist) should conduct the appointment. In some cases, it is advisable to conduct a reception in the same building (and, if possible, in the same compartment) where the victims are being treated. [3]

In our study, as an indicator of the difficulty in organizing the provision of medical care, calculations of possible sanitary losses in case of accidents at chemical industry facilities are used on the example of the Republic of Tatarstan. The territory of the Republic of Tatarstan has a powerful economic potential, a developed industry, in the structure of which the leading ones are the oil-extracting, petrochemical industries, mechanical engineering, energy, transport and communications, a fairly stable agriculture.

Despite the fact that for predictive calculations, containers with ECHS were taken several times smaller (storage technology) in emergency situations with the participation of chlorine as a damaging factor, sanitary losses are quite large. [4]

Table 1

Estimated indicators of those in need of psycho-neurological assistance in possible accidents with chlorine by risk zones of the Republic of Tatarstan among the adult population

Emergency risk zones	ECHS quantity, t	Total affected	Including	
			Those in need of inpatient treatment in a neuropsychiatric medical institution	Those in need of assistance in an outpatient setting
Kazan	0.8	6247	937	3123
Almetyevsk	0.8	7830	1174	3915
Bugulma	0.05	3423	514	1712
Zelenodolsk	0.05	4204	630	1104
Leninogorsk	0.05	1946	292	973
Naberezhnye Chelny	0.96	7929	1189	3965
Nizhnekamsk	1.0	7265	1090	3633
Chistopol	0.05	4303	645	2152

Due to the shortage of specialized toxicological (toxico-therapeutic) beds, planned for use in emergency situations, the shortage of toxicologists, the workload of therapeutic hospitals with seriously ill patients (85-95%), the adopted system of care during the hospital period (dispersal and delivery), the so-called "waterlogging" phenomenon of medical institutions will be observed - most of the victims will receive qualified and specialized assistance on a residual basis. With the optimal period of medical assistance - 2 hours to all victims, they can receive it in 24-48 hours. Hence, a high mortality rate (35%), the development of severe complications, an increase in the time of hospital stay, exclusion for a long time from professional work, additional financial expenses for treatment and rehabilitation are possible. [5]

Research on this issue allowed us to draw certain conclusions: the health care of administrative territories with the traditional approach to organizing a system of medical and evacuation measures - "off the wheel", in the elimination of the medical and sanitary consequences of large-scale emergencies of various nature, as well as in another region, cannot fully the volume and at the optimal time to provide medical assistance to the affected population.

The issue of improving the organization of medical care can be resolved to a certain extent by using not only chemical nature for the provision of

medical care, treatment and rehabilitation of victims in emergency situations, but also other emergencies with a large number of victims - sanatoriums, preventive institutions and health centers. subject to the advance planning of the system and organizational and functional restructuring of their work in emergency situations.

Justification for the provision of qualified and specialized medical care in sanatoriums and other health institutions:

1. Some part of medical institutions may be in the affected area and be outside the field of medical activity.

2. Insufficiency of the number of beds and its untimeliness to accommodate the victims

3. Inability to release the bed fund. In real conditions, 85-95% of hospitals are filled with seriously ill patients who cannot be discharged for outpatient treatment.

4. In our special literature and regulatory documents, it is recommended to use for these purposes hospitals deployed on the basis of "some" institutions, including schools, which does not correspond to the time factor, not to mention material support, bed capacity, medical equipment, etc.

5. On the territory of risk zones or in the immediate vicinity there are health institutions with a sufficient number of beds, equipment and devices, all conditions for catering, sanitary and hygienic provision, with timely planning, reorganization of their work in an emergency, as well as strengthening by appropriate forces and means.

We propose to use medical institutions as an additional bed fund in case of emergencies of various natures with a mass number of victims. In this case, the issue is being resolved not only with the provision of medical assistance (trauma, etc.), but also with the placement of a department of psychological and psychiatric care, an office for psychological and psychiatric care, an advisory mobile team of psychological and psychiatric care.

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LPS-INDUCED CYTOKINE PRODUCTION IN PATIENTS WITH NON-ALLERGIC BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN COMBINATION WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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Scientific novelty: *It is currently unknown how the history of T2DM and asthma affects the ability of the immune system to respond to bacteremia. An adequate immune response to infection is a prerequisite for maintaining homeostasis.*

Purpose of the work: *to determine the ability of cells of the immune system of patients diagnosed with "T2DM" and "T2DM+asthma" to produce pro-inflammatory cytokines in response to endotoxin.*

Materials and methods: *whole blood of patients with various diagnoses and blood of healthy donors was activated with E. coli endotoxin for 6 h and serum was collected to determine the content of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines (TNF- α , IL-6, IL-8, IL-1 β and IFN- γ).*

Results: *a history of only T2DM or T2DM in combination with asthma increased the expression of the proinflammatory cytokine TNF- α in response to endotoxin compared with healthy donors, which is a risk factor for worsening asthma. Expression of other proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines did not differ significantly from the responses of cells from healthy donors. If bacteremia is suspected, patients with a history of aggravating diseases may need more intensive therapy.*

Keywords: *Bronchial asthma; type 2 diabetes mellitus; LPS; pro-inflammatory cytokines; comorbidity*

Introduction

Bronchial asthma (BA) - is a chronic inflammatory lung disease that affects nearly 300 million people worldwide, and its prevalence has been increasing recently [1, 2]. In addition to being a disease in itself, asthma may be a potential risk factor for the development of various pro-inflammatory conditions such as type 2 diabetes (T2DM) [3-5]. The effect of proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines on insulin sensitivity is considered to be one of the possible mechanisms of the putative association between asthma and an increased risk of developing T2DM [6-8].

Cytokines are produced by immune cells and, in addition to their regulatory role in the immune response, exhibit important pleiotropic actions as the main effectors of inflammation [9]. It is now recognized that chronic inflammation of moderate severity and activation of the innate immune system are closely related to the pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus [10-12] and asthma [13].

Systemic chronic inflammation accompanying T2DM and asthma can lead to a decrease in the functional activity of immune cells, which increases the risk of bacteremia, including gram-negative. Endotoxins are among the most potent bacterial agents and inducers of the secretion of proinflammatory cytokines (TNF- α , IL-6, IL-8, IL-1 β , and IFN- γ) [14].

It is currently unclear how chronic inflammation, when diagnosed with "asthma" or "T2DM+asthma", reduces the ability of the immune system to defend against foreign microorganisms. The level of secretion of proinflammatory cytokines by blood cells of patients with various diagnoses in response to endotoxin of gram-negative bacteria can serve as an indicator of the state of their immune system.

The purpose of our study was to determine the state of immunity by the level of secreted proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines in response to *E. coli* endotoxin by blood cells of patients diagnosed with "asthma" or "T2DM+asthma".

Materials and methods

The peripheral blood of 8 patients with the diagnosis "T2DM" and 7 patients with the diagnosis "T2DM+Asthma" of the Immunology Department of the BSPC RAS were examined. BA was diagnosed in accordance with the classification and criteria of the international consensus on the diagnosis and treatment of BA (Global Initiative of Asthma - GINA, 2016). The diagnosis of T2DM is established by an endocrinologist in accord-

ance with standards. The average age of the patients is 64 ± 3 years. The control group consisted of 7 conditionally healthy donors without acute somatic pathology. The content of cytokines in the blood was determined before and after activation of blood cells with endotoxin from *E. coli*.

Activation of whole blood cells for cytokine synthesis

Heparinized blood (5% heparin concentration) was diluted with RPMI 1640 medium in a 1: 9 ratio and incubated with *E. coli* LPS at a concentration of 100 ng/ml for 6 hours. After incubation, blood cells were precipitated for 10 min at 1000 rpm. The resulting supernatants were collected and stored at -20°C until the cytokine content was determined. The content of cytokines IL-1 β , IL-6, TNF- α , IL-8, and IFN- γ in the blood serum was assessed by the method of solid-phase ELISA (JSC "Vector-Best", Russia).

Statistical processing of the results

Results are presented as median values with quartiles (IQR). The significance of differences between median values was assessed using the Mann-Whitney U-test and the Wilcoxon sign test. Differences in median values were considered significant at a significance level of $p < 0.05$. For statistical analysis and graphical data presentation, Microsoft Office Excel 2010 software (AtteStat plug-in), STATISTICA 10.1, and SigmaPlot 12.5 were used.

Results and discussion

Characteristics of patient groups

All study patients were of approximately the same age, weight, and height and had an increased BMI. Patients with T2DM had a high concentration of glucose and glycated hemoglobin in the blood, while patients with asthma and T2DM had elevated levels, but closer to normal values. The history of asthma reduced the forced expiratory volume, although the value was slightly above the minimum normal. The patients were in remission.

Expression of cytokines

To determine the functional activity of immune cells of patients with various diagnoses, whole blood was activated with endotoxin from *E. coli*. To assess the activation index, the expression of the pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF- α , IL-6, IL-8, IL-1 β , and IFN- γ was measured. It is believed that the cytokines IL-1 β , TNF- α and IL-6 play an important role in the development of T2DM [15]. IL-8, as a chemokine, and TNF- α , as a pro-inflammatory cytokine, are involved in the development of asthma, while IFN- γ is associated with severe asthma [16] and is considered a marker cytokine of type 2 diabetes [17].

TNF- α . In the blood of healthy donors and patients, no significant levels

of the pro-inflammatory cytokine TNF- α were found. The largest amounts of cytokine in response to endotoxin were produced by cells of patients with combined diagnosis, slightly less - cells from patients with diabetes mellitus. The blood of apparently healthy donors showed the weakest response to endotoxin. Despite the absence of cytokine in control samples, the presence of a disease in the anamnesis increased the response to endotoxin compared with healthy donors, and in several diseases the highest synthesis of TNF- α was observed (see Fig. 1).

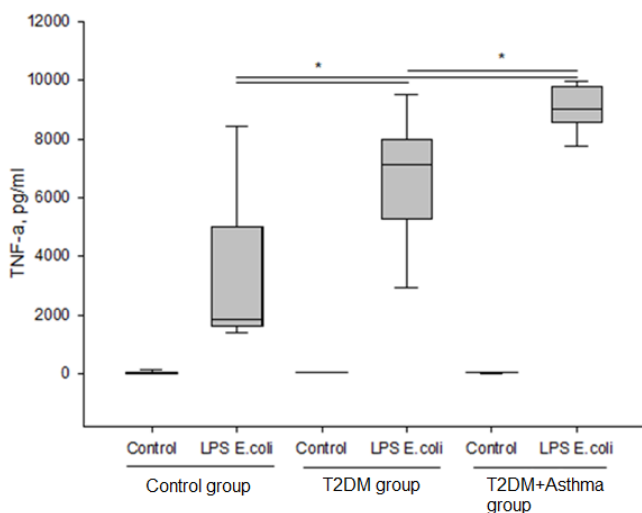


Fig. 1. Changes in TNF- α expression under the action of *E. coli* LPS in whole blood cells of patients and healthy donors. Control group - conditionally healthy donors, T2DM group - patients with a diagnosis of "T2DM", "T2DM+Asthma" group - patients with a combined diagnosis. N = 7-8, * - significant difference (p < 0.05).

TNF- α is believed to be a key factor linking inflammation and insulin resistance. It modulates the activity of the IKK β / NF- κ B and JNK pathways, which regulate this resistance [15]. An increase in the level of this cytokine in serum may serve as an indicator of the development of a diabetic complication - nephropathy [18]. TNF- α can be cytotoxic to renal cells, causing their direct damage, apoptosis, and necrotic cell death [19].

This cytokine is no less important in the development of asthma. Under the action of LPS, the level of TNF- α in the blood serum increases, and this may be one of the mechanisms of worsening the course of the dis-

ease. The content of TNF- α in the blood in response to LPS in patients with concomitant asthma and T2DM was also noticeably higher than in healthy donors from the control group and patients with only diabetes ($p < 0.05$). Elevated TNF- α levels increase airway hyperresponsiveness, exacerbating asthma [20]. Thus, a history of two diseases increases the likelihood of an inadequate response to pathogenic microorganisms.

IL-6. In control serum samples, both healthy donors and patients, no traces of IL-6 were found. In response to *E. coli* LPS, cells from both donors and patients produced approximately equal amounts of IL-6. Despite the absence of significant differences in the expression of IL-6 by blood cells of healthy donors and patients with different diagnoses, attention is drawn to the interquartile range, reflecting the variability of individual results. Significant variation is seen in T2DM, while the variation in healthy donors and patients with combined diagnosis is almost identical. However, the minimum amount of cytokine generated in response to LPS in patients with comorbidity is higher than in other groups. Summarizing the above, it can be assumed that the presence of two diseases slightly increases the synthesis of IL-6, reducing the variability of the results (see Fig. 2).

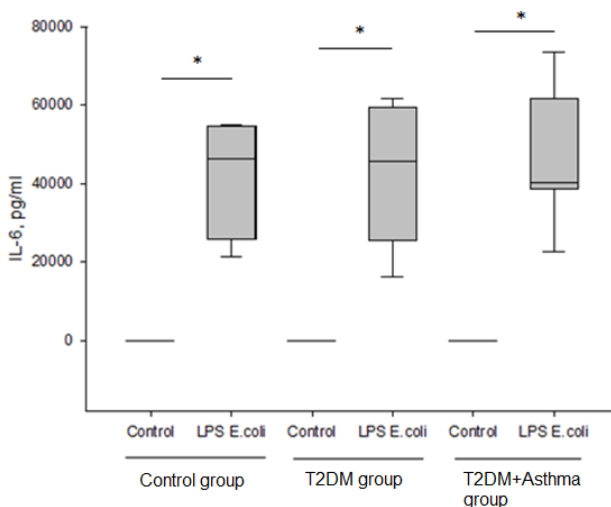


Fig. 2. Changes in IL-6 expression under the action of *E. coli* LPS in whole blood cells from patients and donors. Control group - conditionally healthy donors, T2DM group - patients with a diagnosis of "T2DM", "T2DM+Asthma" group - patients with a combined diagnosis. N = 7-8, * - significant difference ($p < 0.05$).

As in the case of TNF- α , an increase in the amount of IL-6 in the serum of patients with T2DM indicates the formation or development of nephropathy [10]. We did not find this cytokine in the control blood variants of patients, which confirms their remission and absence of nephropathy.

IL-8. As with IL-6, whole blood cells from donors and patients expressed approximately equal amounts of the chemokine IL-8 in response to endotoxin. In patients with diabetes mellitus, there is a tendency to an increase in the synthesis of this chemokine, but the difference with healthy donors and patients with a combined diagnosis is not significant. An interesting fact is the almost complete absence of IL-8 in control samples of patients with diabetes mellitus and low values in comparison with healthy donors in patients with a combined diagnosis (see Fig. 3).

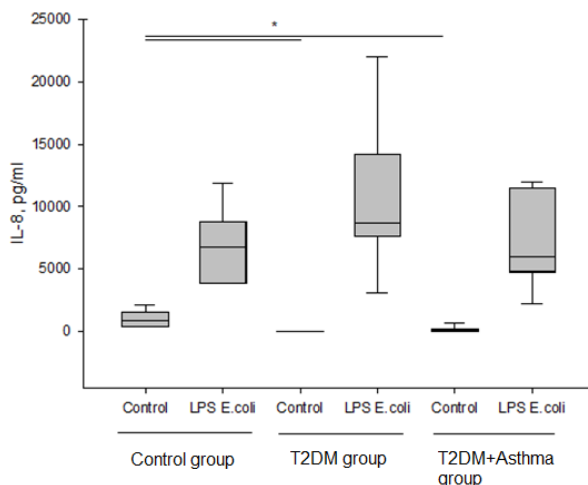


Fig. 3. Changes in IL-8 expression under the action of *E. coli* LPS in whole blood cells from patients and donors. Control group - conditionally healthy donors, T2DM group - patients with a diagnosis of "T2DM", T2DM+Asthma" group - patients with a combined diagnosis. N = 7-8, * - significant difference (p < 0.05).

IL-8 is the main chemoattractant responsible for neutrophilic inflammation in severe asthma [21], therefore, its trace amounts in control serum samples of patients indicate no exacerbation of the disease.

The chemokine system, in particular IL-8, has recently become the subject of studies of metabolic inflammation and studies of its relationship with diabetes [22]. Among the many induced effects, IL-8 also promotes

the infiltration of macrophages into adipose tissue (AT), causing local and systemic inflammation and, in turn, representing a potential link between AT dysfunction and conditions associated with insulin resistance. Despite a number of studies demonstrating the presence of IL-8 in the blood of patients with T2DM [22], other studies have not shown significant differences between the chemokine concentrations in blood serum in healthy donors and patients with T2DM [23]. In our study, we observed a detectable concentration of chemokine in the blood of donors and a low concentration in the control samples of patients. The observed contradictions can be explained by the fact that IL-8 is secreted by different types of cells, and the difference in serum values is associated with the stage or phase of the disease - acute or chronic. On the other hand, our study involved patients in remission, which, together with therapy, may affect serum IL-8 levels.

The activation of blood cells by endotoxin caused a significant increase in IL-8 expression both in healthy donors and in patients of both groups. No significant differences were found in the production of chemokine.

IFN- γ and IL-1 β . The presence of these cytokines in the blood is associated with exacerbation of asthma and diabetes or with severe asthma [24]. We did not find these cytokines in control serum samples from patients in both groups. In response to *E. coli* LPS, the blood cells of patients with the combined diagnosis accumulated slightly more of these cytokines, but the difference in expression did not reach statistical significance (see Fig. 4).

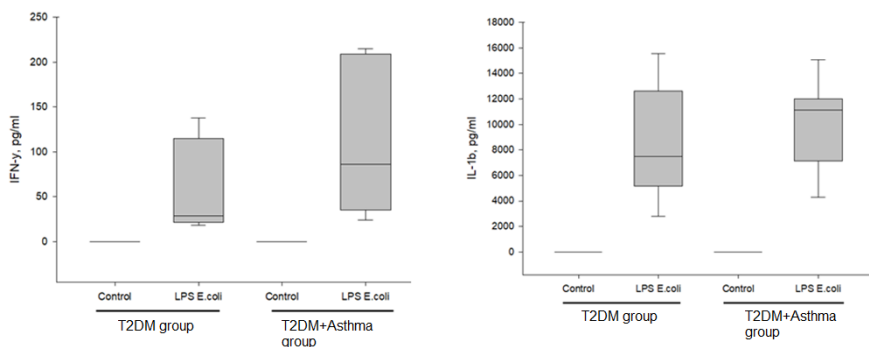


Fig. 4. Changes in IFN- γ and IL-1 β expression under the action of *E. coli* LPS by whole blood cells of patients. T2DM group - patients with a diagnosis of "T2DM", "T2DM+Asthma" group - patients with a combined diagnosis. N = 7-8,* - significant difference ($p < 0.05$).

The increase in the median concentration of IFN- γ and IL-1 β upon activation of blood cells by endotoxin in patients with a combined diagnosis may be associated with the involvement of these cytokines in the pathogenesis of asthma, while in the pathogenesis of type 2 diabetes they are currently not considered as leading.

Conclusion

The ability of the immune system to adequately respond to foreign pathogenic microorganisms is an essential condition for maintaining homeostasis. Autoimmune diseases that form chronic inflammation can affect the adequacy of the immune response. It was previously shown that asthma is a risk factor for the development of type 2 diabetes mellitus [3-5]. There are no works in the literature devoted to assessing the adequacy of the immune response in the comorbid action of asthma and T2DM and only in T2DM.

We have studied the synthesis of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines (TNF- α , IL-6, IL-8, IL-1 β and IFN- γ) in response to *E. coli* endotoxin in patients with various diagnoses and in healthy control donors. Changes in the cytokine profile in patients with diabetes mellitus or asthma and diabetes mellitus in remission upon activation of blood cells with endotoxin show that in the presence of a disease, cells express the main proinflammatory cytokine TNF- α much more strongly in response to LPS, which can lead to a more severe course of asthma. The expression of other studied cytokines practically did not differ between patients of different groups, which indicates the adequacy of the immune response when endotoxin enters the bloodstream. Thus, the presence of diseases in the anamnesis increases the expression of TNF- α in response to an additional inflammatory stimulus, but in general, correctly selected treatment can smooth out the negative effects of chronic inflammation and prevent an inadequate immune response.

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