

**The Strategies  
of Modern Science  
Development**

**XIX International  
scientific–practical conference  
Proceedings**

**Morrisville, USA**

**October 7-8, 2020**

**Lulu Press  
Morrisville, NC, USA  
2020**

Scientific Publishing Center «Discovery»  
otkritieinfo.ru

The Strategies of Modern Science Development: Proceedings of the XIX International scientific–practical conference. Morrisville, USA, October 7-8, 2020. - Morrisville: Lulu Press, 2020. - 73 p.

The materials of the conference have presented the results of the latest research in various fields of science. The collection is of interest to researchers, graduate students, doctoral candidates, teachers, students - for anyone interested in the latest trends of the world of science.

ISBN 978-1-716-46675-5

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@ Scientific Publishing Center «Discovery», 2020

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## SECTION I. Chemical sciences

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### **IODINE SORBENT OBTAINED BY SILVER CHEMICAL REDUCTION ON THE $Al_2O_3$ CERAMIC SURFACE<sup>1</sup>**

**Abstract.** A method for producing a silver-containing sorbent based on  $Al_2O_3$  ceramics was studied. The capacity of the obtained sorbent at various temperatures was calculated. It was shown that the sorbent operation is possible taking into account the occurrence of adverse chemical reactions.

**Keywords:** radioiodine sorption, iodine-131, radioactive methyl iodide, silver-containing sorbents, silver nitrate, chemical reduction

The safety of nuclear power plants (NPP) operation depends on the reliable removal of gaseous radionuclides from process gas streams before they are released into the atmosphere. Iodine radionuclides in the form of various chemical compounds [1] are the most active and penetrating elements that enter gas flows through unorganized coolant leaks and gas purges of nuclear power plant equipment. At present, impregnated activated carbons [2], as well as various types of carbon fiber materials, can be effectively used as sorbents for equipping gas cleaning devices [3]. Under the high-temperature sorption, inorganic-based iodine sorbents such as silver-containing silica gels, modified zeolites, etc. can be used [4]. The silver application to such sorbents is usually carried out by impregnating the carrier with an  $AgNO_3$  solution which leads to an overuse of expensive metal. In our opinion, the silver chemical reduction on the ceramic surface with its subsequent conversion to the nitric acid form would be optimal.

The research purpose was to develop a method of silver-containing iodine sorbent based on  $Al_2O_3$  ceramics.

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<sup>1</sup> The work was supported by Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology of Russia. Project Number 2020-008.

Alumina-based ceramics were chosen as an inert carrier for silver deposition. It is obtained by drying a slip containing mainly  $\alpha$ -alumina at 100-150°C, followed by calcination at 1470-1510°C. The stage of preparing the ceramic surface for the deposition of metallic silver and its subsequent conversion to the nitrate form is described in detail [5]. It should be noted that the optimal way is to calcine the sample for 3 hours at 300-350°C. Metal reduction on the surface was carried out in the presence of sucrose with the following optimal molar ratios:  $\text{AgNO}_3 : \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 : \text{NaOH} : \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} = 1.0 : 3.2 : 6.6 : 1.2-3.0$ .

The conversion to the nitric form took place in a desiccator with  $\text{HNO}_3$ (conc.) for 5-6 hours. In accordance with this technique, samples of sorbents with an average  $\text{AgNO}_3$  content of 1.25% were prepared. The silver nitrate concentration was determined by the Folhard method. The iodine sorbent was tested on the experimental facility (fig. 1). The main air flow was pumped by a compressor 1 connected to indicator silica gel 2. A rotameter 4 was installed to control and regulate air flow. Air flow through the column 8 was 0.5 l/min in all tests. A specific volume of  $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$  was poured into evaporator 5. A peristaltic pump 3 was connected to supply methyl iodide vapor to the main air stream. The air flow was also dried in column 2 with signal silica gel before being fed to the peristaltic pump. The total air flow was directed to the oven 7, where the test temperature was set.

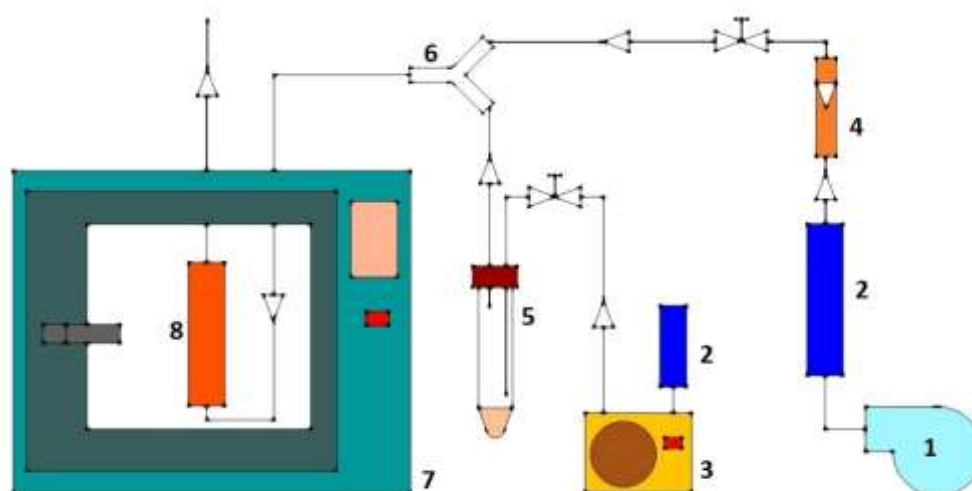


Fig. 1. Simplified scheme of experimental facility.

- 1 – compressor; 2 – signal silica gel column; 3 – peristaltic pump;  
 4 – rotameter; 5 – methyl iodide vaporizer; 6 – tee (mixer); 7 – oven;  
 8 – test column

The reacted silver nitrate amount, as well as the degree of its conversion ( $E_{conv}$ ) was determined by the following ratios:

$$\Delta m_{AgNO_3} = M_{AgNO_3} \left( \frac{\Delta m_{cer}}{M_{AgI} - M_{AgNO_3}} \right), \quad (1)$$

where  $M_{AgNO_3}$  – the silver nitrate molar mass (mg/mmol);  $M_{AgI}$  – the silver iodide molar mass (mg/mmol);  $\Delta m_{cer}$  – the sample mass change (mg) in relation to its initial mass.

Accordingly, the silver nitrate conversion degree (percentage spent) was determined by the equation:

$$E_{conv} = \frac{\Delta m_{AgNO_3}}{m_{AgNO_3}} 100\%, \quad (2)$$

where  $m_{AgNO_3}$  – the silver nitrate amount (mg) in the sorbent sample, defined as its sum remaining in the ceramic at the test time ( $m_{AgNO_3rm}$ ) and  $\Delta m_{cer}$ .  $m_{AgNO_3rm}$  was found by the Folhard method.

The prepared sorbent (10-12 g) was placed in the test column. The compressor and peristaltic pump were turned on after connecting the gas lines to the inlet and outlet column nozzles. The temperature of the test sorbents was in the range from 23°C to 200°C. The gas contact time with the sorbent in the column was  $1.40 \pm 0.3$  sec.

The dependence of the  $AgNO_3$  conversion degree on the methyl iodide amount fed into the system were processed by the least square method using a function  $E = E_{max}(1 - e^{-km})$ , where  $E_{max}$  and  $k$  are temperature constants. In this case,  $E_{max}$  is the maximum conversion degree. It can be noted (Table 1) that, with increasing temperature, the silver nitrate conversion degree increases and tends to 100%, starting from 150°C. At lower temperatures, the conversion degree is significantly lower.

Table 1. The main calculated parameters for determining the sorbent capacity

Name	Test temperature, °C				
	23	80	120	150	200
$m_{AgNO_3pr}$ , mg	158.7	157.1	168.3	161.9	156.9
$m_{AgNO_3rm}$ , mg	95.0	79.4	30.3	9.5	5.1
$\Delta m_{cer}$ , mg	59.7	68.1	121.7	131.7	108.1
$m_{AgNO_3}$ , mg	154.7	147.5	152.0	141.2	113.2
AR, %	2.6	6.1	9.6	12.8	27.8
$E_{max}$ , %	44.7	51.8	91.7	99.9	98.7
G, mg/g	4.7	5.4	10.6	10.4	10.3

It became apparent during the experiment that the silver nitrate consumption, defined as the difference between its initial amount ( $m_{AgNO_3pr}$ ) and the remaining ( $m_{AgNO_3rm}$ ), exceeded the  $AgNO_3$  amount value that reacted and was determined by weighing the sorbent (eq. 1). Moreover, with increasing temperature, this discrepancy increased (Table 1).

It has been suggested that  $AgNO_3$  reacted in parallel with other substances in the gas stream. Therefore, a blank experiment was further conducted in which methyl iodide pairs were absent. According to the results, it was noted that the silver nitrate amount does not change during the test time, that is, no adverse reactions (AR) with impurities contained in the laboratory air were observed. It is known that the main product of the  $AgNO_3$  interaction with methyl iodide is methyl nitrate (methyl ester of nitric acid). The concentration of its vapors was far from explosive. Moreover, the consumption of  $CH_3I$  in the gas stream averaged  $13 \pm 3$  mg/l. Accordingly, we made the assumption that the only possible side reaction is the silver nitrate interaction with  $CH_3NO_3$ .

At the final stage, the sorbent maximum capacity ( $G$ ) was calculated. The calculation was based on data obtained by the silver nitrate conversion curve mathematical processing:

$$G = \frac{E_{max} \cdot M_{CH_3I}}{m_{copo} \cdot M_{AgNO_3}}, \quad (3)$$

where  $m_{sorb}$  – the ceramic silver-containing sorbent mass, g.

Based on the data obtained, it is seen (Table 1) that up to  $100^\circ C$  the sorbent capacity is approximately the same, then up to  $150^\circ C$  it grows and decreases at  $200^\circ C$  due to possible adverse reactions.

In conclusion, it can be noted that a method has been developed for producing a silver-containing ceramic sorbent with a uniformly distributed silver nitrate layer. A laboratory test facility has been developed to study the sorption properties under various conditions. The dependence of the sorbent maximum capacity on temperature has been experimentally shown. The data on the sorbent capacity is necessary in order to carry out the gas purification device design, as well as the entire gas purification system as a whole. A further stage of the current study will be to obtain data on the iodine sorbent purification efficiency and its capacity under various dynamic conditions.



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## SECTION II. Engineering

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### **POSSIBILITY OF PRODUCING NITROPHOSPHATES FROM LOW-GRADE PHOSPHATE RAW MATERIAL**

**Annotation.** Involvement in the industrial production of complex mineral fertilizers from low-grade phosphate raw materials, in particular Chilisai phosphorites, will significantly expand the phosphate raw material base and product range. The article presents the results of an analysis of the literature data review on the processing of Chilisai phosphorites, which showed that the existing methods of processing Chilisai phosphorites have a number of disadvantages. The results of laboratory studies on the production

of nitrophosphates from Chilisai phosphorites and optimal technological parameters of the process are presented. According to the research results, the optimal parameters of the decomposition process of Chilisai phosphorites with nitric acid were determined: the concentration of nitric acid-40-45%, the norm of nitric acid-60-65% of stoichiometry, the temperature of nitric acid-50-60°C. In order to improve the quality, increase the range and agrochemical composition of the fertilizer, it is proposed to granulate the product in the presence of an ammonia solution. Based on the results of laboratory studies, a basic scheme for obtaining nitrophosphates from Chilisai phosphorites and its description are proposed.

**Key words:** low-grade phosphate raw materials, Chilisai phosphorites, nitric acid decomposition, mineral fertilizers, nitrophosphates

According to the economic policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, sustainable development and improvement of the welfare of the people require careful and rational attitude to the material and energy potential of the country. In providing the population with food, the use of fertilizers is becoming important. It is known that the reasonable use of fertilizers contributes to more economical use of water by plants, increases their nutrition, increases the yield and improves its quality, increases soil fertility. But the rational use of a diverse assortment of modern fertilizers requires knowledge about the types, composition and quality of fertilizers, as well as the agrochemical properties of the soil and the physiological characteristics of the cultivated crops. Involvement in the industrial production of complex mineral fertilizers from low-grade phosphate raw materials, in particular Chilisai phosphorites, will significantly expand the phosphate raw material base and product range.

The use of nitric acid for the decomposition of natural phosphates is the most rational - not only the chemical energy of the acid is used, but also its anion, with which an additional nutrient component is introduced into the fertilizer. In addition, processing of low-grade phosphorites by nitric acid decomposition is promising due to the lower solubility of impurities of one-and-a-half oxides in the resulting multicomponent extract. Numerous studies aimed at developing a technology for obtaining complex fertilizers by nitric acid decomposition of low-grade phosphate raw materials confirm the relevance of this problem.

The second most important phosphate base in Kazakhstan is the ore of the Chilisai Deposit. The reserves of Chilisai phosphorites amount to 761 million tons. Phosphorite ores of the Chilisai Deposit are low-quality phosphate raw materials, the washed concentrate contains 7-18%

$P_2O_5$  and a significant amount (up to 40%) of impurities, especially  $SiO_2$ . Both low-quality Karatau phosphorites and Chilisai phosphorites are characterized by a strong mutual germination of their constituent minerals, which does not allow for sufficiently efficient and cost-effective enrichment of raw materials by flotation.

Currently, one of the most important tasks is to obtain cheap and affordable effective complex fertilizers and valuable products for agricultural producers. A promising direction for processing phosphate raw materials is the decomposition of cheap low-grade phosphorites with reduced acid consumption rates and the production of nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizers.

The review of literature data on the processing of Chilisai phosphorites showed that the existing methods of processing Chilisai phosphorites have a number of disadvantages, in particular:

- when the production of wet-process phosphoric acid is a strong foaming and high consumption of sulfuric acid;

- when processing to concentrated phosphates - high energy consumption;

- when processing to ammophos - low concentration of ammonium phosphate in the ammonized pulp, which requires pre-evaporation, and leads to complication of the technological scheme and additional energy costs;

- when processing to double superphosphate - the use of flotation concentrate with a  $P_2O_5$  content of 24%, and the use of phosphorite with a low  $P_2O_5$  content does not allow obtaining a quality product from it that meets the requirements of the standard for fertilizers;

- for acid-thermal processing-to organize large-scale production, it is necessary to develop special equipment that is resistant to the actions of melts and energy sources for high-temperature melting of the charge. For example, acid-thermal methods require more expensive and scarce acid and alkali metal salts.

In this regard, the purpose of research is to develop a technology for nitrophosphates from Chilisai phosphorites, which consists in the decomposition of phosphorites with nitric acid, followed by ammonization, granulation and drying of the resulting product.

The process of decomposition of Chilisai phosphorites, the composition of (mass.%):  $P_2O_{5total}$  – 17,4; CaO – 37,04; MgO – 2,4;  $Fe_2O_3$  – 1,18;  $Al_2O_3$  – 0,8; I.R. – 21,62; F – 2,38; humidity – 0,32 by nitric acid. According to the research results, the optimal parameters of the decomposition process of Chilisai phosphorites with nitric acid were determined: the concentration of nitric acid-40-45%, the norm of nitric

acid-60-65% of stoichiometry, the temperature of nitric acid-50-60°C. Under these conditions, a product containing 13,16%  $P_2O_{5total}$ , 10,75%  $P_2O_{5ass.}$  and 5,62% N.

In order to improve the quality, increase the range and agrochemical composition of the fertilizer, it is proposed to granulate the product in the presence of an ammonia solution. The optimal amount and concentration of ammonia solution was determined the amount of ammonia solution per 100 g of powder - 30-32g; the concentration of dissolved ammonia-24-25% (mass.). Under these conditions, the product of the composition was obtained, (mass. %): humidity 1,2; total  $P_2O_5$  12,1; assimilable  $P_2O_5$  11,5; watersoluble  $P_2O_5$  8,95; free  $P_2O_5$  no nitrogen either 12,0.

Based on the results of laboratory studies, a basic scheme for obtaining nitrophosphates from Chilisai phosphorites is proposed. Our proposed technology for the production of nitrophosphates from Chilisai phosphorites consists of several stages: decomposition of phosphate raw materials with nitric acid; drying of the pulp; granulation in the presence of an ammonia solution; drying of the product; sieving of the finished product.

According to the proposed technology, Chilisai phosphorites decompose with nitric acid at a temperature of 50-60°C for 30 minutes. The rate of acid consumption is 60-65% of the stoichiometric amount. In this case, the initial phosphorite decomposes to 81.9-82%. The resulting pulp is served for drying at a temperature of 80-90°C. During the drying process, the decomposition of the raw material continues and the total degree of decomposition of the raw material increases to 85-90%. The dried product is fed to granulation in the presence of an ammonia solution. The resulting pellets are fed into the drying drum. Dried to a humidity of 3-4% fertilizer granules are fed to sieving in the screen. A large fraction with a particle size greater than 4 mm is fed to the crusher, then returned to the screen. A fine fraction with a particle size of less than 1 mm is returned as a reflux to the granulator. The product fraction with particle sizes of 1-4 mm is sent to the finished product warehouse for packing.

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#### **STUDY OF THE DYNAMICS OF THE NUMBER OF PULPITIS DISEASES IN ADULTS AND CHILDREN OF THE CITY OF MAKHACHKALA (SCHOOL NO. 9)**

**Abstract.** The work carried out statistical studies, according to the results of which, the data provided by four dental clinics of the city of Makhachkala. It was found that the most severe pulpitis and periodontitis are developed in children. The fact is that most people have more or less developed caries, the initial stage of pulpitis. And periodontitis, in turn, is a consequence of pulpitis.

**Key words:** periodontitis, periodontal gap, alveolar bone tissue, pulpitis, necrosis, pathological process, root, periodontium

Periodontitis is inflammation of the periodontal tissue in the apex of the root, as opposed to inflammation of the tissues surrounding the tooth root. Inflammation in the periodontal tissues develops earlier than pulp necrosis occurs. This is explained by the penetration of bacteria, inflammatory mediators and pulp decay products into the apex of the tooth with a living pulp.

First of all, the periodontium fixes the tooth in the alveolus. Physiological tooth mobility gradually increases as the pathological process develops. It is believed that physiological mobility is due to the unequal size of the periodontal fissure in different departments. Based on the literature data, at the neck of the tooth its width is greatest - 0.3 - 5 mm, at the apex of the root - 0.25 mm, and in the middle part - 0.15 - 0.2 mm. The size of the periodontal gap in incisors is much larger than that of molars. With an increased load on the tooth, thickening of the periodontal tissues may occur, which radiologically manifests itself in the form of an expansion of the periodontal gap. In addition, the periodontium is a peculiar, rather thin, organ of touch. Nerve fibers enter the periodontium in two ways: the first - through the branches from the neurovascular bundle going to the pulp, the second - through the holes in the bone tissue of the alveoli [1, p 35].

**Purpose of work:** study of pulpitis disease in residents and schoolchildren of Makhachkala (school number 9).

Objectives of the work: To trace the dynamics of the number of pulpitis diseases in children at school age. To trace the dynamics of the number of pulpitis diseases in adults aged 8 to 45 years. To make a comparative characteristic. Compare the causes of the disease.

Pulpitis in children is diagnosed in both temporary and permanent teeth. The frequency and variety of clinical forms of pulpitis largely depends on the structural features of the pulp at different age periods.

Pulpitis in teeth with a shallow carious cavity is caused by a thin layer of dentin in temporary and permanent unformed teeth. At the same time, the dentin is less mineralized, and the dentinal tubules are wider and the carious cavity with their help is connected to the tooth cavity and pulp. With an intensive course of the carious process, only a small amount of replacement dentin is determined and there is no zone of dentin hypermineralization, since the rapid development of the carious process does not leave the pulp time to mobilize reserves for resistance.[2, p 11]. All these reasons contribute to the faster penetration of toxins, bacteriotoxins, and later the microbes themselves into the dental pulp. In the course of the practical part, I conducted statistical studies of the dynamics of pulpitis disease in children and adults. Practical research took place in the dental office of Makhachkala Secondary School No. 9.

To do the research I needed the results of an annual survey of students ages 7, 12 and 17. All obtained data are presented in the table.

Table 1. Spread of caries and pulpitis among the School Children of the Makhachkala secondary school number 9

Children's age	Viewed	Caries disease	Pulpitis disease
7 years	75	67	4
12 years	80	64	16
17 years	120	78	42

The studies were also carried out in private clinics: Estet-dent, Zhemchug plus, Dream and the city polyclinic. I used statistics on visits to people with a pulpitis problem. The incidence of the disease is significantly higher in adults than in school-aged children.

Table 2. Statistics on visits to people with a pulpitis problem in clinics of Makhachkala

Dental clinic	Number of examined	Number of cases of pulpitis
Esthetician	126	40 (32 %)
Pearlsplus	254	116 (46 %)
Dream	456	114 (25 %)
City Polyclinic	685	315 (46,06 %)

In the course of work, I conducted a statistical study, the results of which are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Results of a statistical study

Dental clinic	Number of examined	Number of cases of pulpitis
Esthetician	126	19 (15 %)
Pearlsplus	254	50 (20 %)
Dream	456	65 (14 %)
City Polyclinic	685	150 (22 %)

**Conclusions.** In the course of this work, I conducted statistical studies, according to the results of which I compared the data provided to me by four dental clinics in the city of Makhachkala.

As a result, I found that pulpitis and periodontitis are most strongly developed in adults. The fact is that most people have more or less developed caries, the initial stage of pulpitis. And periodontitis, in turn, is a consequence of pulpitis. Inadequate care of the oral cavity, untreated

caries, delay in going to the doctor, poor food ration, loyalty to one's health can be a serious health problem.

The same reasons affect the development of caries, and subsequently, pulpitis in children. Children also love to abuse sweets, eat cookies, crackers, the remains of which on the teeth serve as nutrients for microorganisms.

An important reason for the development of the disease is the fear of going to the doctor.

If the patient does not consult a doctor for a long time, pulpitis develops further and turns into a more serious disease such as periodontitis. Periodontitis subsequently leads to tooth loss. A loyal attitude to oral hygiene, and subsequently leads to diseases of the oral cavity, and then to further inflammatory processes and diseases of the whole organism.

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### **CLINICAL INDEXED INDICATORS OF THE STATE OF ORGANS AND TISSUES OF THE ORAL CAVITY IN CHILDREN AGED 6 YEARS LIVING IN ECOLOGICALLY UNFAVORABLE REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF DAGESTAN**

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the assessment of the dental health of children living in localities of the Republic of Dagestan with different environmental conditions. The state of organs and tissues of the oral cavity in children living in settlements of the Republic with different environmental conditions was also studied. The frequency of occurrence of pathology of the oral mucosa and non-carious lesions of teeth in children living in settlements of the Republic of Dagestan with different environmental conditions was analyzed.

**Key words:** plaque, ecology, caries, periodontal tissue lesions, clinical research, oral hygiene



In the dental health of the human population, unfavorable trends persist in recent decades. The rapid development of modern technologies with a lag in the development of means of control and protection against man-made errors has led to a sharp increase in the level of environmental pollution, primarily due to a complex of unfavorable anthropogenic xenobiotic factors [1].

For the clinical assessment of the state of the organs and tissues of the oral cavity of the study participants, unified indices were used, which have the greatest information content: KPU (index of the number of carious, filled and extracted teeth - an indicator of the intensity of caries), KPUP (index of the number of filled cavities and extracted teeth), PMA (papillary -marginal-alveolar index), IGR-U (index of oral hygiene according to Green-Vermillion), and KZN (index of dental plaque cariogenicity) [2].

Among residents of Kizilyurt, the prevalence of dental caries in the 6-year-old sample was  $89.6 \pm 7.6\%$ . The average indicator of the intensity of caries in children of this sample was  $4.62 \pm 0.604$  ( $3.923 \pm 0.721$  in boys and  $5.187 \pm 0.943$  in girls). The average value of the KPUP index for the sample was  $6.862 \pm 1.125$ , including  $6.153 \pm 1.69$  in boys and  $7.467 \pm 1.159$  in girls. The value of the PMA index in the group as a whole reached  $1.2 \pm 0.903\%$ , while in subgroups it differed significantly ( $1.601 \pm 1.146\%$  in boys and  $0.875 \pm 0.903\%$  in girls). The prevalence of periodontal tissue lesions was  $7.4 \pm 2.5\%$ .

The results of the study of the hygienic state of the oral cavity ( $1.613 \pm 0.123$ ) testified to a satisfactory level of hygiene of six-year-old residents of the mountains. Kizilyurt. However, the hygiene index was statistically significantly lower in boys -  $1.384 \pm 0.157$  than in girls -  $1.8 \pm 0.178$  (Wald-Wolfowitz runs test,  $p = 0.0019$ ).

The cariesogenicity of dental plaque in children of this group was within  $2.773 \pm 0.057$ , not significantly differing in boys and girls ( $2.785 \pm 0.075$  and  $2.7471 \pm 0.067$ , respectively). Non-carious lesions of the teeth in 6-year-old children were not recorded, since most of the index teeth were missing (did not erupt).

Results of a clinical study of a sample of children 6 years old from the village. The prevalence of dental caries in children of 6 years of age living in the city of Dagestanskiy Ogni was  $66.6 \pm 6D\%$ . The average indicator of the intensity of caries in these children reached  $4.2 \pm 0.479$  ( $3.741 \pm 0.46$  in boys and  $2.5 \pm 0.535$  in girls). In all the surveyed, the average value of the KPUP + KPP index was  $5.111 \pm 0.793$ , reaching  $4.142 \pm 0.443$  in boys and  $5.0 \pm 1.063$  in girls. The PMA index in girls

was 0%, and in boys  $0.397 \pm 0.427\%$ , totaling  $0.307 \pm 0.326\%$  in the subjects. The prevalence of periodontal tissue damage in children of this sample reached  $9.4 \pm 2.8\%$ .

The indicator of the hygienic state of the oral cavity in children of 6 years old from the city of Dagestan Lights was  $1.301 \pm 0.81$  points, which corresponds to a satisfactory level of oral hygiene in both boys ( $1.378 \pm 0.31$ ) and girls ( $0.995 \pm 0.473$ ) ... The cariesogenicity of dental plaque in children of this group was within  $2.751 \pm 0.061$ , not significantly differing in boys and girls ( $2.758 \pm 0.056$  and  $2.733 \pm 0.032$ , respectively).

Non-carious lesions of the teeth in 6-year-old children were not recorded, since most of the index teeth were missing (did not erupt). The results of a clinical study of a sample of 6-year-old children from the city of Dagestanskije Ogni are shown in Table 7.

The prevalence of dental caries in children aged 6 years from the city of Makhachkala was  $96 \pm 8.0\%$ . The average indicator of caries intensity was  $5.366 \pm 0.521$  ( $4.4 \pm 0.958$  in boys,  $5.85 \pm 0.623$  in girls). The average value of the KPUP + KPP index reached  $8.266 \pm 0.983$  ( $7.2 \pm 1.688$  for boys and  $8.8 \pm 1.257$  for girls). The PMA index values in girls and boys did not differ significantly ( $0.093 \pm 0.041\%$  and  $OD \pm 0.05\%$ , respectively), reaching  $0.095 \pm 0.032$  in the sample as a whole. The prevalence of periodontal tissue lesions was  $5.5 \pm 2.5\%$ .

The IGR-U index was  $2.116 \pm 0.086$  points (in boys -  $2.025 \pm 0.144$  points, in girls -  $2.189 \pm 0.105$  points), which corresponds to poor oral hygiene. The cariogenicity of dental plaque in this group of the examined was within  $2.751 \pm 0.051$  points, not significantly differing in boys and girls ( $2.768 \pm 0.057$  and  $2.7434 \pm 0.061$  points, respectively).

Results of a clinical study of a sample of 6-year-old children from Makhachkala. The prevalence of dental caries in children of six years of age from the village. Yarovoye was  $86.5 \pm 7.5\%$ . The average indicator of the intensity of caries in children was  $4.204 \pm 0.485$  ( $4.757 \pm 0.584$  in boys,  $3.062 \pm 0.845$  in girls). The mean value of the CPAP + CPP index was  $5.795 \pm 0.793$  ( $6.615 \pm 0.961$  in boys and  $4.312 \pm 1.355$  in girls), with no statistically significant differences.

The PMA index for girls and boys was 0%. The IGR-U index in the group was  $1.64 \pm 0.114$  points, which corresponded to a satisfactory level of oral hygiene. However, IGR-U was significantly higher in boys ( $1.786 \pm 0.141$  points) than in girls ( $1.329 \pm 0.184$  points), which was confirmed by nonparametric statistical analysis (Wald-Wolfowitz runs test,  $p = 0.008$ ).

The cariogenicity of dental plaque in this group of examined persons was within the range of  $2.777 \pm 0.061$  points, not significantly differing in boys and girls ( $2.741 \pm 0.087$  and  $2.743 \pm 0.052$  points, respectively).

Non-carious lesions of the teeth in 6-year-old children were not recorded, since most of the index teeth were missing (did not erupt).

Results of a clinical study of a sample of 6-year-old children from Kizilyurt. The prevalence of dental caries in the group of 6-year-old children from the city of Kizilyurt is  $55.5 \pm 6.0\%$ . The average indicator of the intensity of caries was  $2.24 \pm 0.408$ ; ( $3.0 \pm 0.633$  in boys and  $1.633 \pm 0.526$  in girls), while the differences were statistically significant (Wald-Wolfowitz runs test,  $p = 0.033$ ). The mean value of the KPUP + KPP index was  $4.592 \pm 0.057$  ( $6.625 \pm 0.865$  in boys,  $2.966 \pm 0.153$  in girls), the differences were also statistically significant (Wald-Wolfowitz runs test,  $p = 0.0002$ ).

The study participants, permanently residing in ecologically unfavorable territories, revealed a systemic deterioration in dental health, with significantly worse indicators of the clinical state of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and the physicochemical properties of the oral fluid compared with similar indicators in children living in ecologically favorable conditions.

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## **SECTION IV. Historical Sciences**

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### **THE TRIUMPH OF POETRY: THE DRAMA OF A VICTORIOUS AND DEFEATED TURK**

*The keynote about Husein Javid's five-act drama "Timur the Lame"*

Husein Javid (1882-1941) was the founder of verse drama in Azerbaijani literature, the author of the first Azerbaijani poems in genres such as sonnet, "turku" (folk song in Turkey) and anthem. He was born in 1882 in Nakhchivan, which is considered to be one of the ancient settlements of Azerbaijan, where he received his first education. In the subsequent years, Husein Javid studied at the Istanbul University in Turkey, after graduating his study, he returned to his homeland and began to teach. He was arrested in 1937 on false accusations within Stalin's repression and exiled to Siberia, where he died in 1941 in the Irkutsk corrective colony. During the period nearly 20 years after his imprisonment, it had been banned to publish, stage, conduct research of the works of Husein Javid, who was branded an "enemy of the people". Only in 1956, after the mass acquittal of the innocent victims of Stalin's repressions in the USSR, the writer's creativity began to be studied and taught again. National leader of the Azerbaijani people Heydar Aliyev gave the second acquittal to Husein Javid. In 1982, on the occasion of his 100th anniversary, he achieved in bringing the writer's corpse from far Siberia to his homeland, and he was buried in Nakhchivan, where he was born.

Husein Javid, a well - known representative of the literary movement of Romanticism, founded the national romantic poetry, he created valuable works such as "Mother", "Sheikh Sanan", "The Devil", "Maral", "Sheyda", "Abyss", "Afet", "Azer" from artistic and aesthetic point of views. The works "Prophet", "Sayavush", "Khayyam" written in the genre of historical drama are still considered the peaks of Azerbaijani literature. One of such historical works is the drama "Topal Timur" (Timur the Lame) written by the author with great skill. This year we celebrate the 95th anniversary of the drama which is one of the author's masterpieces. Over the years, though the work "Topal Timur",

has been published several times in aggregate along with selected works by Husein Javid, but only a few times in a separate book. One of such initiatives belongs to us. So, 10 years ago, on the occasion of the 85th anniversary of the work, we re-published the drama "Topal Timur" and presented it to readers in an elegant design. This year, for the first time, we tried to please Javid fans publishing the work in Russian and English. The drama was translated by J.Jafarov into Russian, into English by Ph.D N.Babakhanova and Ph.D. M.Babayeva. These translations aim at conveying Husein Javid's "Topal Timur" to a wider audience, opening the world of Javid and the power of his ideological and artistic imagination to millions.

The historical drama "Topal Timur", which was first written and completed in 1925 and published in the old alphabet, was mostly welcomed by readers and critics, and was soon staged in Baku and Tashkent under the name "Amir Timur". Although the content of this prose drama is based on a historical figure - Amir Timur (1336-1405), who is considered a symbol of majesty of the Turkic world, in fact, Amir Timur in relation to, in the confrontation with another great Turkish commander Sultan Ildirim (Yildirim) Beyazid (1354-1403) is presented to the reader. In other words, this work is about the tragedy of two Turks - the conflict between the genius of the East Turkestan and the genius of West Turkestan. was also established. Regardless of the victory or defeat of these fight geniuses who could not divide the world between themselves, in both cases their being the reason for the defeat of the Turks was presented by Husein Javid as an object of artistic research with the skill of a great writer.

In short, it should be noted that the extraordinary personality of Timur drew the attention of historians and writers even still during the period when he was alive, his contemporaries, such as Ali bin Jamal al-Islam, Nizamaddin Shami, Sharafaddin Yazdi, and the Spanish traveler Clavijo, and among later historians of the Middle Ages, Hafiz Abru and Ibn Arabshah created detailed "Timurna-ma".

It goes without saying that Timur's brilliant image also found its way into fiction, incredible bravery of this conqueror were described in poems such as "Timurnama", "Zafarnama".

Husein Javid did not hide his regret that with all the richness and brilliance of this talent and wisdom, he was not able to bloom in the unfertilized environment of the medieval environment along with expressing his admiration in front of leadership talent and the wisdom of rule of the main character of the work.

However, it should be also noted that throughout the work, the pride and honor of the name Timur as a Turkish genius could overcome the regret and bitterness of the brotherly massacre that coincides with the time of this great man, and we feel Husein Javid's sympathy for Timur as a well - known artist throughout the events and dialogues.

At the very beginning of the work, the ideas of Orkhan, one of the young and talented commanders of Timur on war and death reflect some aspects of a Turkish poet, Husein Javid's position.

“We, Turks are born under tents, and die in the open deserts, and bloody wars ... Those who died in wars are fewer in number than people those die at home. I think the life without a struggle is not life... If we Turks have something to be proud of and enjoy, it's war, it's victory”.

It should also be taken into account that these words come from a young Turkish leader and have a maximalist content in a certain context. However, the position of other heroes of the work, including the main character, Timur himself, in this regard, is wiser, more humane and far from madness. This is due to the fact that Javid did not expose his heroes to romantic idealization and can also be accepted as the result of his desire to embellish them with more objective lines. If we approach the issue from this perspective, we can see that the author's position is reflected in the position of Kirmani, the palace historian of Timur in many of his works, and in some cases completely coincides with him.

Let us note beforehand that Husein Javid created the image of Timur with a love which could be shown for a Turkish genius and therefore, he didn't accept the value given to this leader from a Eurocentric point of view, the artistic expression of the image and the tendency to present himself as a monster who is almost an enemy of humanity and he had not been affected by this tendency. It is interesting to note that in the presentation of Javid, Timur was a thinker and philosopher who set a goal to serve humanity and chose the military path to achieve his aim more than a military genius and a force that devastated countries. And, in fact, this can be seen in fiction as an interpretation of the image of Timur. Don't those who take the opposite position actually allow for idealization (in this case, the negative qualities of the image)?

From the very first scenes of the drama, Timur is seen as a just ruler who takes care for his subordinates and does not hesitate to punish his officials in this way. Without hiding his anger, Timur, who hears the complaint of a villager who was beaten with a whip for not being able to pay taxes, says:

“How, how!?! The dominant had beaten the villagers with a whip! .. Ah, wicked, confused man! Doesn't he think that a dominant is as unconscious as an animal who tears its cub. There is no harm, the problem will be clear tomorrow, if this is true, the disrespectful person will get the most severe punishment. (Sharply) Yes, a ruler without authority and power as his whip is the ugliest and most indelible stain in the name of government”.

Such behavior of Timur as a ruler coincides with an idea of a just ruler in classical Azerbaijani literature and also compatible with the rules accepted by Timur as a method of state governance as a historical figure. The hero of Javid, Timur, also doesn't forget to mention that the state is managed in a collegial manner, in today's term, that's, by convening a congress in most cases according to the laws of the country adopted, but not for someone's whim. The words of Timur during the consultation he called at the palace clearly show this: “...Until now, I have not done anything without a council, because a country without a council is like a person whose deeds and words always cause regret and disasters. I always listened to doctors and wise men, and consulted with great leaders. I thought not only of the war, but also of peace”.

One can get information about the work of peaceful construction and taking care for enhancing the welfare of the people the Timur's Empire in Husein Javid's drama, from the dialogues and remarks of both main character and other images. In this regard, the concise dialogue between Divanbeyi and Timur provides more detailed material:

“Divanbeyi. Not the houses and guest houses of Samargand, but the kiosks and gardens around the city are not enough for the far-reaching master of science and industry. Not only Eastern countries, but also Western governments do not hesitate to send ambassadors and trade representatives .

Timur. Merchants and artists should be given more peace and respect. As the world can find prosperity only by means of trade and industry. ”

One of the most interesting aspects of this dialogue is the fact that Javid points out to the work of Clavijo, the above mentioned Spanish ambassador where we can see that Javid's hero has a vigilant position and making a reference to the double standards in European politics which still continues:

“Europeans have different languages and different hearts”.

After that, Timur, as a wise ruler, a leader who thought about the future of his country, expresses his dreams and purposes as follows:

“... Our country should not stay a land of lions, a nest of eagles. Perhaps it may be the brightest center of education and culture, the richest industrial and commercial center in the world. Yes, let our enemies see that Turkish children enjoy not only oppression, but also live and cause to live”.

It goes without saying that all these show that there is a need for at least approaching critically to information in a number of sources which present Timur as an oppressive dictator.

In order to present the wisdom and foresight of Timur as a ruler in a more vivid way, Husein Javid confronts him with another Turkish ruler - Yildirim Bayazid, and emphasizes with satisfaction that the real Turkish ruler must be like Timur and expresses his regret for Yildirim's stray. Timur's answer to Orkhan, who was afraid of being exposed when he was sent to Yildirim's palace as eyewitness is as follows:

"Don't get anxious, he believes, because he is very proud. Those who are proud, do not see the truth. They say that his eye sight is very weak, but his heart and mind are also blind..."

It is true that Yildirim's "eyes are opened" who feels the bitterness of defeat at the end of the play, but unfortunately, this is a late insight. Yildirim, who discovered the essence of Timur's victory, in fact, speaks in the language of Javid: "Yes, you have won. However, this victory pleased not only the Turkish people, but also the neighboring governments, which were waiting for an opportunity... Oh, in fact, it has left the Islamic world without leader".

In his conversations with poet Kirmani, Timur also denounces the pride of world rulers and he believes that he is a heavenly force sent by God to punish such arrogance. Timur's words about this also sound like an aphorism in Husein Javid's presentation:

"I am a child of God created to crush the haughty men. The blood I shed is only for the sake of truth and justice".

At this point, of course, it is impossible not to remember that the Europeans themselves called Atilla as "the whip of God", the Turkish ruler who conquered Europe a thousand years before Timur and went as far as Rome, and it enables to make some opinions on the global mission of the Turks.

Of course, the presentation of the theme of the Middle Ages in a modern dramatic form make also inevitable the formation of a number of contradictions. However, in general, the main idea of Husein Javid's historical drama "Topal Timur" is to present the image of Timur which is given in a positive background as an example to the Turkish rulers of the XX century, taking a lesson from historical tragedies, replace



fraternal conflicts with fraternal strengthening, and thus increase the prestige and respect of the Turkish ethnos at the global level.

In our opinion, Husein Javid, as a great poet and thinker, realized this goal at a high artistic level. Therefore, the translation of this work of art written about the victorious Turks and the defeated Turks not only into Russian and English, and also other leading languages, at the same time, into all modern Turkic languages, and the propagation of the high ideas in it must be among the sacred tasks of patriotic literary men and literary translators.

It goes without saying that each work is more beautiful in its original, and translation into other languages inevitably adds different shades to the artistic color of the work. However, we think that in 2020, on the occasion of the 95th anniversary of its writing, the translation of the work “Topal Timur” into Russian and English on our initiative was implemented by our experienced and most importantly, young scientists who are Javid lovers with high professionalism. We hope that the Russian and English editions of the work “Topal Timur” will have a special place among Husein Javid’s works which have been translated into various foreign languages so far and will become a new opportunity to convey the meaning, philosophical burden, artistic and aesthetic potential of Javid’s creativity to foreign readers.

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### **CURRENT GEOPOLITICAL SITUATION IN THE BLACK SEA REGION**

The current geopolitical situation in the Black Sea region has certain specifics that have developed after the end of the bipolar world order and due to globalization processes. The collapse of the Soviet Union severely weakened Russia’s position in the Black Sea region. This allowed extra-regional actors to fill the political vacuum forming in the region. At present, more and more states are manifesting their presence, claiming their interests in the Black Sea region, and actively participating in its politics. On the one hand, this situation demonstrates

that the Black Sea region is heavily involved in the system of global international relations. On the other hand, it confirms that an increasing number of countries seek to exert the external control over the situation in the Black Sea region, which complicates the solution of the regional problems.

Currently, one can single out three main groups of actors in the geopolitics of the region. The first group represents the main global forces, including the United States of America, Russia, and the countries of the European Union. Along with the traditional powers, Turkey is increasing its influence in the region. The second group includes some countries of the region – Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Georgia, and others. At present, most of these states cannot be recognized as actors with independent foreign policy. Under the current circumstances, they coordinate their strategies and counter-strategies with the plans and priorities of the main global actors. The third group of the regional actors consists of international and regional organizations for security and cooperation, such as NATO, OSCE, CSTO, CIS, and BSEC. The expansion of the EU and NATO to the east and the inclusion of Ukraine and Georgia in their sphere of influence as associate members of the EU affect Russia's national interests. For Russia, strengthening of its positions in the Black Sea region is a crucial factor in the country's national security ensuring reliable defense of its southern borders.

The region has a multipolar political space, which led to separatist processes in the post-socialist and post-Soviet states. These countries had opposing foreign policies resulting in an internal confrontation, which caused ethnopolitical conflicts, both new and rooted in history. At present, explosive political situation has led to a dangerous tendency of militarization in the Black Sea region. The positive changes are hindered by the unresolved state border and territorial claims of the countries in the region.

The Black Sea region is a border zone where the civilizational interests of various actors collide. The region has become the focus of attention of the leading global and regional forces pursuing their geopolitical, political, military, and economic goals. Over a long time, various cultures and civilizations interacted and intertwined there, with the constant conflicts between external geopolitical actors. Due to the prolonged domination of non-regional actors, the countries of the Black Sea region could not develop a consolidated system of their core interests. These states have not become significant geostrategic and geopolitical forces. They sought (and are still seeking) external patronage or they balance between various struggling external forces

that aim to dominate in the region and use its natural and human resources. In this region, the territories and interests of three (actually, four) active geopolitical actors intersect: Russia, the West (continental and Atlantic), and Asia. The increasing confrontation between the West and the East has led both to ethno-confessional conflicts and a religious divide in the East Slavic countries, where the Uniate Church exists along with the Catholic and Orthodox ones. The confrontation between the Orthodox and Catholic churches deepened the cultural and historical gap between the East and West Slavs. In addition to this, the Christian and Muslim confrontation significantly exacerbates the current situation in the region. The developing inter-confessional and inter-church confrontation has a negative impact on the relations between different ethnic groups and undermines stability and security in the region. The Black Sea region has strategic importance, both due to its raw materials reserves and transport corridors, control over which determines both the present and future geostrategy in Eurasia. The current situation in the Black Sea region is the result of its increasing geopolitical potential as the main transport and transit corridor connecting the Russian and Caspian energy producing regions with Europe. The parties have not resolved the issue of protecting the transport energy corridors in the proximity of the conflict zones, and this poses a threat to the stable supply of energy resources to the European and world markets. Regional rivalry and internal instability in the region affects European countries as well, especially after the ban on new energy communications projects and the sanctions towards Russia. As a result, the region may lose its status as a reliable transit area for energy resources. The regional threats to security and cooperation also include complex problems that have emerged due to internal political and socio-economic crises in the countries of the region. Rising unemployment, high inflation, impoverishment of the general population, corruption, organized crime, illegal trade, and migration undermine the existing equilibrium in the region and cause geopolitical instability. The most important measures for improving the current situation in the region are the resumption of credit flows and the settlement of internal political and territorial problems. There is no doubt that these actions are necessary. However, the unstable geopolitical situation does not allow investing in the economy of the Black Sea states and hinders the conclusion of long-term contracts and agreements on cooperation. Several frozen and renewed conflicts impede regional and international cooperation and the implementation of large-scale projects and have a negative impact on the overall investment and political climate in the region. These conflicts

reflect old interstate arguments and new confrontations, which have now become aggravated, so that the international situation in the Black Sea region is rapidly changing for the worse. Conflicts arise in the region easily. Each of the countries is experiencing either a conflict situation or its consequences. The need for stability collides with the uncoordinated restructuring of the system of regional international relations. Despite the existing regional and international organizations, there is no well-established international mechanism for ensuring peace and stability, which further complicates the situation. Unfortunately, regardless of the potential for cooperation developed by the countries of the region, it remains one of the weakest links in the general system of security and cooperation on the European continent. BSEC, created in 1992, could become an organization that would ensure economic cooperation and stability in the Black Sea region. Phased and more effective cooperation of the countries within BSEC would correspond to the main objectives set for this organization in the Istanbul Declaration, which aims to “turn the Black Sea into an area of peace, stability, and prosperity and to promote friendly and good-neighborly relations.” There are many initiatives, alliances, and coalitions with partially or exactly duplicating tasks, which can be regarded as a sign of stagnation and/or crisis. It also indicates that the parties are dissatisfied with their positions, competing ambitions, double standards, which hinders the settlement of regional problems and international cooperation. Therefore, a flexible approach, respect for the sovereignty and interests of all participants, the understanding of the common future within the Eurasian space, clear criteria in relation to global and regional threats should become the main principles of security and cooperation in the region.

The Black Sea region is the junction point of interrelated and interdependent problems and contradictions that require comprehensive consideration and settlement by various international and regional organizations in accordance with the norms of international law and international order.

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## **URAL IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1917**

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was a turning point for the entire country, affecting almost every family. Ural is one of the largest industrial centers in Russia, and it played a crucial role in the conflict between the Reds and the Whites. At the end of the winter of 1917, the situation in Ural was far from stable. Rumors strongly affected the mood of the city's residents and were a significant source of information. On 28 February, Chief of Police of Yekaterinburg N. A. Klyuchnikov wrote to the Governor of Perm, M. A. Lozin-Lozinsky that the rumors about the upcoming riot were spreading in the city and that it was necessary to prepare for it [1, p. 317]. The provincial gendarme office reported that people were disturbed and needed only a minor encouragement to swing into action [2, p. 220]. As a result, Nicholas II officially announced his abdication on March 2.

The residents of Ural received the news about the revolutionary events of 1917 in St. Petersburg and Moscow with a considerable delay. The Kornilov revolt began on August 25. The authority of the Provisional Government was decreasing. Meanwhile, the food and financial crisis in Ural was deepening. On March 25, 1917, the Provisional Government approved a resolution on the grain monopoly, according to which the surplus had to be sold to the state. On August 8, provincial commissioner B. A. Turchevich was instructed to use armed force in the event of the active resistance of the residents. However, the central government could not provide real support to their local bodies and only interfered with their work. In his September report to the department of the local government of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the provincial commissioner noted that local authorities often faced up with the situation when the central government canceled their orders [3, p. 317]. Constantly increasing food prices, commodity shortages, and inflation in Ural resulted in a series of strikes in summer. Workers in garment factories went on strike in August, and railway workers began a strike in September.

Local administrations were actively discussing the issue of power. In mid-October, at the Perm District Congress of Soviets, the Socialist-Revolutionaries opposed the transfer of power to the Soviets. They supported the idea of a homogeneous socialist government and claimed that only the Constituent Assembly had a final say on this matter. The

Mensheviks kept defending the idea of a coalition with the democratic bourgeoisie, and they believed that the transfer of power into the hands of the Soviets would mean the end of the revolution. The Bolsheviks argued that the Soviets were to receive the power. One of the leaders of the Ural Bolsheviks, L. S. Sosnovsky spoke at the congress and stated that it was crucial which forces would be in power during the work of the Constituent Assembly. He noted that only a new coup, a civil war would save the revolution. Unlike the Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionaries, the Bolsheviks did not emphasize the role of the Constituent Assembly and were not afraid of the Civil War. Their main goal was the seizure of power [4, p. 389].

Summing up, we can conclude that the events of October 1917 were inevitable. There were reasons for the upheaval all over the country, and there were many unresolved problems, for example, food shortages and the delegation of power by local authorities. This complex of circumstances resulted in the Civil War.

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## SECTION V. Economics

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### THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE FORMATION OF AN EFFECTIVE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

**Annotation:** The Government of Kazakhstan is taking the necessary measures to promote the employment of young people through the adoption of various programs. Another issue is the efficiency of such programs execution. Universities and colleges, which are little oriented to the demands of the labor market, do not contribute to the issue of employment of young specialists. To a large extent, the creation of “certified” unemployment was facilitated by the uncontrolled growth of private universities and colleges, which was some time ago.

**Key words:** unemployment, youth, pandemic, employment policy

One of the main factors that is taken into account when developing a strategy for the country's socio-economic development is the employment of the able-bodied population. According to the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the unemployment rate in Kazakhstan remained unchanged and amounted to 5% in August 2020. The maximum level reached 7%, and the minimum was 4.8% (Table 1, Fig. 1).

Table 1 - Unemployment rates in Kazakhstan

Index	Value	Period
Unemployment rate	5%	august 2020
Youth unemployment	3,8 %	3 quarter 2019
Number of employed population	8704 thousands people	2 quarter 2020
Long-term unemployment rate	2,1 %	2 quarter 2020
Total number of unemployed	442 thousands people	april 2020



Figure 1 - Unemployment rate in Kazakhstan for the period 2001-2020 [1]

Over 13 thousand unemployed people were employed in the capital of Kazakhstan during the pandemic [2].

Today one of the main problems of Kazakhstan is youth unemployment. Many are unable to find a job due to lack of experience. Moreover, this category of citizens is not protected. The state pays benefits and helps the most vulnerable segments of the population in every possible way.

The capital's employment center does not leave them unattended either. There are programs such as youth practice for graduates of secondary and higher educational institutions who have no work experience. The state pays wages, graduates only work, get initial experience. There are also social jobs. This is support for employers, 35% of wages are paid by the state to employees.

Today in the labor market of Kazakhstan there is an overabundance of specialists in humanitarian specialties and a shortage of technical personnel, in this regard, specialists from the foreign labor force are a temporary alternative solution to promptly meet the needs of enterprises for a highly qualified workforce. It should be noted that the young people themselves contributed to the "professional bias", their excessive desire to get diplomas of lawyers and economists.

There is an oversupply in these specialties in the labor market today. And this at a time when the country is experiencing a large shortage of technical specialists [3].



The COVID-19 pandemic has made its own adjustments in the labor market of Kazakhstan, significantly weakening activity in the field of employment.

According to the results of the study, the number of resumes and vacancies on the Electronic Labor Exchange Enbek.kz (EST) during the state of emergency fell by 35% and 23%, respectively, compared to the same period last year. However, already in May 2020, as the state of emergency and severe coronavirus quarantine ended, both the number of resumes and the number of vacancies began to actively recover. Thus, the number of resumes and vacancies at EST in May compared to April increased by 1.6 and 3.5 times, respectively [3].

In turn, in the context of regions, most vacancies after an emergency (in May) were created in Almaty, Nur-Sultan and Kostanay (29% of the total number of vacancies created in May), while the largest number of resumes in general in 5 months of 2020 of the year falls on the Turkestan, Zhambyl and Almaty regions (31% of the total number of resumes proposed for January-May 2020). By the way, these three southern regions are also among the leaders in terms of the number of job seekers registered in the Employment Centers in January-May 2020 - 102 thousand people, or 32% of the total [3].

In general, the number of technically unemployed in Kazakhstan decreased from 4.2 million people in April to 1.1 million people in May and 735 thousand people in June. At the same time, in the context of professional groups, workers with low qualifications and unstable jobs, including waiters, movers, cleaners, salesmen, kitchen workers, etc., could be affected to a greater extent by the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. In terms of industries, the greatest blow fell on the sphere services, which in recent years has increased its importance for employment in the economy.

It should be noted that before the onset of the pandemic, the number of unemployed in Kazakhstan was 442 thousand people [4].

Nur-Sultan is implementing the Enbek program, that will help large families, young people, low-income families, disabled people and those who cannot find a good job.

Within the framework of the Enbek employment and mass entrepreneurship program, 739 thousand jobs were created. Today the state program "Enbek" provides an employment condition for the unemployed and self-employed population, supporting the creation of new jobs. More than 2 million people took part in the program, 430 thousand people - this year, of which 956 thousand were immediately assisted in finding a job. For 1.1 million people, active measures in

employment were implemented, including 395 thousand people covered by training, 111 thousand received support for the development of entrepreneurship in the form of preferential microcredits and grants, additionally creating 42 thousand new jobs [4].

Through a balanced distribution and financing of the program, since 2017, a total of 540 billion tenge has been allocated, of which 160 billion tenge belongs to the local budget.

As part of the financing of the program, special emphasis is placed on the creation of permanent jobs in the business sector. Given the new global crisis this year, an additional 50 billion tenge was allocated. The costs of subsidizing jobs for youth practice and public works were increased. The measures of the "Enbek" program ensured the creation of 739 thousand jobs, of which 153 thousand are permanent, and 586 thousand are temporary jobs [4].

Within the framework of the social protection program, 586 thousand temporary jobs have been created for target groups of the population, whose jobs are subsidized by the state.

This measure is necessary for young graduates and certain target groups. For example, youth internship in many cases is the only opportunity for graduates to acquire their first work experience. For more than three years, 387 thousand people were sent to public works. These are citizens who, for objective reasons, could not find vacancies on their own. Subsidizing jobs has established itself as a tool for quick and flexible response to the situation in the labor market.

According to some estimates, 162 thousand people can become unemployed according to the head of the Ministry of Labor. The Minister also added that, considering all these issues, the re-introduction of quarantine can cause the release of workers from their jobs and reduce their incomes. It is planned to make recommendations to increase payments during the period of job loss for unemployed people during the quarantine. [4].

The annual influx of young people into the labor market will grow to 256 thousand people by 2025. The key challenge in the labor market is the pressure of the growing workforce. The annual influx of young people into the labor market will grow to 256 thousand people by 2025. The working-age population is expected to grow to 12.1 million people. The volume of job creation in 2022 will be insufficient to provide jobs for people of working age. The maximum deficit by 2025 will amount to 87 thousand jobs. Therefore, in the coming period, additional generation of jobs is required.

It is proposed to consider the possibility of extending the period of youth internship from 6 months to one year. Over the years of its implementation, about 115 thousand people have become participants in the youth practice within the framework of the Enbek state program. Such kind of work is of a short-term character, approximately 6 months. There is a decline in jobs, especially in the service sector, which attracted young people during pandemic. For the second quarter in Kazakhstan, the level of youth unemployment is 4%. Therefore, it is advisable to consider the issues of increasing the duration of youth practice to one year.

At the same time, the issue of extending the term from 6 months to one year was also raised in previous years. However, the department still adheres to the position of maintaining the current order. This program is a really good tool: a young graduate with a diploma goes to work, the employer gives preference to an experienced worker with experience. Several countries in the world apply similar practice and all of them are short-term, which last 6 months. This period is quite enough to identify the abilities and skills of a young person in order to find a job in a permanent job [6].

According to the annual statistics of the Ministry of Labor, young people undergo practical training within the program for an average of 4.5 months. Almost half of young people, without waiting for the end, are already getting the opportunity to find a job in a permanent job. On the one hand, if the practice is prolonged, there is a risk that the stimulating effect will disappear a little. On the other hand, the country is working within budget limits. If the term is doubled, then the number of participants in youth practice will be halved, and it is in great demand among young people. It is assumed that 6 months of experience is enough to get a job for a young graduate.

In Kazakhstan, during the pandemic, the number of registered unemployed increased eight times (from 26.9 thousand people on February 1 to 219.1 thousand people on August 1), the number of unemployed employed - 11 times [5].

On average, 60 thousand people apply to employment agencies per month for help in finding a job. The potential of state employment programs provides for coverage of 1.2 million people. [6]

At the beginning of the year, a memorandum was signed with each akim, and according to the plan, they were planning to create 431.5 thousand new jobs, this is not taking into account the "Enbek" program and the Employment Roadmap. In fact, 149.7 thousand permanent jobs were created.

The electronic labor exchange is also very actively used. For example, the number of vacancies increased 8.5 times. For seven months, 330 thousand unemployed found a job, of which 57% are permanent jobs [5].

Today, 743 thousand people are covered by employment measures in Kazakhstan. As part of the Employment Roadmap, the list of infrastructure projects was optimized with an emphasis on creating permanent jobs and improving the social infrastructure of the regions.

After the completion of these 6 702 projects, more than 100 thousand permanent jobs will be created in related industries. In general, good dynamics in the implementation of measures to support employment should be noted in four regions - in Shymkent, Zhambyl, North Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan regions. The lowest rates are in the West Kazakhstan region [5].

Over the years of its implementation, about 115 thousand people have become participants in the youth practice within the framework of the Enbek state program. But this work is of a short-term nature - only 6 months. Against the backdrop of the pandemic, there is a decline in jobs, especially in the service sector, which attracted young people. For the second quarter in Kazakhstan, the level of youth unemployment is 4%. the program is a really good tool: a young graduate with a diploma goes to work, the employer gives preference to an experienced employee with experience. And youth practice decides the achievements of the first work experience and skills. 108 countries in the world apply similar practice and all of them are short-term, which last 6 months. This period is quite enough to identify the abilities and skills of a young person in order to find a permanent job. According to the annual statistics of the Ministry of Labor, young people undergo practical training within the program for an average of 4.5 months. Almost half of young people, without waiting for the end, are already getting the opportunity to find a job in a permanent job.

Akimats need to intensify work on the implementation of programs for the remaining four months of 2020.

The Ministry of Labor and akimats should ensure the full use of funds and the implementation of measures provided for in state programs;

- take measures to optimize the business processes of the Electronic Labor Exchange and develop proactive coverage with employment measures, strengthen monitoring of the implementation of employment measures;

- Akimats to form a profile of each unemployed person and carry out targeted work to promote employment. It is necessary to ensure the achievement of the planned indicators of employment and pay special attention to the creation of permanent jobs;

- the ministries of national economy, agriculture, together with NPP "Atameken" and akimats, to intensify work on the development and support of business initiatives.

Thus, in Kazakhstan, the government is actively helping young people to find jobs. As elsewhere, there are certain difficulties with the effectiveness of the policy.

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## **SECTION VI. Philology**

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### **GOTHIC IMAGES IN STEPHEN KING'S WORKS**

The popularity of the gothic genre in modern American literature has increased with the development of new technologies in film and television. If the strengthening of neo-Gothic themes in culture at the turn of the 19th-20th centuries is associated with early cinematography, in which numerous adaptations of neo-Gothic literary works appeared, then in the 21st century the transformation of serials from soap operas into the leading product of modern culture brought the gothic genre to a new level. Series such as American Horror Story, Penny Dreadful and Sleepy Hollow adapt the classics of the genre to modern realities.

Witches in American Horror Story fight on the side of good and, for the sake of time, become symbols of feminism. Young girls Zoe, Misty, Madison and Queenie come to the school of witches as ordinary schoolgirls, but with the development of the series they become strong representatives of their kind. According to the plot, they will have to fight not only with classic enemies, sorcerers and demons, but also with their own fears and insecurities, as well as with a society that does not accept them.

The mysterious clairvoyant Vanessa Ives from Penny Dreadful, despite the fact that she lives in Victorian England, is as independent as the modern witches from American Horror Story. Not being a witch in the plot of the series, she nevertheless corresponds to the classic description of witches, although outwardly it looks more like the image of a fatal beauty, which became canon in the gothic genre thanks to the novel "The Monk" by Matthew Gregory Lewis. Her supernatural powers help her companions in search of Mina Murray (future wife of Jonathan Harker) and save them in times of danger. But not only the search for her best friend interests Vanessa, but also her struggle with the fallen angels, Lucifer and Dracula, who need her to fulfill the prophecy - she can gain superpower to overthrow heaven and free the fallen angels.

The series Sleepy Hollow is a modern adaptation of the story "The Legend of the Sleepy Hollow" by W. Irving. The heroes of the story are transferred to the scenery of a modern suburb of New York, learn to handle modern weapons, but still wage war with each other fiercely. The

series is filled with mysticism and monsters, the peaceful population is threatened by witches, demons and horsemen of the apocalypse, and the main enemy, the headless horseman.

A renewed interest in the gothic genre has contributed to the advancement of special effects in the television industry. The monsters of our time are carefully drawn with the help of new computer technologies, and the plots are compilations or anthologies of all horror literature.

Stephen King is proclaimed the king of horror in American literature. Having started his career in 1974, he has held a leading position in the genre of gothic novel, horror literature and the study of human fear for 45 years. King used all the basic elements of Gothic in his works:

1. Gloomy atmosphere, growing into alarming, and later terrifying;
2. Images of evil, appearing in the form of monsters: vampires, witches, werewolves; houses and other structures inhabited by ghosts; disembodied monsters that inhabit the bodies of people; and demons ("Cycle of the werewolf", "Salem's Lot", "It", "Desperation", "Regulators" and others);
3. A naive girl who becomes a victim of evil forces, but, possessing some magic or just a strong spirit, overcomes them (although not always) ("Carrie", "The Shining", "Firestarter", "Duma Key");
4. Supernatural power possessed by one or more of the heroes of the novel, or a well-developed intuition ("The Shining", "Doctor Sleep", "Insomnia", "Duma Key" and others);
5. Dreams, visions and predictions often help King's heroes either decide on their future fate, or defeat the main villain, and sometimes even become the central object of the entire story ("Dead Zone", "Insomnia", "Doctor Sleep")

But the main gothic image that has become traditional for Stephen King's works is the image of a house captured by an evil force, inhabited by the ghosts of past inhabitants, or becoming an antagonist himself, transforming into a living being.

With a long history filled with countless deaths and unusual incidents, the Overlook Hotel plays the role of a haunted house in Stephen King's gothic novel *The Shining*. Its numerous rooms, doors and corridors, along with its secrets, occupy the mind of the protagonist and gradually drive him crazy. "More important than the physical presence of the Gothic castle becomes the atmosphere of oppression and the powerlessness of the characters, manipulated by forces they cannot comprehend" [2, p. 227]. The Overlook becomes a central part of King's

novel, and despite its seemingly inanimate state, it can be analyzed as another character in the novel, perhaps even the main antagonist. The hotel's reinvigoration ultimately leads to its becoming a tradition for all of the writer's subsequent writings on ghosts and haunted houses, making the Overlook the perfect image of a haunted house.

To keep the hotel operating, a caretaker is hired every winter to serve it until it reopens in the spring. Jack Torrance gains the opportunity to leave behind his previous unsuccessful life and start all over again for himself and his family. However, the Torrance family's dark history follows them wherever they flee and makes them ideal prey for the hotel's evil nature. Thanks to Danny's "shining" (the boy's psychic abilities), the hotel comes to life and does everything to lure him over to its side. This creates situations that are dangerous to the child's life: "It seems obvious that the power of the hotel lies also in its ability to harm most of those who perceive most accurately its true nature" [2, p. 232]. As soon as Jack meets the Overlook, the hotel begins to gradually take over the mind of the caretaker, who is unable to resist him. He loses control of reality and isolates himself from the rest of his family, which has been the goal of the hotel from the very beginning. The entire history and "personality" of the hotel is based on the statement, which is repeated several times throughout the novel, that it is this inhuman place that makes monsters out of people. This statement is a prediction for Jack Torrance, who will be influenced by the hotel when he unleashes Jack's inner demons, which have lurked in it for a long time, but still remained in the shadows. As for the "exterior" of the hotel, the green maze plays an important role in the development of the plot. The green hedge maze can also be seen as a symbol of the psychological changes Jack is experiencing. Both Jack and Danny have seen the animal figures move, which means that evil will soon put the characters in real danger and eventually take over the entire hotel. By the end of the novel, in addition to personality changes, Jack's appearance also changes. He becomes an unrecognizable inhuman monster: "He was up on his hands and knees now, his hair hanging in his eyes, like some heavy animal. A large dog ... or a lion" [3, p. 416]. Jack becomes an animal, which shows his complete identification with the hotel - Jack becomes part of the Overlook.

"Built at the turn of the twentieth century and beset by scandal and financial problems ever since, the resort hotel remains bound to its past, by repeating the same events night after night" [1, p. 231], which makes the history of the hotel tragic ... By constantly repeating events, the hotel will eventually find another victim, and thus the Overlook's story will be



replenished with another fatal story that will repeat itself over and over again. Therefore, the only way to stop the horrific activity of the hotel is to destroy it, which is what Danny, Wendy, and possibly Jack himself ultimately do. The irony in the novel is that "just as the Overlook's owners in turn became owned by the Overlook, the hotel eventually becomes Jack Torrance's personal caretaker, representing a composite of his darkest motivations and further subverting his tenuous familial bonds" [2, p. 68].

Horace Walpole's novel *Castle Otranto* became a trendsetter of the Gothic tradition in literature. Its characteristics are still used in numerous novels of our time. Stephen King has adapted many of the Gothic elements to the current reality and thus created the modern Gothic. In his novel, *The Shining*, he brought back the motif of a haunted castle from Walpole's novel and turned it into a hotel with a rich history filled with ghosts and eerie events. Despite all the mysticism of the hotel, the most important supernatural element of the novel comes from outside the hotel, the little boy Danny Torrance and his ability to predict the future and read minds, the so-called "shine". His ability to "shine" influences all subsequent events in the novel and creates other Gothic features. For example, Jack Torrance would not have become a traditional Gothic villain if Overlook did not want Danny to be a part of him, and, likewise, Wendy Torrance would not have the opportunity to become a traditional Gothic heroine. Also, there would be no reason for the hotel to use the redrum as a prophecy if it weren't for Danny's glow. The influence of gothic elements on each character is enormous. Everything that happens in the novel happens according to the rules and strictly within the framework of the Gothic traditions. Each character is shaped according to the gothic characteristics that King established in the novel. The cursed house has a strong impact on each character and is one of the main reasons that each of them has changed throughout the novel. He manipulated the characters individually, forcing them to evolve (or transform) into almost unrecognizable people. An ancient prophecy described Jack's obsession with the hotel and his eventual transformation into a traditional Gothic villain. This, combined with the past that haunts him, as a result, will lead him to his own destruction, because this is what the gothic genre dictates. His madness not only causes misfortune to himself, but also to those around him. Although the classic gothic heroine is naive, helpless and obedient, and Wendy initially appears just like that, but taking into account the time when the events at the hotel, King shows her as a mother saving her child and ready for any sacrifices to save him from manifestations of evil forces hotel. The realization that

there is no other way but to stop being afraid and start fighting is what makes her the heroine she eventually becomes at the end of the novel. It is also important that, as the traditional Gothic novel suggests, the main focus is on the psychological development of the characters, be it the moral rise or fall of the hero. The supernatural element is not central to the plot, although it does influence it. The atmosphere of horror in the novel is whipped up not because of the monsters that are part of the hotel, but because of the monsters, which the people trapped in the Overlook can turn into. “Monsters are real, and ghosts are real, too. They live inside us, and sometimes they win ”[3, p. 11].

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### **DESCRIPTION OF THE MIRACLES OF JESUS CHRIST AND APOLLONIUS OF TYANA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

Miracles are of great interest to all people, since they are something unusual and often bring joy, if miracles happen not for entertainment, but for the sake of benefit, such as healing from serious illnesses, resurrection of people, etc. And those people who have remained in history how miracle workers are compared with Jesus Christ, who performed miracles not for the sake of entertainment, but for the benefit of those people in relation to whom these miracles were performed. In this case, the motivation for performing miracles is important, which is proposed to be considered further.

We should start with those moments that characterize and show the difference or similarities in the actions of Jesus Christ and Apollonius of Tyana. Like Jesus Christ, Apollonius was persecuted by the

authorities and more than once they tried to execute him, but in various ways he avoided this fate. Among other things, he performed miracles in front of the rulers in order to show his involvement in the divine: “Apollonius underwent special persecution and persecution under Nero and Domitian. They could not grab him for a long time - he could appear in several places at the same time, and when he was chained, he easily took off and put on these chains as proof of his divinity” [6. P. 99]. It turns out that he used his powers in order to avoid death.

In the Gospel, we see a completely different person, the person of Jesus Christ, who did not avoid death and did not fear it. When they seized Him, He did not resist the judgment despite the fact that He was asked to show signs to let go: *And when Herod saw Jesus, he was exceeding glad: for he was desirous to see him of a long season, because he had heard many things of him; and he hoped to have seen some miracle done by him. Then he questioned with him in many words; but he answered him nothing (Luke. 23:8-9).*

Here you can see a different attitude towards death, and if Jesus Christ performed miracles for the benefit of other people, and when the moment came to save Himself from torment and physical death, He did not use His power for the amusement of King Herod. This is one of the important differences between Christ and Apollonius. If Christ performed miracles for the benefit of people, then Apollonius did not mind using his powers for himself. And this distinction is really important, because for Christ, death is not terrible, which gives hope for life after death to other people, but in the case of Apollonius this is not, because he, like all other people, is afraid of death and tries to avoid it by any means. Of course, such an attitude towards death cannot give any hope to other people and can testify to the despair people experience when remembering death.

One of the most important and amazing miracles is the resurrection of a deceased person in the Gospel story, and there is information about this in the Life of Apollonius of Tyana. Of course, the famous story associated with the resurrection of Jairus's daughter from the Gospel is associated with Jesus Christ. The story is in the three synoptic Gospels (Matt., Mk., Lk.). The most detailed story is contained in the Gospel of Mark: *And when Jesus was passed over again by ship unto the other side, much people gathered unto him: and he was nigh unto the sea. And, behold, there cometh one of the rulers of the synagogue, Jairus by name; and when he saw him, he fell at his feet, And besought him greatly, saying, My little daughter lieth at the point of death: I pray thee, come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed; and she shall live. And*

Jesus went with him; and much people followed him, and thronged him. Thy daughter is dead: why troublest thou the Master any further? As soon as Jesus heard the word that was spoken, he saith unto the ruler of the synagogue, Be not afraid, only believe. And he suffered no man to follow him, save Peter, and James, and John the brother of James. And he cometh to the house of the ruler of the synagogue, and seeth the tumult, and them that wept and wailed greatly. And when he was come in, he saith unto them, Why make ye this ado, and weep? the damsel is not dead, but sleepeth. And they laughed him to scorn. But when he had put them all out, he taketh the father and the mother of the damsel, and them that were with him, and entereth in where the damsel was lying. And he took the damsel by the hand, and said unto her, Talitha cumi; which is, being interpreted, Damsel, I say unto thee, arise. And straightway the damsel arose, and walked; for she was of the age of twelve years. And they were astonished with a great astonishment. And he charged them straitly that no man should know it; and commanded that something should be given her to eat (Mk. 5:21–24; 35–43).

In the story of Apollonius, the resurrection episode looks like this: «And here is another of the wonders of Apollonius. A certain girl, at the hour of her wedding, suddenly - by all accounts - died. The groom relentlessly walked behind the funeral stretcher, sobbing that the marriage remained unfinished, and with him all Rome cried, for the girl was from a very noble family. Seeing such grief, Apollonius said: "Put down the stretcher, for I will stop the tears you shed for the dead," and then asked her name. Many decided that he intended to make a speech, which is usually given at a funeral, in order to whip up general complaints, but Apollonius did nothing of the kind, but touched the deceased, quietly whispered something to her - and the girl immediately woke up from an imaginary death: and spoke in her own voice, and returned to her father's house, just as Alekstida revived by Hercules» [8. C. 94-95]. Further, her relatives wanted to give Apollonius 150 thousand, but he gave this money to the girl as a dowry and some reflections of the author himself about what happened are cited: "Either he found in the imaginary deceased a certain spark of life that had hidden from those who used her - not in vain they said that steam was coming from the face of the deceased in the rain. - either he warmed the already extinct life with his touch - one way or another, this question remained unsolvable not only for me, but also for witnesses of the described event" [8. P. 95].

There are some similarities you can actually see here:

1. everyone thought the girls were dead;
2. the metaphor of "sleep" is used;
3. With a touch, the girls come to life.

In order to better understand the text, you should refer to the originals and see what words are used there. For convenience, only a few words that play the most important role will be analyzed. To begin with, you should see from which word the verb "died" was translated in two texts.

It is known from the Gospel that Jairus came to Jesus Christ when his daughter was still "dying," the expression given by Apostle. Mark is not easy and Met. Hilarion (Alfeyev) explains it as follows: "The expression of Mark ἐσχάτως ἔχει is difficult to translate literally; the closest translation: "is at its last gasp". Matthew uses the expression ἄρτι ἐτελεύτησεν - now he is dying (from τελευτ --ω - "to end"), Luke's girl ἀπέθνησκεν was dying (from ἀποθνήσκω - "to die"). The girl's father, therefore, hopes not just for healing, but for her return to life" [3]. That is, the girl is still alive, but in an extremely serious condition. In the story of the resurrection of the girl by Apollonius, there is no such episode.

Later it turns out that the girl had died and some believed that there was no need to bother Jesus Christ. In MK. 5:35, the word ἀπέθανεν is used (deceased; Verb. 2nd Aor. Act. Z. Expressed. Incl.). Dvoretzky's dictionary provides the following explanation: "ἀπο-θνήσκω (fut. Ἀποθάνομαι - ion. ; φαρμάκοις Plut.): ὑπό τινοσ ἀ. Hom., Plat. die of smb. arms; στρατηγοῦ θάνατον ἀ. Plut. die the death of a commander "[2. C. 202]. Here you should pay attention to the prefix ἀπο which has different meanings, including that it speaks of complete completion [2. P. 202], in this case it is precisely that Jairus's daughter died completely.

Philostratus uses the phrase Ἐδοκει (seemed; impf.ind.act. 3 l. Sing.) Τεθναῖναι (dead; pf.inf.act.). Moreover, you should pay attention to the turnover of Nom. Cum. Inf. Which in the asset really translates as "seem" [5. P. 146]. Even here, in fact, the difference is already visible, because in the Gospel it is clearly written that the girl died, as evidenced by the interpretation of St. John Chrysostom [4. P. 343], and in Philostratus's work, the girl only seemed to be dead, therefore, looking at the text and analyzing it, one can single out such features and understand what a particular author wants to convey to the reader, including when he conveys completely extraordinary and wonderful moments from the lives of different people and the God-man Christ.

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### **LINGUOSTYLISTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH COLLOQUIAL SPEECH STYLIZATION IN A WORK OF FICTION (BASED ON THE NOVEL BY S. KING "DOCTOR SLEEP")**

The purpose of this article is to describe the features of stylization of English colloquial speech based on the material of S. King's novel "Doctor Sleep". The novel "Doctor Sleep", included in the bestseller list according to Publishers Weekly for 2013, is a continuation of the story of the novel "The Shining". Despite the fact that Russian readers have long been familiar with the works of S. King, there are few serious linguistic studies devoted to the work of this author. The choice of this particular work as a source for analyzing linguistic material is explained by the predominance of dialogical speech in it, which allows us to

consider the language material of the book as close as possible to natural communication and colloquial speech.

In this article, colloquial speech is understood as relaxed, slightly reduced, spontaneous, oral, mainly situationally conditioned dialogical speech. Dialogueness is a generally recognized characteristic of colloquial speech, since live oral speech always presupposes the presence of a specific addressee, i.e. its dialogueness is extralinguistically determined.

The speech of characters in fiction is considered to be a typified reflection of colloquial speech. But this is not an accurate reflection because not all features of informal speech can be conveyed by means of written speech and not all features of colloquial speech are noticed by the writers. Colloquial speech in literature is characterized by signals, peculiar signs that may be different for different writers.

The phenomena inherent in lively colloquial speech in the language of fiction can be reflected intensely or weakened, depending on the degree of the writer's awareness of the norms of real colloquial speech, on his artistic tastes and tasks. Consequently, colloquial speech in the language of fiction is not a simple and not always adequate reflection of real colloquial speech but its stylization which can be carried out in different ways, being one of the artistic means.

The widespread use of imitation of colloquial speech in fiction is typical of many authors. This article discusses linguistic and stylistic means in the speech of characters creating the effect of colloquial speech in the novel by S. King "Doctor Sleep".

1. Stylistically marked vocabulary, specified in dictionaries with the field label "informal" giving ease of communication of characters:

*"Maybe, but not by me. I'd look good showing up at DHS to complain about child neglect with this face, wouldn't I? **Reeking** of **booze** and **puke**. Just an upstanding citizen doing his civic duty"*.

*"You can put her money back, Wendy said. You can do that much"*  
[1].

Reek (informal) – to have a strong unpleasant smell.

Booze (informal) – alcohol.

Puke (slang) – vomiting.

2. Diminutives (diminutive-hypocoristic or pet words) used in expressive speech to convey close relationships especially when communicating with children:

*"Grampa's hard and fast rule was you could look at dessert but you couldn't eat dessert unless you finished every bite of fried meat and boiled greens and mashed potatoes. You even had to clean up the gravy,*

*which was lumpy and didn't have much taste. If it wasn't all gone, Black Grampa'd hand me a hunk of bread and say 'Sop er up with that, **Dickie-Bird**, make that plate shine like the dog licked it. ' That's what he called me, **Dickie-Bird**'* [1].

3. Characters' nicknames that enhance the expressiveness of the story:

*Not long before midnight, **Token Charlie** and **Baba the Russian** were sitting on the lower step of Token Charlie's Bounder* [1].

*"What's his name?"*

*"He answers to Henry Rothman, but that's just for the rubes. His True name is **Crow Daddy**."* [1].

These nicknames can be attributed to the functional-semantic group of descriptive nicknames. They indicate external qualities (physiological features), mark the temper of the character, the position held, the place of residence and family relations.

Used along with the name, they act as a symbol, a sign that allows you to distinguish the central figure from a number of other characters, help to give a versatile description of the character, as well as to show the attitude of other characters of the novel towards him:

*"Her name was Rose O'Hara, but the nomadic family she traveled with called her **Rose the Hat**"* [1].

*"The man edging into middle age was Barry Smith. Although one hundred percent Caucasian, he was known in this same family as **Barry the Chink**, because of his slightly upturned eyes"* [1].

4. Modal particles that add emotionality to colloquial speech:

*"I guess this Cary Kingsley would be the one to talk to, huh?"*

*"Casey, not Cary. But yeah, he's the man. He's run municipal services in this town for twenty-five years."*

*"When would be a good time?"*

*"**Right** about now, I sh'd think."* [1].

5. Elliptical statements which are used to enliven the speech of characters in dialogues, convey the emotional state of the characters and save linguistic means:

"There's a rumor in this deathhouse that you are a kid with a talent for helping people die. Is this true?"

"**Sometimes**," Dan said cautiously. "**Not always**." The truth was almost always.

"When the time comes, will you help me?"

"**If I can**, of course." [1].



Elliptical utterances contribute to the coherence of the discourse and connect the text: the meaning of the utterance is restored from the previous or subsequent sentence, i.e. the context.

6. Echo-question that occurs in the speech of the characters in the novel:

*"Listen to me, Doc," he said, letting John go. "You were worried about the kid with Goocher's."*

*John stepped back. "What are you talking about?"*

*"I'm not saying it right, I know that. **Goocher's? Glutcher's?** It's some sort of bone thing."*

*John's mouth dropped open. "Are you talking about Norman Lloyd?"*

*"You tell me."* [1].

Echo-question can act as a signal of the listener's interest in the speaker's speech. Usually repetitions require a change of intonation which leads to a violation of the usual rhythm that signals the need to increase attention to this segment of speech.

7. Deviation from literary norms in the pronunciation of words which is reflected in the spelling:

*"They were **scairt** of him. And they were right to be **scairt**. Andy Hallorann was a bad, bad motorcycle. He'd say, 'Go on, Dickie, eat around it, that won't poison **ya**.' "*[1].

Scairt = scared, ya = you.

Of course, it should be noted that colloquial speech can be represented (and most often it is) by ordinary, unmarked vocabulary, words that do not carry any additional connotations. There are most of these words in the speech of characters but they do not play a prominent role, so we are not going to describe them in our work.

Our research allows us to conclude that the stylization of colloquial speech in the work of fiction is facilitated by lexical, morphological and syntactic means that create the effect of free and easy communication. However, stylized colloquial speech in fiction differs from spontaneous colloquial speech, since the written form of speech does not have the means to convey all the features of oral speech.

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**VIOLATION OF PRINCIPLES OF BIOETHICS  
IN KAZUO ISHIGURO'S NOVEL "NEVER LET ME GO"**

Bioethics is a science that studies the contradictions between people's interests in the field of health and the achievements of biology and medicine, which can directly or indirectly harm health and quality of life, in order to develop moral standards, requirements, and principles that ensure the use of such achievements only for the benefit of man and nature. The main task of bioethics is to help identify various positions on the most complex moral issues, such as human cloning, organ transplantation, euthanasia, etc. Cloning is a process or technology for obtaining clones. A clone is created based on a genetic program—the DNA contained in the cell of an adult or deceased organism. The entire cycle of modern humanitarian disciplines is somehow involved in understanding the technological prospects of the future, which will affect our way of being. The novel "Never let me go" by Japanese-born British writer Kazuo Ishiguro was first published in 2005 and was nominated for the Arthur C. Clarke award and the Booker prize. Describing the unfortunate fate of clones, Ishiguro expresses deep concern about the impact of technology on modern society. The novel "Never let me go" is the story of a young woman, Kathy H., who recalls her childhood at Hailsham, her youth, and reflects on her life. Kathy, like her friends, is a clone. In the course of the story, the reader learns the story of Kathy's life and the story of her close friends Tommy and Ruth. Popova O. V. notes about the novel "Never let me go": "The work identifies a problem that could be conventionally referred to as the problem of Achilles rushing after a turtle, which unexpectedly acquires super-fast characteristics for everyone. Achilles symbolizes ethical knowledge, and the turtle—technical progress, the pace of development of which was accelerated and at a certain stage acquired speed characteristics that exceed the speed of Achilles" [3, p. 129]. Clones are depicted as people with emotions and self-awareness, they are educated and endowed with creative abilities. Clones serve the interests of humans (in the novel, clones are created to donate vital organs to humans), but are treated as slaves and objects of exploitation. They sacrifice themselves for the good of people and this undoubtedly violates bioethical principles. Well-known American bioethicists Tom Beauchamp and James Childress in

1979 proposed the widely recognized four principles of bioethics, namely: respect of autonomy, the principle of nonmaleficence, the principle of beneficence, the principle of justice [1]. Among them, as the first and main principle - respect of autonomy, refers to respect for the individual right to independent choice and decision-making. In “Never let me go”, the clones are isolated, they grow up in Hailsham, they are not allowed to cross the school border, they have to wear an electronic ID bracelet, and they are required to be donors. Guardians and teachers at Hailsham monitor the health and behavior of clones at all times. Hailsham students are raised to provide organs for ordinary people, so their life expectancy is three to four times shorter than human’s life. From the point of view of bioethics, this is a serious violation of the principle of respect of autonomy, since clones do not have the right to choose. They are not allowed to leave school until they graduate from Hailsham. But after graduation, they are assigned to Cottages, where they wait to start donating their organs. Their lives don’t belong to them. The only purpose of their existence is to provide organs to people. Passive and gratuitous organ donation is dangerous and fatal to the lives of clones, which violates the principle of nonmaleficence. Before Tommy’s fourth donation, Kathy says: “And then there’s this odd tendency among donors to treat a fourth donation as something worthy of congratulations. A donor “on a fourth,” even one who’s been pretty unpopular up till then, is treated with special respect. <...> How maybe, after the fourth donation, even if you’ve technically completed, you’re still conscious in some sort of way; how then you find there are more donations, plenty of them, on the other side of that line; how there are no more recovery centres, no carers, no friends; how there’s nothing to do except watch your remaining donations until they switch you off. It’s horror movie stuff, and most of the time people don’t want to think about it. [2]. Kathy’s words reflect the helplessness and despair that the clones feel. The principle of beneficence is the ethical basis of bioethics, but in “Never let me go” people shamelessly violated this principle, putting clones in an unequal position, destroying their lives. These actions are also a demonstration of a violation of the principle of justice, since “recognizing the similarity of clones with human beings is equivalent to “endowing” clones with human nature, thereby equating human behavior to the murder of lives” [5, p. 134]. In “Never let me go”, the clones experience an existential crisis involving isolation, horror, and preordained death. Although they are depicted as very ordinary people, with their own emotions and experiences, clones cannot resist their inhuman fate. When Peter fantasizes with his friends about what it would

be like if they became artists, miss Lucy tells him: “None of you will go to America, none of you will be film stars. And none of you will be working in supermarkets as I heard some of you planning the other day. Your lives are set out for you. You’ll become adults, then before you’re old, before you’re even middle-aged, you’ll start to donate your vital organs. That’s what each of you was created to do. You’re not like the actors you watch on your videos, you’re not even like me. You were brought into this world for a purpose, and your futures, all of them, have been decided” [2], thus revealing the cruel truth. Clones are taught from early childhood that they are special and that they need to carefully monitor their health in order to fulfill their mission – their lives will be “completed” and they will never have a family and children. Ironically, Madame cries as she watches Katie dance with a pillow to the song “Never let me go”, as clones are dehumanized by humans, because people are driven by the interest of using the life of clones to prolong their own lives. Clones are considered by people only as a resource. Miss Emily has lived in Hailsham all her life, educating its students, but still, she can't shake her fear and loathing for them: “However uncomfortable people were about your existence, their overwhelming concern was that their own children, their spouses, their parents, their friends, did not die from cancer, motor neurone disease, heart disease. So for a long time you were kept in the shadows, and people did their best not to think about you. <...> It’s one thing to create students, such as yourselves, for the donation programme. But a generation of created children who’d take their place in society? Children demonstrably superior to the rest of us? Oh no. That frightened people. They recoiled from that.” [2]. In conversation with miss Emily Kathy says: “Madame never liked us. She’s always been afraid of us. In the way people are afraid of spiders and things” [2]. So the innocence of Hailsham and all his memories is shattered, and reminds readers of the novel's dark nature and “normal people” who, ironically, seem far less human than clones.

The names of the students consist of a given name (for example, Peter, Ruth, Roger, etc.) and a capital letter with a dot (H., D., B.). the names of clones differ from normal human names and are perceived as codes developed for robots-Kathy H., Roger D., Sylvia B., etc. Encoding clones is a manifestation of their objectification, which, in turn, is a means of alienating clones. Another example of objectification of clones is the scene in which Tommy accidentally injured his elbow. Seeing the open wound on Tommy’s elbow, Christopher H. said casually: “Don’t you know? If it’s right on the elbow like that, it can unzip. All you have to do is bend your arm quickly. Not just that actual bit, the whole elbow,

it can all unzip like a bag opening up. Thought you'd know that." [2] Here, the clone's body is treated as a "bag", and the word "unzip" implies that the clone's body is an object or container. Thus, through name coding, parenting, and emotional control, clones are completely alienated and isolated, and completely subordinate to the service for the benefit of people.

The main theme of the novel is the violation of the principles of bioethics in order to usurp organs from clones. The novel reveals that the emergence of cloning is related to the consequences of World War II, when people, haunted by the fear of death, began to focus on the development of science and technology to increase life expectancy. This makes us think about the relationship between high technology and ethics, about the future deviation from the anthropocentric worldview. The value of human life is almost lost due to recent changes in genetic engineering. Images of clones are a parallel to slavery and human exploitation. The possibility of dehumanization due to the latest inventions of science sounds like a warning. The irony is that some people's lives are more valuable than others' – this utilitarianism is worse than a disease that requires long-term treatment. Ishiguro's views largely coincide with those of the American philosopher Francis Fukuyama: "There are things that should be banned unconditionally. One of them is reproductive cloning, that is, cloning with the intention of creating a child. <...> We are not obliged to consider ourselves slaves of inevitable technological progress if this progress does not serve human goals" [4, p. 98]. In "Never let me go", the clones never question the system that uses them physically and emotionally and eventually leads to certain death. In contrast to the novels "Brave new world" by A. Huxley and "Nineteen Eighty-Four" by G. Orwell Ishiguro's novel does not have such mechanisms as repression, surveillance, genetic manipulation, which could explain the thinking of the characters. So, it seems strange that the students of Hailsham do not protest against the inhuman system of values with which they are faced. Clones identify with the system that exploits them, and any protest is met with criticism and ridicule from the heroes themselves. Absolute approval is shown, for example, when Ruth, shortly before her last recess, says: "I think I was a pretty decent carer. But five years felt about enough for me. I was like you, Tommy. I was pretty much ready when I became a donor. It felt right. After all, it's what we're *supposed* to be doing, isn't it?" [2]. Obviously, clones will never oppose their fate. On the contrary, they are very proud that they can fulfill their purpose. Therefore, in addition to the work of guardians and assistants, the main thing that keeps the

system from crashing is the moral values that the characters themselves share.

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### **INTERTEXTUAL THEMES IN THE LITERARY TEXTS OF MODERN FOREIGN WRITERS**

Comparative analysis of the works of the world's writers enables more thorough comprehension of world literary masterpieces. Identifying the patterns of interliterary communication the works of national writers come into the public domain of the international literature and research audience. Cultural integration is focused on mutual understanding and mutual enlargement of spiritual heritage of

literary artists within the intercultural field. It is fiction works that were, are and will be the most demanded and required cultural assets.

Literature is the art of writing, and a word is the means of communication which is basically used by any native speaker, while those who know foreign languages can join the intercultural communication by reading and learning the original texts of the world literary masterpieces. Fiction due to its specific character is the most humane form of art.

Literary artists have always been concerned with the universal human issues such as *War and Peace*, *Fathers and Sons*, *Social status of a woman*, the theme of *Childhood* and many others. Famous national writers have taken the childhood theme close to heart and developed it with all their responsibility. One of the significant works concerning the youngsters issue is the novel created by a Japanese writer Kenzaburo Oe '*The flood invades my spirit*'. In 1994 Kenzaburo Oe was awarded the Nobel prize '*for that he with poetic force creates an imagined world, where life and myth condense to form a disconcerting picture of the human predicament today*'.

The road of the main character of Oe's novel, like the road of the writer himself, is an attempt to put a stop to the agony caused by refusal to accept the reality and the collision with its destructive power. Being contemporary with the nuclear catastrophe that has rained down on Japan and that has never been seen before, Oe once and for all gets vaccinated against traditionalism and the world of simple forms. Primitive arguments about social structure are gone away, and it becomes harder and harder to find common views among people: the person is multiply broken and, first of all, broken inside, because even in the delusive moonlight he unveils the traits of his infinite greatness as well as his animal traits at the same time. Concerning Oe, the main result here is that we have got new forms of conflict, new scenery, and new techniques of existence. All of this can be found in the novel *The flood invades my spirit*. At the center of the narrative is the odd life of Ooki Isana and his feeble-minded son Dzin. They live together in a private bomb shelter, a strong reinforced concrete construction, that looks more like a fortress than human accommodation of modern time. Isana decides to leave the big world to devote his life to his son who can hardly talk. For a long time nothing has disturbed their quiet life, but recently Isana has found out that not far from his house, on the ruins of an old film studio, among the mountains of rubbish there are some youngsters buzzing about. He observes them through binoculars looking out of his shelter's loop holes, while the youngsters spy back on him. Soon this

token spying game is over. As soon as the youngsters have smelled a rat, they turn up at Isana's place intended to simply kill him as an unwanted witness. As they are convinced, he has figured out that they have a hiding place set up at the film studio and that he is going to report it to the police. After Isana has managed to assure the youngsters that he has nothing to do with the police, he is forced to talk to one of them at his place. That gives a start to odd relations between him and the Union of Free Mariners as the youngsters call themselves. At first, being a hostage of the situation Isana awaits his death every other minute. But then he finds a lot in common with the young rebels and finally becomes one of them. These two ideologies – a father who left the big world and the romantic youth – gradually growing together lead to an ideological union, on the one hand, and a tragic outcome, on the other hand. The Union of Free Mariners is made up of mostly young people. They try to escape from social enslavement and only wish to build their own yacht. The sense of it is obvious and simple: any day now the world will go to the bottom due to a nuclear holocaust, therefore the only valuable thing will be a yacht to quarter the sea on. Following their dream the youngsters attack policemen, steal weapons, steal and destroy cars. Their behavior is a sort of an appeal to people who have no clue that the sands are running out. The police finally declares war against them. First of all, the policemen fight and destroy the film studio, after that they lay siege to the bomb shelter, where Isana holds the fort to the bitter end together with his new friends.

There is a real threat to the life of the planet and as a result – to the life of the whole creation. In the novel this is the central theme that Oe meditates on. Ooki Isana protecting his son, who is more like a plant himself, undertakes a mission of 'the confidant of whales and trees'. As for him, a human loses the right to be a guarantor of life, now whales and trees take this duty upon themselves, the only ones who keep its beauty and greatness. Isana calls to their souls, and by far not to the souls of the people surrounding him: «Whales are the largest, most beautiful of all mammals,» said Isana, following the sense of duty of the attorney. People, mercilessly hunting for whales, put them before the threat of complete extermination, but I'm still convinced that in the end it will be whales that are stronger than all mammals. Especially in the case of a nuclear war. the conditions for the existence of whales are capable of being underwater as much as they please, will be incomparably better than those of land mammals. In the depths of my soul, I am sure that the day when the last whale will die, will also be the day of the death of the last mammal, called a man» [1, p. 123].



A thought that there is some sort of a scale measuring the meaning of life itself and the right to it, and that a human loses to whales and trees, leads to stunning conclusions, and these are the conclusions that a father of an ill child comes across: «First of all, I realized that if during a siege I have to fight and shoot people, I, standing next to you, will be able to fully prove myself as a trusted tree and whale. Bach - a shot in the name of beautiful trees, destroyed by people. Bach - one more in the name of beautiful whales, destroyed by humans. Perhaps the attackers would have been astonished to hear my words. But I would tell them: if you do not agree, put yourself in the place of whales and trees» [1, p. 161]

For Isana saving nature is not a blind goal in itself, coming out of the air. It bears characteristics of a strong utopian ideology that stands up against monstrous immorality of both – regular Japanese citizens and public officials vested with authorities. And while the first ones can be just lazy and ignorant, the others commit crimes.

Oe's novel is social and nervously contemplative. It is imbued with dreaming of the future and grieving for the present. Moreover, it is composed using non-conventional, somewhat fantastic situations, and this scenery strengthens the writer's message significantly: «My life was amorphous," he called to the souls of the trees and to the souls of the whales. - There is a real world that I, amorphous person, though I tried to take certain form more than once, but always failed, reproduced through an amorphous lens. And this world, remaining amorphous, will explode with my death and turn into nothingness. It will explode, helpless and abandoned, and remain amorphous, and turn into nothing. Leaving everything without an answer, it will turn into nothing ...» [1, p. 394]

Obviously, Oe's novel has lots of violence. It serves as the contrast for expressing humanistic ideas. Oe does not revel in violence, showing it full force, intended to shock the reader. He is least of all inclined to epatage. Violence is just a part of the heartless world, surrounding us, and Oe, showing it to the fullest, searches for a way out, a way to a better reality that though resembling phantasmagoria or utopia, which is not destined to come true it, cannot help worrying about.

The famous English writer J.R.R. Tolkien in his well-known works *'The Hobbit'* and *'The Lord of the Rings'* brings up and discusses the challenges of all mankind. And as Tolkien said: *'Even the smallest person can change the course of the future'*.

Tolkien, obviously, has his own perspective on the evil, and his interest towards this subject is not less deep than that of other writers. His theory is contemporary in a certain sense, since it is based on the

idea that the evil is a bad habit. At the same time Tolkien tries to combine and reconcile two ancient and, at first glance, opposite views on the evil: Christian and Boethius' (the evil is the absence of the good, a temptation or misbelief) and North-Heroic (the evil is the external force that should be fought against arms in hand). The web of these views within the context of his work gives birth to a good world – one of a kind, which has added quite a bit to Tolkien's success.

In Tolkien's world the evil is the antithesis of creation and depends on the destruction of the basis of the latter. And otherwise, kindness relates to the beauty of creation and also to preserving all that has been created. The symbolic nature of these two ideologies is presented in the elven rings which symbolize the good and the evil as a single substance. '*The Hobbit*'s main theme is the struggle between the good and the evil within our own will.

Bilbo, the main character of '*The Hobbit*', often demonstrated kindness throughout the Tolkien's fiction book. One of examples of this virtue is when he decides to let evil and graceless Gollum live out of pity for him. Bilbo could easily kill the horrible creature using the One Ring that endued him with the power of invisibility. Instead, he risked his life to let Gollum live, quickly jumping past the horrible creature thus escaping death.

The evil should be struggled with, but the fee for the victory may perfectly be our kind heart. Tolkien's books – as the majority of the world religions – describe active confrontation with the evil that destroys our hearts. Struggle with the evil is self-sacrifice, though not in the sense of an actual death but meaning a rebirth of any purity that has touched mud – even with good intentions. A wise man shall beware of power, but only a wise man shall be trusted with one.

Another form of a virtue that is expressed in '*The Hobbit*' and '*The Lord of the Rings*' is the acts of self-sacrifice shown by Bilbo and Frodo. There were two moments in '*The Hobbit*' when villains caught dwarves – Bilbo's fellow travelers. Rather than running from his enemies, Bilbo risked his life to rescue the dwarves from the evil's paws. One of such examples was when a clan of extraordinarily big spiders caught Bilbo's fellows and planned to eat them. Bilbo thought out a plan in order to distract the spiders from their victims, and then he silently retreated to his fellows and rescued them from the spiders' paws. Also, in '*The Lord of the Rings*' Frodo sacrificed his life in order to deliver the ring to Mordor and destroy it.

As opposed to the good deeds and manners showed by Bilbo and his fellow travelers, Tolkien's works include characters who perform terrible deeds. One of the most horrible acts in 'The Hobbit' was Gollum's transformation. Gollum has not always been a slippery dangerous cave monster. Back in the days he used to be a hobbit just like Bilbo, and he was called Smeagol. Once he and his brother Deagol were on the riverside. Deagol found the One Ring. After that, Smeagol, who later became Gollum, killed his brother to get possession of the Ring. The ring carried the power to corrupt any person possessing it. Whether it was strong magic of the ring or just Gollum's thirst for the ring, the passion to own it, that killed Smeagol, made him commit a terrible murder of his brother. Another evil in 'The Hobbit', that is more familiar to any reader, is greed. This trait may be best noticed in the character of the gigantic dragon Smaug. In spite of the fact that Smaug does not need so much gold and jewelry, he thirsts for it and guards his stolen wealth to the death.

The ring is the symbol of the evil. It is a part of nature that always strives to destroy person's ability to exercise their own will. As a matter of fact, the ring's power is the exact opposite of freedom. The purpose of the ring is to fraudulently destroy all the good in the world. One more way to describe the ring's nature is to say that it represents omnipresence of the evil. Its existence itself, since it expressed the bad will of its creator, Sauron, and carried the power to tempt, corrupt and thus to destroy. Another example displaying the evil nature of the ring is its supposedly strong animation powers as of a lifeless thing. As Tolkien said: «*You can make the Ring into an allegory of our own time, if you like: and allegory of the inevitable fate that waits for all attempts to defeat evil power by power*» [2, p. 121]. The main truth of the Tolkien's myth is the inhumanity which brings people disaster and misery.

Tolkien teaches as the most important of historic lessons: the evil cannot be defeated with the evil's arms, strengthless are heroes and warriors, the true power belongs to those who do not touch weapons. Today defines the face of the future – therefore we should remember our responsibility to the child's fate.

Thus, the works of the modern national writers have amazed the intercultural community not only by the depth of feelings, the mystical flights and fantasies, the objects' metamorphoses, the preciousity and wealth of the narrative structures, but also by the talent to build particularly complex aesthetic worlds, constantly complete and carefully polished in their form. That is where the developed ability of many literary artists to learn and efficiently use the wealth of philosophical and

literary experience of the world modernism and post-modernism has found its expression. Furthermore, the national writers have managed to save their identity, the national poetic face, the genetic relation with the traditional ethnic aesthetics, mythology and folklore. They believed in their ability to re-create the world out of the shatters of the subjective and objective, historical and mythological, collective and individual, reality and phantasmagoria of consciousness. Having kept the main characters of their spiritual and aesthetic culture, Kenzaburo Oe and John R.R. Tolkien synthesized this wealth of information with the modernist and post-modern literary experience of the world literature.

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### **THE MAIN ASPECTS IN COGNITIVE-CLASSIFICATION FEATURES**

**Key words:** linguo-functional, aspect, spatiotemporal, scientific directions, cognitive linguistics

The issues of semantic-cognitive description of facts and individual categories of language units are being developed by a whole group of modern researchers who put forward special requirements not only to clarify the system of terminological designations of cognitive linguistics, but also to strengthen the search for unification of methods, a mechanism for describing the fundamental connections of language with thinking, internal ( mental) state of a person who creates the world with the help of language.

Back in the 30s of the XIX century, the linguo-functional essence of proverbs, sayings and "idiocies" (idioms) I.M. Snegirev characterized as follows: "... Nowhere is the external and internal studying the life of

the people with all its manifestations, as in proverbs, in which their spirit, mind and character are clothed ”[3, 13]; the proverb connects a concrete practical mind with the highest power of a person - reason [3, 18], "in this vital speech lies the primitive poetry of the people" [3, 23], they combine various forms of aphoristic thinking [3, 28 ]. The aphorism of the English philosophers of the 16th century quite logically fits into the series that the genius, mind and spirit of the nation are found in his proverb.

K. S. Aksakov wrote about the possibilities and abilities of the language that collect in itself a lot of knowledge about reality, about the world around, about its possibilities to concentrate conceptual potential: According to him “... the word is imbued with consciousness and arose with it. The word is consciousness, the word is man! ”, “Language is a human being, it is a person himself”; “... The word is the voice of the conscious mind given from above. The Word appeared with the man. It is a living, expressed consciousness and is inseparable from consciousness, just as consciousness is inseparable from a person. The word and the person are one”. [1, 1-2] K. S. Aksakov, one of the first linguistic philosophers, called for a departure from formal-logical schemes when describing a language. He was convinced of the cognitive-psychological basis of language, that language and thinking constitute an unable to be destroyed unity in determining the spatiotemporal being of a person, that “language itself thinks in its forms ... language is a rational world. The above, in our opinion, provides a significant basis for determining in the mainstream of which scientific directions, the analysis and theoretical qualification of the corpus of stable verbal complexes will be carried out. Primarily stable verbal complexes in terms of their semantic structure are sufficiently homogeneous in comparison with free units of different language levels.

The complex of cognitive-classification features includes some series of aspects:

1. Material aspect: overall dimensions; weight, thickness, height, area etc.

2. Biological aspect: the need for food (large, low); bio-logical state (healthy, frail), attitude to the opposite sex etc.

3. Temporal aspect: specificity / non-specificity for a certain moment; remoteness (measure of remoteness / non-remoteness) of the moment of the object's existence from the act of speech (long ago, recently); lifetime (age) (young, old); the duration of the object's existence (long, short).

4. Spatial aspect: place of functioning of the object; place of manufacture or receipt of the object; place of application of the object; location within another object; distance from civilization (far, close).

5. Constructive aspect: perfection of the object (perfect, primitive); capacity (large, small); complexity (difficult, simple); constructive importance (leading element, important, secondary); workmanship quality (high, low); the degree of ordering (disordered elements); closed volume (closed, open); the degree of thoroughness of processing, etc.

6. Socio-psychological aspect: intellectual level (high, low); professional level (high, low); level of education (high, low); presence / absence of special knowledge, skills; the level of culture; awareness level (high, low); character; the degree of independence in activity (independent, not independent); range of possibilities etc.

7. Functional and operational aspect: speed (high, low); strength, power (large, small); the ability to overcome obstacles (easily, with difficulty); activity, intensity of functioning (high, low); agility, agility (high, low), etc.

8. Utilitarian aspect: the degree of everyday necessity; usefulness to society; the relation required by the object; the degree of comfort; the main purpose of the object; side use of the object; required efforts to handle the object; living conditions; influence on human activity, etc.

9. The socially significant aspect: high cost, prestige, fashionableness, social significance, scarcity, exoticism, uniqueness, growth prospects, privilege, popularity, authority, degree of public respect, material security etc.

10. Socio-cultural aspect: the category of persons using the facility; the material level of development of society reflected by the object; the level of scientific and technological development of society reflected by the object; the socio-political level of development of society reflected by the object; the moral and ethical level of society reflected by the object.

The presented list of a possible panel of cognitive typological or classification features was compiled by many linguistics. They qualify the signs presented in this list as "classificational signs of seme" and notes that the list includes only "communicatively relational signs" The relevance of these signs is determined by the frequency of their activity.

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**AFRICAN ELEMENTS IN AMERICAN CULTURE**

*Annotation:* As sufficient research was carried out and the archaeological evidence was gathered, the one fact that was proved very clearly was the transformation from African to African American. Africans really were Americanized, but at the same time America became Africanized. The marks and symbols on colonies, show definite signs of African heritage. There are many elements of Africanisms all over America, Africans inspired ways of life that came straight from Africa during the colonial period, and are with them nowadays. It is now time for America to confess this fact, and reevaluate their relationship with Africa, using the historical and anthropological findings to accommodate definite policies from a new perspective. According to this evidence one can never say again that there is no African culture in America's roots, Africans were in America from its beginnings and they brought their African culture with them.

*Key words:* Africanisms, American Culture, cultural elements

**The process of naming elements:**

Melville Herskovits initiated the study Africanisms in American culture in his early publication – “The Myth of the Negro Past”. But although Herskovits spoke of Africanisms in the United States in a global sense, his evidence was drawn exclusively from the Caribbean and South America, and his insistence on an exclusive West Africa base as the origin of the Africanisms further limited the range and employment of his concepts [Lupenga, 2006: p.104].

The relationship between language and social behavior has captivated researchers a long time ago. Language is part of the culture;

it is the primary means of communication Language is a guide to social reality, and human beings at times seem to be at the mercy of the language that has become the medium of expression for their society. [Salzmann, 2004: p.48]. Therefore, from this perspective, language competence or skills are largely determined by the community's habits in language, and that each separate structure represents a separate reality.

The vocabulary of a language plays an important role as a window into the universe of knowledge of its speakers and their view of the world around them [Lupenga, 2006: p.105]. Words are taken as a marker of aspects of culture, and are thus an indicator of the cultural world of society. Names, as words by which reality is intelligible are the most meaningful part of the vocabulary of any language, and they are an important unit of the language stock as they both name the environment, and store all the disparities in it. When slaves were taken to the New World, they brought with them names for to identify their environment and themselves. Though many studies have already indexed African names in America, little study has examined the processes that go into linguistic name construction and encrypting of its semantic importance.

There are many other sources certifying African names in American history and culture, including slave documents, ship logs, court records, historical accounts, and accounts of slave rebellions and witch trials [Lupenga, 2006: p.105]. Most of these names have a West African and Central African origin, and some of them have since changed their linguistic forms, but many have preserved their African elements. Okra, for example, was grown by slaves in Brazil from the sixteenth century, and was at various times called quiabo, (current use) or its variations of gombo. Okra has retained its linguistic origin of West African in English, but it has also retained its Bantu root.

### **The process of deletion and preservation of African names:**

Unlike culinary names, personal names of African origin have disappeared, being replaced largely by the Anglo-American names of their owners. But the African definition of "name" is different from the European one, and Gutman says that in 1783 some slaves' surnames differed from their owners', displaying a social identity independent of slave ownership [Gutman, 1976: p.250]. Gutman described, "a native African [who] had discretely kept a surname different from that of his master" [Gutman, 1976: p.236], and that such hidden names came to light immediately after they were freed. But such names regularly evaporated disappeared again as part of the assimilation process where,



as part of their survival process, African Americans tried to assimilate to Anglo-American culture.

When people of different cultures live in close connection, they automatically exchange ways of doing things, it is an ordinary process – it happens whether they want it or not. Current research also disclosed that African Americans did preserve much of their African culture in their alteration from African to African American. Many of these African traditions and cultural traits were passed on by Africans to Native and European Americans, as Africans assimilated European and Native American traits. Through the creolization process America has become a multicultural nation. The research shows that in African American cultures the family was the center of their universe and women were the most important individuals in both family units. The African American woman recreated the African American family after many slave segregation, escapes, and deaths. This determination to keep together the family unit and survive all of the much wickedness can only be the proof of their strong spiritual connection with their origin. We may also conclude from the evidence that cultures grow immensely when they are in direct contact with other cultures, as was the case with Africans, Europeans, and Native Americans, and this growth will occur naturally. One can have the opportunity to observe such cross-cultural exchanges in American culture, in language, in music and in cuisine, in religion and dance, in art, and so on. People have witnessed on many circumstances where African Americans have been expected to accept the ways of the dominant culture without any consideration for their own African American culture. Social rules are being constructed according to the European American's point of view, with no respect or tolerance for the African American culture, when most of the players on the field are usually African Americans. African American culture should be studied because, it's not only the democratic way, but it shows allowance and respect for another American's culture.

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## **SECTION VII. Educational Sciences**

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### **FORMATION OF ETHIC QUALITIES WHILE STUDYING ENGLISH**

Today's society in Russia is sure of the necessity of solving problems concerning spiritual and ethic development of youth, issues of formation moral conscience, ethic norms, the system of highest moral values among young people. It's obvious that the academic discipline "The foreign language" has a huge potential in this sphere.

We suppose that mechanisms of moral education and self development are closely connected with the system of values and attitudes of a person, with the ability to differentiate good and evil, extend virtues and overcome vices. So, at the first stage of our work we set a goal to reveal the moral portrait of the first-year students. It was carried out with the help of our own methodic, that involves rich ethno cultural material. The methodic is based on the idea of the Russian physiologist A. Ukhtomsky about the dominant. He treated the dominant as a prevailing in the nervous system group of nervous centers, that determined the character of the organism's feedback. The scientist thought that the principle could be applied to the highest psychic processes as well and treated it as the most powerful factor in the scientific description of the most complex living system - a human being. With the help of a dominant many phenomena of the psychological level can be explained: attention, perception, mentality, motivation, etc. A. Ukhtomsky used the theory of a dominant in the sphere of moral questions too.

The respondents of our survey (1-Year students of technical specialties of Povolzhsky State Technological University) were offered 36 proverbs of the Finno-Ugric peoples, that were grouped into 12 blocks. The choice of this or that saying determined the man's attitude to the following moral concepts: Diligence - Laziness (I), Active position - Passive position (II), Honesty - Falsity (III), Conscientiousness - Shamelessness (IV), Patience - Irritability (V), Modesty - Vanity (VI), Avidity - Generosity (VII), Disinterestedness - Greed for money (VIII), Kindness - Spite (IX), Collectivism - Individualism (X), Responsibility - Irresponsibility (XI), Courage - Cowardice (XII). The statements under the letter a) corresponded to the virtues (testified to the positive ethic orientation); the saying under the letter b) - to the vices (demonstrated the negative ethic orientation).

It should be pointed out that the majority of students possess the rightly-formed valuable reference points, only a small part of them needed correction. Thus, almost two thirds of the respondents (69,05% ) showed positive attitude to labour; 85% of students approved the active living position. Three quarters of students chose the statements that corresponded to the orientation to honesty (76,2%); kindness (73,8%), conscientiousness (85,7%). The exceptions from this list are such human qualities as avidity (55% of the respondents manifested it), cowardice (61,9%) and irresponsibility (64,2%). Let's consider the last item in a more detailed way.

It is believed that the question of formation of responsibility is one of the urgent problems of today's pedagogic as many young people don't take responsibility for the country's fate, well-being of their families and even for their own destiny. The desire to avoid difficulties, indifference to social affairs are widely spread. As it is defined in special literature, a mature personality has four components. The first and the most important is responsibility. The philosophic dictionary defines responsibility as "a notion that characterizes the person's ability and possibility to act as a subject of his own behaviour, i.e. to fulfill ethic and legal regulations consciously and voluntary" [1, p. 272].

The researchers of the problem distinguish three levels of the development of responsibility: situational level (depends on the previous experience, is not stable); identification level (a person shows activity, waiting for the outer approval); meaningful level (a person always acts in accordance with his moral principle). There are also three vectors of its development: from collective to individual, from external to internal, from retrospective to perspective (responsibility for the future).

Among the possible directions of the formation of responsibility we can mention such as involvement of students into the activities of voluntary, charitable, social organizations; modeling of future professional functions in the educational process; implementation of active methods of teaching on regular basis.

The structure of the responsibility consists of three components: cognitive, emotional, functional. The first one means conscience of a person to take the responsibility and to know the consequences of such behavior. The second one reflects the emotional attitude of a person towards responsible deeds. The last one reflects the changes in a person's behavior. The structure determines the ways of formation of responsibility. First, it is necessary to present some knowledge, then - to make students refer to it positively, then - to act with responsibility. The high level of the formation of responsibility is displayed if a student fulfills his duties, both academic and social; if he takes responsible solutions in everyday situations; if he has an active civil position.

It can be achieved (as it was mentioned above) with the help of active pedagogical technologies in everyday academic practice. While teaching English we make use of such methods as analytical reading, dramatization, development of creative self expression, analysis of problematic situations, solution of moral dilemmas, dialogical technologies (training dialogues, debates, Socratic dialogue, textual discussion, positional discussion, etc.).

Let us illustrate the possibilities of using active methods of teaching on the first topic that we deal with in the course of spoken English. It is the theme called "Family ties and family values".

*The method of thoughtful reading* is the way of development of student's personality, it is a creative process, in which the student learns the permissible models of behaviour through the interiorization of cultural values and moral norms. This form of work demands the previous experience, from the position of which the student will make the ethic choice. The content of the text must personally touch the student, the raised problem is to be of interest for him or her, only in this case the student will try to go into the heart of the matter, guiding by his own individuality. This gives a chance to accomplish the movement of the personality in the right direction and to correct the ideological deviations if necessary. Thus, dealing with the theme, mentioned above, we offer students to read the text "Wedding customs and traditions of the Finno-Ugric peoples in the past". They get information about pre-marriage and marriage rituals of the Hungarian, Finnish, Mari, Udmurt, Mordvinic, Estonian peoples. After reading the text, the students are

supposed to find out the main elements of similarity and difference in the customs and to answer the essential questions of the topic: "Why did our ancestors strictly fulfill the mentioned ceremonies?" "What guaranteed the strong and durable matrimonies in the past?" The usual students' answers are usually as follows:

1. The future husband/ wife was chosen firstly by the state of their health, so that they could brought up numerous children and could work hard.
2. Much attention was paid to the material well being. Parents discussed the questions of the trousseau thoroughly, examined the future household. Parents tried to guarantee the children trouble-free life.
3. At the wedding reception the guests tested the young couple: the bride's skills to keep the house: to cook, to sweep the floor, to weave, etc. and the groom's practical skills. They also tested their character .
4. All the peculiarities mentioned above guaranteed the strong and tight families when the level of divorce was practically equal to zero. It was explained not only by economic reasons. It was due to definite moral principles, ethic norms and rightly-orientated life values.

The next stage of work includes the solution of the problematic situation: "Could marriage be happy for spouses if the choice of future husband or wife was made by other people, parents or relatives?"

In conclusion, we would like to point out that responsibility as an integral quality of a person requires permanent development as only a responsible person can ensure preservation of nature, development of society and prosperity of each person in the long run. So, each academic subject should do its bit to the process of formation of young people's responsibility.

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## **SECTION VIII. Social sciences**

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### **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ON THE EXAMPLE OF SPAIN**

Our world society has experienced many global changes that are influencing every sphere and specter of society's life. Spain has not had a stable government since 2015 and the economy developed on autopilot, thanks to reliable consumer spending and a record number of tourists. Meanwhile, economic costs are rising due to the coronavirus, and now Spain bounce back by endorsing a historic € 750 billion recovery package.

The thing that is happening is believed to be called globalization. Therefore, it is often spoken about globalization's utility and profit for countries in whole. As it is a controversial opinion if globalization influences our world positively, it's logical to discuss following aspects of this theme that were marked by the author: the condition of welfare state's existence, problems caused by globalization and civil society.

Neoliberalism is believed to be the engine of globalization and it can be proved by following facts. Neoliberalism and its principals tend to be very popular among not only economists but also among politicians all over the world. The fact that it was accepted by most of countries leads to its adoption on the global level. Neoliberal point of view includes firms' independence of government. This means that government is able to regulate only common problems in economic sphere with the help of laws.

The former king of Spain, 82-year-old Juan Carlos Bourbon, suddenly left his country in early August 2020. His escape was preceded by a financial scandal: the press reported that a Swiss bank had \$ 100 million in "commissions" for Juan Carlos's intermediary role in negotiations with Saudi Arabia on the construction of the Mecca-Medina high-speed railroad.

Due to the fact that new characteristics of economic agents' interaction appear, the correlation between firms and states is also changing. Each of the three sides of diplomacy affects the other two and therefore conditionally three types of relations exist: state to state, state to firm, firm to firm. The election of the prime minister will put an end to the protracted political crisis in the country, where early elections

were held twice over the past year, and the government has been acting in the status of acting since late April.

For the first time since Spain's transition from dictatorship to democracy, a coalition government will be formed. All in all one of the main factors influencing the process of forming the welfare state is neoliberal mood in all spheres of society's life. Globalization has both positive and negative consequences and thinking in a rational way it is impossible to ignore analyzing problems caused by globalization and risks. The 2017–2018 Spanish constitutional crisis, also known as the Catalan crisis, is a political conflict between the Government of Spain and the Generalitat de Catalunya over the issue of Catalan independence. international media outlets have described the events as "one of the worst political crises in modern Spanish history. Then Vice Prime Minister of Spain announced the crisis of the monarchy.

Nowadays it is known about so called "Westfailure" which is a problem connected with damaging the environment. while Statistics claim that the average term of government in Spain is only 13 months, so the next government and parliamentary crisis in the Apennines is only a matter of time, not of principle.

While the economies of West developed themselves, their demand for resources was growing much faster than resources' ability to renew. It has affected the nature in form of deforestation, massive pollution and overconsumption of resources. Following the progressive tendencies, integrating in world's global society and competing for leading positions are more valuable than saving the environment and thinking about possible consequences and perspectives. This fact draws a sad conclusion that alternative cost of globalization is too high and it makes us doubt it is a positive world's process.

Furthermore, an extremely progressive, modern and positive phenomenon which appeared thanks to globalization is global civil society. So now for Spain is characteristically The instability of the ruling coalition, made up of left-wing political forces, the weakening of the position of the current government amid the epidemic and the economic crisis, the decrease in the legitimacy of the institution of the Spanish monarchy, shaken by permanent corruption scandals in recent years, determines the necessity for systemic political changes.

This society has unique characteristics such as being free and independent. People let themselves be brave and protect their personal space letting no government in. Also being initiative is characteristic for representatives of such a society. Besides the fact it is a new level of

people's consciousness, it is dangerous because of its independence and unpredictability. Nevertheless, good perspectives of global civil society are obvious and it is still the main symbol of globalization.

Political corruption is a large concern in Spain, corruption costs amount to EUR 90 billion annually, or 8% of GDP. Public opinion surveys indicate that corruption ranks among the highest concerns for Spanish citizens.

According to the norms of Spanish law: it is possible to evict someone who has lived in the premises for 48 hours only through a court. Law enforcement officers are not allowed to enter the premises until the violators themselves open the door. Trying to push the invaders out of the way is even more risky. For this, you can get a prison term. Self-regulation of journalism in Spain is on one level with other Western countries. The Institute functions successfully and promotes strengthening the authority of the Spanish media.

As for the tax on capital gains, the rates are not low and competitive, relative to other European countries. Before the tax increase, capital gains were taxed at a progressive rate of 19 percent for the first 6,000 euros and 21 percent for gains above that amount. Now, there will be three different rates: 21 percent for the first 6,000 euros, 25 percent from 6,000 to 24,000 euros, and 27 percent for capital gains above 24,000 euros. Thus, the rates now are as high as in Germany and considerably higher than those of Italy, and the top rate will almost match those of Finland and Norway.

With house prices only creeping up and unemployment rising, is Spain heading for an economic crisis even worse than the last one. The coronavirus pandemic has dealt a heavy blow to the Spanish economy and according to estimates, the country's GDP is will not return to 2019 levels until 2022. To overcome the negative consequences of COVID-19, the Spanish government has introduced emergency budgetary measures that will increase the country's budget deficit to about 12% of GDP in 2020," but the budget has not been approved in Spain since 2018.

Spain's central bank predicts that the country's GDP could contract by 12.6% this year. Public spending on civil service workers represents the single biggest public expenditure, accounting for more than 12 percent of Spain's entire GDP. Given current economic constraints, there is a growing consensus that, in order to see growth, Spain's public sector must become more competitive and efficient. The age pyramid of Spain has a regressive or declining type lead to an aging population.



These arguments represent the point of view stating that all in all globalization is a positive phenomenon. We can observe many illustrations of globalization's positive influence on the world that also prove this statement and we come to a conclusion that advantages of globalization prevail negative moments of this large-scale process.





Lulu Press, Inc. 627 Davis Drive, Suite 300,  
Morrisville, NC, USA 27560  
2020