SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF THE SCO COUNTRIES: SYNERGY AND INTEGRATION

上合组织国家的科学研究：协同和一体化

Materials of the International Conference

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上合组织国家的科学研究：协同和一体化
国际会议

参与者的英文报告

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“Scientific research of the SCO countries: synergy and integration”

Part 3: Participants’ reports in English

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这些会议文集结合了会议的材料 – 研究论文和科学工作者的论文报告。 它考察了职业化人格的技术和社会学问题。一些文章涉及人格职业化研究问题的理论和方法论方法和原则。
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These Conference Proceedings combine materials of the conference – research papers and thesis reports of scientific workers. They examines tecnical and sociological issues of research issues. Some articles deal with theoretical and methodological approaches and principles of research questions of personality professionalization.

Authors are responsible for the accuracy of cited publications, facts, figures, quotations, statistics, proper names and other information.

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Foreword

We thank all participants of our conference "Scientific research of the SCO countries: synergy and integration" for the interest shown, for your speeches and reports. Such a wide range of participants, representing all the countries that are members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, speaks about the necessity and importance of this event. The reports of the participants cover a wide range of topical scientific problems and our joint interaction will contribute to the further development of both theoretical and applied modern scientific research by scientists from different countries. The result of the conference was the participation of 56 authors from 7 countries (China, Russia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan).

This conference was a result of the serious interest of the world academic community, the state authorities of China and the Chinese Communist Party to preserve and strengthen international cooperation in the field of science. We also thank our Russian partner Infinity Publishing House for assistance in organizing the conference, preparing and publishing the conference proceedings in Chinese Part and English Part.

I hope that the collection of this conference will be useful to a wide range of readers. It will help to consider issues, that would interest the public, under a new point of view. It will also allow to find contacts among scientists of common interests.

Fan Fukuan,
Chairman of the organizing committee of the conference
"Scientific research of the SCO countries: synergy and integration"
Full Professor, Doctor of Economic Sciences

前言

我们感谢所有参加本次会议的“上海合作组织国家的科学研究：协同作用和整合”，感谢您的演讲和报告。代表所有上海合作组织成员国的广泛参与者都谈到此次活动的必要性和重要性。参与者的报告涵盖了广泛的主题性科学问题，我们的联合互动将有助于不同国家的科学家进一步发展理论和应用的现代科学研究。会议结果是来自7个国家（中国，俄罗斯，乌兹别克斯坦，哈萨克斯坦，阿塞拜疆，塔吉克斯坦，吉尔吉斯斯坦）的83位作者的参与。

这次会议的召开，是学术界，中国国家权力机关和中国共产党对维护和加强科学领域国际合作的高度重视的结果。我们还要感谢我们的俄罗斯合作伙伴无限出版社协助组织会议，准备和发布中英文会议文集。

我希望会议的收集对广大读者有用，将有助于在新的观点下为读者提供有趣的问题，并且还将允许在共同利益的科学家中寻找联系。

范福宽，

教授，经济科学博士，中国科学院院士，会议组委会主席“上合组织国家科学研究：协同与融合”

俄罗斯刑法中犯罪要素概念定义的一些理论方法

SOME THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF CRIMINOGENIC ELEMENT IN RUSSIAN CRIMINAL LAW

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这篇文章包含了科学的理论方法来对俄罗斯刑法中的犯罪原素概念进行定义。 重点介绍了要素的特征，其科学依据，法律特征，刑法的类型和意义。

关键词：犯罪主体，危险行为，刑事责任，内。

***Abstract**. The article contains scientific theoretical approaches to the definition of the concept of criminogenic element in the criminal law of Russia. The features of elements, their scientific justification, legal characteristics, types and significance for criminal law are highlighted.*

***Keywords:** corpus delicti, dangerous act, criminal liability, guilt.*

According to Art. 8 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, the basis of criminal liability is the commission of an act containing all the elements of an offense under the Criminal Code. The legislator does not give a legal concept of the corpus delicti and its elements, does not disclose their content. The answers are given by the teaching of graying. Corpus delicti is commonly understood as "The totality of objective and subjective features established by the criminal law that characterize a socially dangerous act as a crime [1, P.916]. The content of the crime constitutes the totality of its constituent features, each of which can be attributed to the code of the elements: object, objective side, subject, subjective side. However, in the science of criminal law, the term "criminogenic element" is highlighted. In this regard, it becomes necessary to determine it and establish the correlation of the symptom of the corpus delicti and the criminal-forming attribute.

Element of a crime - is a generalized legally significant property inherent in all crimes of this kind. Isolation and legislative consolidation of the elements of a specific corpus delicti is carried out by analyzing the same criminal acts, as a result of which a mandatory repetition of a certain set of such properties is revealed in them. Repeating elements are synthesized into one or more legally significant elements of a crime and are recorded in the legislative description of the crime, which is reproduced in the disposition of the norm of the Special Part of the Criminal Code [2, P.61].

V.N. Kudryavtsev noted that with the correct construction of the criminal law an element of the corpus delicti, one should consider such a quality (property, trait, peculiarity) of the crime that satisfies the following requirements: together with other elements determines social danger, wrongfulness, guilt, and punishable act; expresses its difference from other crimes and offenses; expressly stated in the law or unambiguously arises from it when interpreted, etc.

Given the variety of elements of the crime, they are classified on various grounds.

Depending on the attitude to the elements of the corpus delicti, the elements are divided into objective and subjective. According to the degree of compulsoryness, depending on their criminal law significance, elements are identified as mandatory and optional [4, P.178-183]. In terms of stability, they are distinguished into constants and variables, by the method of indicating in the criminal law - positive and negative. The classification of elements of a crime is important for the correct understanding and application of the criminal law, both in the process of identifying socially dangerous acts and in qualifying crimes. In this case, the legislator uses the variability of the elements of crime to construct their compositions and delimit each other. When establishing criminal liability for a particular act, a new corpus delicti includes such a set of elements that will be unique in relation to other corpus delicti. “The wording of the concept of crime, given in the criminal law, is the judgment and instruction of the legislator about this type of crime, the judgment on the necessary and sufficient elements for recognizing the acts of this type as criminal” [5, P.168].

The selection of elements to form the corpus delicti and the creation on this basis of the corresponding criminal law are carried out in the framework of criminalization, i.e. in the process of identifying socially dangerous forms of individual behavior, recognizing the admissibility, possibility and appropriateness of the criminal legal fight against them and fixing them in the law as criminal and criminally punishable [6, P.82].

As a result of criminalization, elements are identified and fixed in the criminal law, which delimit the criminal act from non-criminal misconduct. Such elements are criminogenic, i.e. creating, generating a norm establishing criminal liability. These elements act as criminalization criteria, which, according to A.I. Korobeev, should be understood as “circumstances that characterize the objective and subjective properties of criminalized acts and must be taken into account in the process of legislative activity with the aim of creating optimal models of criminal law norms" [7, P.88].

As A.D. Antonov supposed, the criminalization criteria "may relate to various aspects of the crime: the severity of the consequences, the identity of the offender, the characteristics of the victim, the relationship with the offender [8, P.133].

Thus, the concept of a criminal-forming element in criminal law is complex, synthesized. It is based on, on the one hand, the doctrine of the corpus delicti, and on the other, the theory of criminalization as a method of criminal law policy. Criminogenic element is an element of a crime element, related to one of its features, which serves as the main element for constructing a crime element in the criminalization process and delimits a crime from a criminal act or related crimes from each other. Such an element is basic, the presence or absence of a specific corpus delicti in which this element is present depends on it.

Not all elements of a corpus delicti are indicated directly in the corresponding article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code. Many of them, for example, elements of the general subject of the crime, are "implied" by the legislator by default, as they are disclosed through the General Part of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The most important property of criminogenic elements is social danger, i.e. "Danger to the system of public relations existing in a given society" [9, P.101].

The need to consolidate one or another element as criminogenic is due to objective characteristics of social danger, which inevitably extends to the act itself, declared criminal [10, P.78]. Elements of crime reflect the actual objective and subjective antisocial properties, which in the process of interaction form a new integrated quality that makes up a certain amount of the content of a socially dangerous act. Such elements are correlated with the system-forming factors of public danger, constituting a crime [11, P.47].

It is precisely by the criterion of social danger that a distinction should be made between criminogenic elements, on the one hand, and other elements characterizing the act, on the other. Having singled out at least one socially dangerous act from a large number of elements of an act, the legislator should elevate it to the rank of criminogenic and recognize the act itself with such an element as socially dangerous.

In this regard, it should be noted that in the science of domestic criminal law various points of view were expressed about the importance of objective and subjective elements in relation to the public danger of crime. So, P.S. Dagel believed that "the objective nature of public danger is due to the objective nature of the harm caused by the crime. Therefore, the social danger of an act is formed by its objective elements (consequences, method, place, time, object, etc.) "[12, P.61]. In contrast to this position, P.A. Fefelov pointed out that "the subjective side (guilt) represents the core of the public danger of a criminal act and is its most important element" [13.P.160].

It seems that the objective and subjective elements are in relation to each other in equal "weight categories" and, in the figurative expression of Yu.I. Lyapunov, make "their" contribution to the general "piggy bank" regardless of whether they are indicated in the disposition of the criminal law or not [14, P.55].

In our opinion, the question is which of the elements is criminogenic in a particular crime. The dynamics of modern social relations and the need for a quick reaction of the legislator to their change predetermines the need for an in-depth study of the role and importance of criminogenic elements in criminal law. However, we have to admit that at present the complex development of the problems of criminogenic elements is not given due attention, they are considered either only as elements of a crime, or as criteria for criminalization. Criminogenic elements of a crime are fixed in an article of the Criminal Code and have all the characteristics of an element of a crime.

1) the nature of the act itself, expressed in violation of unconditional legal prohibitions; 2) the method of committing the act, often in itself criminal; 3) consequences resulting from socially dangerous behavior.

To summarize, it seems to us that the division of criminogenic elements indicated in the scientific literature, as well as various scientific definitions of the very concept of criminogenic elements, are unsuccessful. Firstly, there is no single system-forming criterion that would allow taking into account the whole variety of criminogenic elements. Secondly, there is no connection between criminogenic elements and elements of a crime. Meanwhile, the basis of criminalization is an objectively existing socially dangerous act, all the elements of which must be identified and described in the language of the criminal law as elements of a crime.

In our opinion, it is advisable to subdivide criminogenic elements depending on their relationship to the elements of the crime: 1) criminogenic elements characterizing the object of the crime (public relations, the subject of the crime); 2) criminogenic elements characterizing the objective side of the crime (socially dangerous act, socially dangerous consequences, circumstances of the time and place of the crime, situation, method, tools and means of committing a crime); 3) criminogenic elements characterizing the subjective side of the crime (guilt, motive and purpose); 4) criminogenic elements characterizing the subject of the crime (age, sanity, special authority or legal status, emotions).

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为在俄罗斯开发和实施人工智能技术创造条件的某些法律方面
CERTAIN LEGAL ASPECTS OF CREATING CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES IN RUSSIA

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本文调查了在莫斯科建立特别法规的联邦法律，以便为开发和实施人工智能技术以及随后可能使用AI的结果创造必要条件。 在研究该立法的过程中，发现了立法中的优点，负面因素或现有的不准确性。

关键词：实验法律制度，人工智能，人工智能技术，授权机构，实验法律制度的参与者。

Resume: *The article investigates the federal law that establishes special regulation in Moscow in order to create the necessary conditions for the development and implementation of artificial intelligence technologies, as well as the subsequent possible use of the results of the use of AI. During the study of this legislation, along with the pluses, negative elements or existing inaccuracies in the legislation were identified.*

Keywords: *experimental legal regime, artificial intelligence, artificial intelligence technologies, authorized body, participants of the experimental legal regime.*

The bill introduced to the State Duma by the first vice speaker of the State Duma Alexander Zhukov and member of the Duma committee on state building and legislation Irina Belykh provides for an experiment in the capital to establish special legal regulation from July 1, 2020 in order to create the necessary conditions for the development and implementation of artificial intelligence technologies , as well as the subsequent use of the results of its application. The duration of the experiment is five years. Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a law on an experiment to develop artificial intelligence in Moscow. The document is published on the legal information portal.

The coordinating council of the experimental legal regime will be responsible for creating a legal framework for the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in Moscow.

Then the council will report to the government on the work done. Based on its results, they will decide whether it is necessary to change the legislation of Russia.

Conditions, requirements, the procedure for the development, creation, implementation and implementation of artificial intelligence technologies, as well as the mechanism for processing anonymized personal data will be regulated by the metropolitan government.

However, legal entities and individual entrepreneurs from a special registry will be able to take part in the experiment. It will be possible to get into the register on the basis of the application. The right of experiment participants to process anonymized personal data is established on the basis of an agreement with Roskomnadzor. The mayor's office of Moscow will follow the transfer of data from city photos and video cameras, their processing, and a coordinating council under the government will be involved in the preparation of the relevant legal acts, which will include representatives of ministries and departments [1].

In turn, modern technologies not only create a new reality, they pose new problems, including legal ones, the solution of which remains to be found. That is why it is necessary to give flexibility to the mechanism of legal regulation: so that legal mechanisms do not become a brake on progress, but adapt to new conditions. As the State Duma emphasized, the result of the experiment cannot be a restriction of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens or the introduction of additional duties for them. It is carried out in order to improve the quality of life of the population, the effectiveness of state and municipal government, and increase the efficiency of business entities. At the same time, procedures are needed to notify citizens about the experiment, clarify their rights and obligations, information about the increased responsibility of people who use the personal data of citizens, and the procedure for damages in case of harm to citizens during the experiment.

One of the questions that we will pay attention to is that during the experiment massive amounts of data will accumulate. Information about the everyday life of citizens will be collected from a variety of sources: both from participants in such an experiment (telecom operators, banks, large IT services, trade enterprises and services), and using state information systems. It is necessary to clearly regulate how to protect the rights of a citizen to privacy in these conditions. All this should be spelled out in the following regulatory legal acts, already regulating in more detail the application of the experimental legal regime.

A positive element of the new law is assistance in terms of conducting experiments, and in the wider use of artificial intelligence. For example, in medicine it can be an instant transcript of analyzes without the need for lengthy walks from office to office. With the help of artificial intelligence, it will be possible to make a diagnosis based on hundreds of our parameters, the history of all our diseases, lifestyle, the specifics of the profession, region of residence, and so on. This is an important social aspect from the introduction of AI into everyday life, experts say.

Against the background of self-isolation and limitations, the new law on an experiment on the development and implementation of artificial intelligence in Moscow also provides for amendments to one of the articles of the law on personal data. The changes only include additions, namely the fact that the processing of anonymized personal data can be carried out for purposes consistent with the experiment, and it is also possible to process personal data regarding the state of health obtained as a result of anonymization of personal data in order to increase the effectiveness of state or municipal government and for the purposes provided by the experiment. Questions remain only regarding the rights to freedom and privacy of people who are not infectious to society.

If you pay attention to the fact that the Convention allows for the deprivation of liberty and “attempt” on personal integrity if it is necessary to prevent the spread of infectious diseases through lawful detention, the introduction of digital passes is a sparing measure, because you could use the instruments of international treaties [5]. Here, the main thing for an effective solution to the problem is to find a middle ground, without applying the wide legislative opportunities available. Today, “lawful detention” means connecting a court and, therefore, evidence of the infectious danger of a citizen. But this measure will only drag out time and, most likely, can lead to an increase in the incidence rate, which is undesirable in a pandemic.

Also in Russian legislation there is also such a federal law, providing for the introduction of a high alert regime and measures to preserve the health of Russians and reduce the risk of emergencies. There are other legal norms that allow the ability of executive authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation to determine the measures to prevent emergencies just within the framework of the onset of high alert [6].

According to paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the Law on Personal Data, the connection of databases and data states that it is not allowed to combine databases containing personal data, the processing of which is carried out for purposes incompatible with each other [2]. On the example of the introduction of digital passes, you can see how the city hall combined the data with one goal. Artificial intelligence (hereinafter AI) will process our data, but AI can develop predictive models for the possibility of timely action. We believe that mistakes are not excluded, but speaking about the dangers of collecting personal melons, a state that is interested in increasing demographics, supporting families and stimulating the birth of children, a priori cannot be interested in causing harm to its citizens, while the goals for collecting them are commercial companies unknown.

The AI feature is more likely to lie in the plane of data concentration. And this raises the question of trust. Trust in the state, by citizens, on whose well-being depends on the country's prosperity and its position on the world stage, in which AI, with its effective construction of forecast models, could help in making decisions. Or trust in commercial companies, maybe the banking community, which also create or already have their own AI, aimed at capitalizing.

In addition, Artificial Intelligence is the most powerful concentration of data and its merging into one database. Until now, each agency has had and has its own databases, which can be obtained by request or by court order. Each agency conducts its own policy and uses this data within its competencies. The interests of one department do not coincide with the interests of the other, which, if necessary, prompt decision-making and, especially, measures by one of them, can greatly affect the efficiency of their work, in some cases jeopardizing people's lives. On the one hand, AI can solve this issue by combining databases. On the other hand, such a concentration of data is alarming, but again, the question here is trust.

Taking into account all the above, much of this law is blurry, but, apparently, like everything new, especially regarding technology, it is impossible to foresee and settle at one point. Probably, clarity will be made by contracts concluded by the authorized department and terms of reference. The main thing is that in this general system the powers should be differentiated, at the different levels of information distribution there would be different administrators. But usually any digital platform provides a certain range of issues that are accessible to one administrator and inaccessible to another.

Therefore, the AI itself and the law that was adopted for its development in Moscow are not afraid of how much the provisions of the law on personal data need to be monitored. It is this law that is the basis of the foundations of any artificial intelligence of various structures, including commercial ones. Now the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of personal data is based on the current Constitution and international treaties of the Russian Federation.

Thus, since any information system can be hacked or can be used to falsify and replace information, it is necessary to identify all the risks associated with the disclosure of personal data and exclude the possibility of unauthorized leakage.

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公共协会与俄罗斯联邦组成实体中的人权监察员的互动形式

FORMS OF INTERACTION OF PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS OMBUDSMAN IN THE CONSTITUENT ENTITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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本文专门讨论公共协会与俄罗斯联邦人权专员机构的互动。　根据对俄罗斯联邦组成实体中公共协会与人权专员机构合作的实践的分析，这种关系的形式以直接和（或）间接，合同形式和（ 或）非合同规定。
关键字：人权事务专员；　公共协会；　互动形式；　俄罗斯联邦的臣民
***Annotation**. The article is devoted to the interaction of public associations with the institution of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation. Based on the analysis of the practice of cooperation of public associations with the institution of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, forms of such relations are revealed in the form of direct and (or) indirect, contractual and (or) non-contractual.*
***Keywords**: Commissioner for Human Rights; public associations; forms of interaction; subjects of the Russian Federation*

A public association is a voluntary, self-governing, non-profit formation created on the initiative of citizens who have united on the basis of a common interest to realize common goals specified in the charter of a public association [1]. According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the existence and implementation of the activities of public associations is based on the right of everyone to association and the right of citizens to participate in the management of state affairs. The equality of all public associations is also constitutionally established.

As known, public associations are created and operate to influence the life of society [2] and for this purpose enter into relations with the state in the person of its public authorities at the federal and regional levels. In this article, we will consider forms of interaction between public associations and the institution of human rights ombudsmen at the regional level.

In each of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, in accordance with the regional constitution (charter), the post of Commissioner for Human Rights is established as an additional guarantee of state protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of a person and a citizen [3]. In order to protect human and civil rights, everyone, including public associations, has the right to contact the Commissioner for Human Rights both at the federal level and operating in the territory of the subject of the Russian Federation.

So, at the regional level, the interaction of public associations with the institution of human rights ombudsmen is carried out in the following forms:

- through the public chamber of a subject of the Russian Federation. Moreover, this type of relationship, as practice shows, is realized not only by virtue of legislative permissions, but also with the aim of implementing specially concluded cooperation agreements. In particular, in the Amur Region, an Agreement on the interaction of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Amur Region and the Public Chamber of the Amur Region dated May 26, 2017 [4], according to which the parties recognize the need to involve civil society institutions in the implementation of state strategic and program acts, was adopted and is in force, aimed at developing a guarantee of state protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens in the Amur Region. Similarly, in the form of an agreement, the relations of the Commissioner for Human Rights and the Public Chamber are formalized in the Primorsky Territory, where the text of the Agreement on the interaction of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Primorsky Territory and the Public Chamber of the Primorsky Territory of May 16, 2014 [5] specifies that cooperation is carried out with using informational, legal and organizational capabilities of both parties.

- Through public expert councils specially created under the Commissioners for Human Rights. So, for example, in the Samara region [6], a collegial deliberative body, the Expert Council on Human Rights and Freedoms under the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Samara Region, has been created and is functioning, which includes, including representatives of various public associations. The main tasks of the Expert Council are to provide advisory, informational and organizational support to the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Samara Region and to prepare proposals for interaction with state authorities of the Samara Region and other constituent entities of the Russian Federation, with federal government bodies, as well as human rights non-governmental organizations regarding provision human rights and freedoms.

At the same time, in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the institution of human rights ombudsmen includes such positions as the ombudsman for the rights of the child, the ombudsman for the rights of entrepreneurs, the ombudsman for the rights of small peoples, who also actively interact with public associations.

So, for example, in the Yaroslavl region under the Ombudsman for Children's Rights of the region, an Expert Public Council was created [7], which, as a coordinating and advisory body, interacts with public associations interested in improving the situation of children in the region, including with a view to protecting the rights and protected the law of the interests of minors, it studies the experience of public associations in the field of protecting the rights of the child and takes it into account in cooperation with other bodies of state power, both federal and regional onalny levels.

In the Pskov region, the relationship of public associations with the institution of the Commissioner for Human Rights is enriched by the established practice of cooperation between public associations and the Commissioner for the Protection of Entrepreneurs' Rights in the Pskov Region. The platform for the most effective interaction between public associations and the Commissioner for the Protection of Entrepreneurs 'Rights in the Pskov Region is the advisory and expert Council established and functioning under the Commissioner for the Protection of Entrepreneurs' Rights in the Pskov Region [8]. This body provides interaction between regional government bodies, entrepreneurs and public associations. One of the main tasks of the Council is to develop recommendations for reducing administrative obstacles to the implementation of the constitutional right to the free use of their abilities and property for entrepreneurial and other economic activities not prohibited by law.

One of the unique examples of the establishment of the post of the Commissioner for the Rights of Indigenous Minorities of the North is the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) [9], in which, with the aim of providing advice, a public expert council is created from individuals, including representatives of public associations with the necessary knowledge in issues concerning the rights of small peoples.

Thus, the interaction of public associations and the institution of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation is carried out both directly and through specially created consultative and advisory bodies and is implemented in contractual and non-contractual forms.

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COVID-19大流行背景下的行政和法律制度
ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL REGIMES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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本文讨论了需要开发一类行政和法律制度及其内容，以便在自然和人为的情况下以COVID-19大流行为例进行有效的应对
关键词：宪法权利和自由，行政和法律制度，大流行。
***Abstract**. The article talks about the need to develop a category of administrative and legal regimes and their content, for an effective response in situations of a natural and man-made nature on the example of the COVID-19 pandemic*
***Keywords**: constitutional rights and freedoms, administrative and legal regime, pandemic.*

The difficult situation with the regulation of social relations in a pandemic, requiring adequate state response, has led to the publication of a number of regulatory documents, which are sometimes contradictory and difficult to perceive by the country's population. By order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated January 31, 2020 N 66, coronavirus infection was included in the List of diseases that pose a danger to others, which undoubtedly requires a special approach to the legal regulation of public life during its spread.

To analyze the legal regulation established between the end of March and almost until mid-May in our country, we should turn to the concept and essence of regime regulation, more specifically, administrative and legal regimes. The administrative and legal regime is defined as “a special set of operational state administrative decisions and administrative and legal measures of persuasion and coercion that can ensure sufficient stabilization of public relations in the region or the state as a whole and the subsequent streamlining of public relations that go beyond the influence of ordinary administrative and legal measures impact ”[14]. A.D. Blagov singles out as the main distinguishing feature that the administrative-legal regime, unlike other legal regimes, constitutes “an integral system of regulatory impact on those sections of social activity where public interests are necessary” [4, P.20], thus, private rights of citizens are possible to restrict, which, however, require a clear regulation of the boundaries of these restrictions. By their nature and degree of "rigidity", administrative-legal regimes are usually divided into general and special. Under the general regimes in the legal literature it is customary to understand the totality of legal means allowing the public authorities to achieve their goals in the process of everyday positive regulation of any objects or processes [8, P.146]. The peculiarity of the general administrative and legal regimes is determined, first of all, by the specifics of the objects of regulation themselves or the specifics of regulated within the framework of these regime processes. According to D.N. Bahraha, "the signs of special administrative and legal regimes are: a) the scope of their application - they are established in the field of activity of the public administration in connection with the fulfillment by state and local governments of their duties to ensure safety, security, protection; b) the requirements that form the regime rules, consisting of prohibiting and binding administrative and legal norms that limit the general legal personality of individuals and legal entities; c) obligatory subjects of special legal regimes (executive bodies of state or municipal authority); d) the administrative-legal method of influence, in the regulation of legal relations arising between the population and the public administration regarding compliance with regime rules; e) violation of the rules of the regime, entailing measures of disciplinary and administrative coercion "[2, P.485-486].

In turn, special administrative legal regimes by their legal properties can also be divided into ordinary and extraordinary. Extraordinary regimes are introduced "in case of emergency situations of a social or natural-technogenic nature, in cases when it is necessary to ensure the country's defense and state security, in cases of mass unrest, natural disasters, etc. D.N. Bahrah, in our opinion, is not without justification for the distinguishing features of extraordinary regimes as the provision of extraordinary powers to authorities to maintain the regime; introduction of forms of special management of the territory in which the extraordinary regime is established, including the creation of temporary special bodies; redistribution of competence; the suspension of the activities of certain bodies of state power and local self-government "[8]. Thus, the quarantine and self-isolation regimes introduced in the territories of certain constituent entities of the Russian Federation should be considered extraordinary.

Professor Yu.A. Tikhomirov names 4 main groups of regimes depending on their purpose. "The first group covers administrative and legal regimes for certain state conditions (state of emergency, martial law, protection of state borders, customs borders, regulation of foreign trade, including protectionism, etc.). The second group combines functional modes designed to provide management functions and areas of activity (tax, sanitary, environmental, etc.). The third group includes legalizing regimes relating to both the official registration of legal entities and individuals, as well as the regulation of regulatory requirements for activities. The fourth group covers regimes in extreme conditions - technical and natural disasters, anti-crisis regimes of the fight against terrorism ”[13]. “On the basis of sectoral legal regimes, special regimes of a secondary, derived level are created — regimes of social processes, types of activity, special objects (matters) and territories,” N.V. Lermontov [9]. M.A. Gromov notes that “emergency legal regimes form their own part, separate from the general totality of administrative legal regimes, that creates a new temporary system of legal relations in the territories of their establishment in order to neutralize internal and external threats to the national and military security of the Russian Federation” [5]. Thus, the seemingly unnecessary detailed classification of regimes, and the definition of the type of regime contribute to the unification of measures to develop a mechanism for its further implementation.

On the example of extraordinary special administrative and legal regimes, the most revealing are the features of legal regulation of the restriction of the rights of citizens [8, P. 147]. Law enforcement measures applied within the framework of the mentioned regimes are significantly different from all others, since they affect the rights and obligations of citizens of the country guaranteed for ordinary conditions of operation, ” – notes S.S. Mayilyan [7, P. 342-343].

The definitions of emergency, military and “special” provisions enshrined in current law are similar. All these provisions “determine the individual restrictions of the rights and freedoms of subjects of law established by federal constitutional and federal laws, as well as the imposition of additional legal obligations on them” [8, P.147]. In the situation with the spread of coronavirus infection, the main role is played by a special administrative-legal regime - the high-alert mode, which determines the specifics of the realization of citizens' rights in a clearly defined framework.

So, on the one hand, it relies on Part 6 Art. 4 of the Federal Law "On the Protection of the Population and Territories from Emergencies of Natural and Technogenic Character" and in accordance with it establishes a high alert Regime. At the same time, clause "a" Part 10 Art. 4 of this law allows for the introduction of such a regime to restrict access of people and vehicles to the territory where there is a threat of an emergency. It is worth noting that in parallel with the development of the situation with the coronavirus COVID-19, the State Duma adopted two days, approved by the Federation Council and signed by the President of Russia, amendments to laws, in particular, amendments to Federal Law-68 “On the protection of the population and territories from natural emergencies and technogenic character ”specify that an emergency is also“ the spread of a disease that poses a danger to others ”(previously there was a phrase“ other disasters ”). Subsequently, Federal Law of 01.04.2020 No. 98-FL introduced amendments to the law “On the Protection of the Population and Territories from Natural and Technogenic Emergencies”, according to which the regional authorities were given the right to establish rules of conduct that are mandatory for citizens and organizations to implement when introducing a higher readiness (Clause “y” Part 1 Art. 11).

On April 2, a decree of the Government of Russia was signed “On the Approval of the Rules of Conduct Mandatory for Citizens and Organizations when Introducing an Emergency Preparedness or Emergency Situation” (ES). In accordance with clause 3 of this document, citizens are required to comply with legislation on the protection of the population and territories from ES, on the sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, as well as the legal requirements of persons implementing measures to prevent and eliminate ES. This complies with regulatory legal acts establishing a high availability regime or quarantine in the regions.

The rules approved by the Government of Russia say that citizens and organizations are required to comply with decisions of the Government of the Russian Federation, the Government Commission for the Prevention and Liquidation of Emergencies, or officials referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Art. 41 of the Federal Law "On the Protection of the Population and Territories from Emergencies of Natural and Technogenic Character". From the point of view of legal technology, the above rules should not contain reference norms to laws and acts, some of which are not normative. However, the use of the preposition “or” in clause 1 of the Rules raises a logical question: so, after all, whose decisions must be carried out by citizens and organizations: the government and the government commission, or the officials referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 41 of the Federal Law "On the Protection of the Population and Territories from Emergencies of Natural and Technogenic Character". Based on this norm, it turns out that regional acts containing certain duties for citizens and organizations are illegal in a certain part. And, the Rules approved by the Government of the Russian Federation do not meet the requirement of the principle of legal certainty, the need for compliance with which when preparing the texts of regulatory legal acts was repeatedly indicated in its decisions by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation [11].

Compliance with sanitary rules, sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures is mandatory for citizens, individual entrepreneurs and legal entities (Part 3 of Article 39 of the Federal Law of March 30, 1999 N 52-FL “On the Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population”, paragraphs 1.3, 2.6, 2.7, 10.1, 13.1 of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Rules of SP 3.1 / 3.2.3146-13 “General Requirements for the Prevention of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases” approved by the Decree of the Acting Head State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation t December 16, 2013 N65) and legal acts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, for example, Decree of the Mayor of Moscow dated March 5, 2020 N 12-UM “On the introduction of high alert”, Resolution of the Governor of the Moscow Region dated March 12, 2020 N 108-PG “On the introduction of Moscow Region high alert for the governing bodies and forces of the Moscow Regional Emergency Prevention and Response System and some measures to prevent the spread of a new coronavirus infection (COVID-2019) in the Moscow Region ”, Decree of the President and the Republic of Tatarstan on April 6, 2020 N UP-224 "On Approval of the List of executive authorities of the Republic of Tatarstan and their officials authorized to draw up reports on administrative violations" and others.

We will reveal the content of the quarantine regime: in Article 1 of the Federal Law “On the epidemiological well-being of the population” we read: “restrictive measures (quarantine) - administrative, health, veterinary and other measures aimed at preventing the spread of infectious diseases and providing for a special regime of economic and other activities, restriction of movement of the population, vehicles, cargo, goods and animals. "

Patients with infectious diseases, persons suspected of having such diseases and persons who have been in contact with patients with infectious diseases, as well as those who are carriers of infectious diseases, are subject to laboratory examination and medical supervision or treatment, and if they pose a danger to others, mandatory hospitalization or isolation in the manner prescribed by the legislation of the Russian Federation (Part 1 of Article 33 of the Federal Law of March 30, 1999 N 52-FL “On Sanitary and Epidemiological welfare of population ").

In case of violation of sanitary legislation, as well as with the threat of the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases and mass non-infectious diseases (poisonings), officials exercising federal state sanitary and epidemiological surveillance have the right to issue, in particular, to citizens instructions that are mandatory for them to fulfill on time. Thus, quarantine is an isolation regimen prescribed by doctors, which not all Russians are ready to observe. It is prescribed for those who have returned from countries with a poor epidemiological situation (Italy, Spain, Iran, France, etc.), as well as those who have as yet unconfirmed symptoms of coronavirus, who have been in contact with a patient with coronavirus infection and who are allowed to be treated at home [6].

Let us return to restrictive measures (quarantine) in accordance with Art. 31 of the Federal Law “On the Sanitary and Epidemiological Well-Being of the Population”, from which we can summarize the following about quarantine: - Organizational measures may relate to checkpoints on the state border of the Russian Federation, the territory of the Russian Federation, territories of constituent entities of the Federation or municipal entities, individual organizations or facilities; - restrictive measures are introduced by decree of the Government of the Russian Federation, decisions of the governments of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and administrations of municipalities depending on which territory quarantine is imposed on; - the procedure for implementing restrictive measures is established by sanitary rules and other normative acts.

Mayor of the capital of the Russian Federation S.S. Sobyanin was appointed head of the working group on counteracting the spread of coronavirus infection of the State Council of Russia, in connection with which the Decree of the Mayor of Moscow dated March 5, 2020 N 12-UM “On the introduction of high alert”, adopted in connection with the threat of the spread of coronavirus infection, has become the basis for similar decrees of the heads of regions in other regions of Russia. However, at the time of its signing and numerous editions, it was by no means indisputable from a legal point of view, including in terms of determining the criteria and content of measures to comply with the regime.

As follows from quoting the legal acts of the Federal Law “On the Protection of the Population and Territories from Natural and Technogenic Emergencies”, an emergency mode is also considered when an emergency arises and is eliminated, however, the Decree of the Mayor of Moscow, as well as decrees of heads of regions and resolutions of regional governments introduce precisely the regime high availability. It should be more clearly defined and classified this regime and the powers to implement it by various authorities. Many citizens considered the measures taken by the authorities to be permissible only under an emergency regime, that is, we are talking about the wrong name of the introduced regime.

The bulk of the constituent entities of Russia as a means of preventing the spread of COVID 19 is self-isolation of citizens. Self-isolation - a regime of restrictions in which leaving the house is possible only if there are good reasons, the list of which varies slightly from region to region. Among the main reasons: the need to: go to work, getting emergency medical care, visiting grocery stores and walking pets. In the light of this regime, it becomes unclear why if facts of non-compliance with the self-isolation regime are revealed, the violator can be brought to administrative responsibility under Articles 19.4, 19.5 of the Code of Administrative Offenses (CAO) of the Russian Federation ”(Article 19.4“ Disobedience to the lawful order of an official of the authority ”). Already on April 2, it became known that large fines were imposed, for example, in Bashkiria. Under the article, a large fine or even a term will threaten only quarantine violators, not self-isolation.

According to the administrative code, such an amount can be assigned for violation of Art. 6.3. This norm refers to a violation of Art. 31 FL-52 on the sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, in particular restrictive measures (quarantine), if they are introduced. These measures were introduced by the Decree of the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Russian Federation on March 18 and imply the isolation of citizens who arrived in the country from abroad. The isolation (quarantine) of other categories of citizens is not mentioned in this and the Decisions of the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Russian Federation that follow. Thus, a fine of 15,000 rubles under Art. 6.3 CAO of the Russian Federation is possible only for persons who have returned from abroad and left home before the end of the 2-week quarantine period. Based on the interpretation of the above norms in their systemic relationship, administrative liability in part 2 of Article 6.3 of the CAO of the Russian Federation due to the threat of spread of infection (COVID-19) shall include, among others, persons suspected of having a contagious form of an infectious disease, persons Arrived on the territory of the Russian Federation and not wearing medical masks and gloves in public places in the territory where the mandatory regime for such wearing is established.

In the light of the arbitrary interpretation of legal acts by law enforcers, conflict situations arise. D.N. Bahrah, B.V. Rossinsky, Yu.N. Starilov writes that: “administrative and legal regulation assumes that“ the subjects of power, as a rule, unilaterally decide, and non-power subjects have the right to appeal such decisions ”[3, P.32]. In this connection, the Supreme Court of Russia clarified the application of legislative changes and measures and, in order to ensure uniform application, issued a “Review of selected issues of judicial practice related to the application of legislation and measures to counteract the spread of new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) in the Russian Federation) N 1 "[10]. According to it, in part 1 of Article 20.6.1 of the CAO of the Russian Federation, for example, qualifications of the actions of an individual are expressed, which are expressed in violation of subparagraph 3.2.4 of paragraph 3.2 of section 3, paragraphs 12.1, 12.3 of section 12 of Decree of the Mayor of Moscow dated March 5, 2020 No. 12-UM “On the introduction of high alert” (as amended by Decree of the Mayor of Moscow of April 10, 2020 N 42-UM), adopted in development of the provisions of the Federal Law of December 21, 1994 N 68-FL “On the protection of the population and territories from emergency situations natural and man-made nature ”, or of an individual entrepreneur, legal entity, is expressed in violation of paragraphs 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3 of paragraph 3.2 of section 3 of the said Decree, and others. In this case, the courts must take into account that in case of violation of subparagraph 2.3 of paragraph 2 of the Decree of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation of March 18, 2020 N 7 “On ensuring the isolation regime in order to prevent the spread of COVID-2019” on the fulfillment of the isolation requirement at home, and also subparagraph 3.2.4 of paragraph 3.2 of section 3 of the Decree of the Mayor of Moscow dated March 5, 2020 N 12-UM “On the introduction of a high alert” (as amended by Decree of the Mayor of Moscow dated April 10, 2020 N 42-UM) on the temporary suspension of citizens visiting the territory citywide importance. When deciding on the appointment of a person in relation to whom the administrative offense case is provided for by paragraph 1 of Article 20.6.1 of the CAO of the Russian Federation, an administrative penalty of a specific type and size must be guided by the provisions of Chapter 4 of the CAO of the Russian Federation and bear in mind that such a punishment should meet the requirements of proportionality, justice and proportionality, individualization of administrative responsibility, and also meet the goals of preventing the commission of new offenses as a right intruder and others. Administrative offenses for which liability is established by Part 1 of Article 20.6.1 of the CAO of the Russian Federation are continuing.

In accordance with Part 1 of Article 4.5 of the CAO of the Russian Federation, the limitation period for bringing to administrative responsibility for committing administrative offenses under Part 1 of Article 20.6.1 of the CAO of the Russian Federation is 3 months and is calculated from the moment they are discovered. If a violation of the sanitary legislation is detected, as well as if there is a threat of the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases and mass non-infectious diseases (poisonings), officials exercising federal state sanitary and epidemiological surveillance have the right to issue instructions to citizens that are mandatory for them to fulfill on time.

In our opinion, in order to prevent further inconsistent or biased interpretations of federal and regional legislation, as well as not overload judges with the consideration of these offenses, regime regulation should be developed on the example of self-isolation, quarantine and high alert regimes so that, as V.M. Redkous writes: “implement a special type of regulation, within the framework of which a specific combination of legal, organizational and other means is created and provided to ensure a particular state condition” [12]. Such means include: a) authorized state bodies specially created or empowered to form and maintain an appropriate regime; b) legal acts and norms establishing a special procedure for activities in certain areas; c) a strict system of control and responsibility for activities within the administrative-legal regime; d) detailed regulation of the actions of legal entities and their relationships with each other; e) the wider use of restricted permissive and prohibitive methods, combined, if necessary, with strictly targeted stimulation of legal entities; f) the availability of special organizational, technical, material and financial means (equipment, resources, etc.) ”[12].

Within the framework of regime regulation, it is very detailed and sufficient to regulate control and supervisory activities, since “control is one of the most important organizational and legal means of administrative support and is distinguished by the following significant features: firstly, a sufficient depth of verification should be noted, secondly, comprehensive assessment of controlled entities; thirdly, the admissibility, if it is really necessary, of surgical intervention in the activities of controlled physical and aw persons in order to correct the identified deficiencies in the monitoring and abuse ". [1] Control can be executed as suspension or cancellation of illegal or inappropriate management acts, application of administrative preventive, administrative and restoration measures, as well as decision-making on bringing to various types of responsibility. When bringing citizens to legal liability for violation of the established regime, attention should be paid to the stages of returning to normal life, established in the regions, prompt and subtle response to changes in legislation in connection with this process.

In our opinion, the ubiquitous maintenance of the category of "regimen" in critical situations, for example, the COVID-19 pandemic, requiring "imperious" intervention, promptness and clarity of action, seems appropriate, since the peculiarity of this institution is that the administrative-legal regime is a combination of regulatory means, mediated by a centralized order, an imperative method of legal impact, which is expressed in the inequality of the legal status of the subjects of legal relations.

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解决逻辑任务的方法
METHODS FOR SOLVING LOGICAL TASKS

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本文讨论解决数学竞赛中提供给学生的逻辑问题的方法。 给出了使用逻辑推理，表格，欧拉圆，半线上建模和台球法解决逻辑问题的示例。
关键词：逻辑问题，奥林匹克竞赛问题，解决方法，学童。
***Abstract**. The article discusses ways to solve logical problems that are offered to students at math contests. Examples of solving logical problems using logical reasoning, tables, Euler circles, modeling on the half-line and the billiard ball method are presented.*
***Keywords**: logical problem, olympiad problem, methods of solution, schoolchildren.*

Solving logical problems is an essential component of preparing for solving olympiad problems. Many olympiad problems are non-standard. It is work with an original, unusual, interesting task that is the basis for a successful creative informal mastery of mathematics. Original findings, innovative approaches, inventive solutions to difficult situations are a powerful catalyst for the intellectual development of a growing person. The study of methods for solving olympiad problems develops students' interest in mathematics; contributes to the development of a competent person who exhibits perseverance, initiative, independence.

E.V. Grimakovskaya suggested organizing work with students in grades 5–6, with the aim of expanding and deepening knowledge in the subject and preparing for olympiads, where logical olympiad problems are considered, and solving problems in the form of competition [1]. Kanel-Belov A.Ya. and A. Kovalji in their works described a number of non-standard ideas in solving olympiad problems, including logical ones [2]. Drozina V.V. introduces the reader to the ideas and methods for improving the non-standard thinking of schoolchildren [3].

Therefore, the solution of logical problems is an indispensable component of preparation for the solution of olympiad problems. The main goal when considering this section is the formation of a culture of thinking. It is very important that the students do not confuse the cause with the investigation, carefully enumerate the options, correctly build the chain of reasoning. Typically, a logical problem has a single answer. Methods for solving logical problems include:

- method of logical reasoning;
- half-line modeling method;
- Euler circles;
- table method;
- way to solve using graphs;
- use of algebra of logic;
- billiard ball method.

The method of logical (sequential) reasoning is the simplest of all the above options for solving olympiad problems. It does not require knowledge of any concepts or decision schemes, but relies only on the student's conclusions.

Consider a problem that is solved using the method of logical reasoning

Grandma baked pies for Kolya, Anya and Gena and left them on the table. Kolya came to the house first, counted the number of pies on the table, took a piece and left. Then Anya came in, who didn’t know that her brother Kolya was in her house, taking part of the pies, counted the pies, and dividing into three, took her share and left. Gena came last, divided the rest of the pies into three, also took his share and left. As a result, 8 pies remained on the table. How many pies from the remaining should each take, so that as a result, everyone ate the same number of pies.

Solution: If Gena left 8 pies for his brother and sister, 4 each, therefore, he took the third part, that is 4, 8 + 4 = 12, Anya left 12 pies for Kolya and Gena, taking also her share, i.e. 6 pies, 12 + 6 = 18, so Kolya ate exactly 9 pies. Then, the total of pies on the table was 27. To distribute 8 patties equally, taking into account what was eaten, Anya needs to be given 3 patties, Gena - 5, and Kolya - 0.

Task can be solved using a half-line, if there are many objects and you want to establish a relationship between the elements of this set.

Task. After weighing the animals in the circus, it turned out that the tiger is heavier than the wolf, the lion is lighter than the tiger, and the cheetah is lighter than the wolf. You must select the correct statements:

1) The cheetah is heavier than a tiger;
2) The wolf is lighter than a lion;
3) The tiger is the heaviest of animals;

Solution. Let’s draw a ray on which we mark the animals in increasing order of their body mass (Fig. 1):

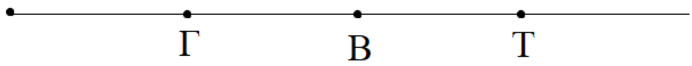

Figure 1. Mass distribution of animal bodies

It is clearly seen on the ray that the tiger is the heaviest animal in the circus, therefore, 1 statement is false, and 3 is true, we do not know between which animals the lion is, so 2 statement is not true. Answer: 2.

The essence of the solution method using tables is to fix the reasoning in the table. Depending on whether the statement is true or false, the corresponding cells of the table are filled with the signs “+” and “-” or 1 and 0.

Task. Sportsmen - red, blue and green, played basketball. When the ball was thrown into the basket, the red shouted: "Blue threw the ball." Blue began to deny: "Green threw the ball." Green said in the affirmative: "I did not." Who threw the ball into the ring if only one of the guys told a lie? [4]

Let's compile a table: vertically record statements from the condition, horizontally - possible answers. True statements are marked with a “+” sign, and false statements are marked with a “-” sign.

Truth table.

Statements	Possible answers		
	Red threw the ball	Green threw the ball	Blue threw the ball
R: "Blue threw the ball"	-	-	+
B: "Green threw the ball"	-	+	-
G: "I did not"	+	-	+

If “red threw the ball”, then the statements “blue threw the ball” and “green threw the ball” — are false, put in the cells of the first column “-”. Then the statement of the green “I did not” is true, put it in the “+” cell.

If “green threw the ball”, then the statements “blue threw the ball” and green “I did not” are false (“-”). The statement “green threw the ball” — is true (“+”).

If “blue threw the ball”, then the statements “blue threw the ball” and green “I did not” are true (“+”). The statement “green threw the ball” is false (“-”).

According to the condition, one of the three guys told a lie, in the completed table we select the answer option, where there will be only one false statement (in the column there is one “-" sign).

So the correct answer - “blue threw the ball” (third column).

With the help of Euler circles, the problems of combining or intersecting sets are solved in practice.

Task. There are 27 students in the class. Everyone has a favorite subject - biology or chemistry. 25 guys love chemistry, 9 - biology. How many people in this class love both subjects?

Solution. We draw two Euler circles and denote the intersection on them (Fig. 2).

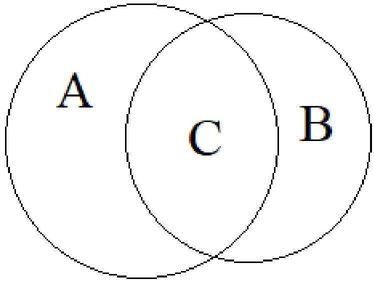

Figure 2. Euler circles

A – plurality of students, who love only chemistry, B – plurality of students who love only biology, C – plurality of students who love both subjects.

We denote all non-overlapping areas by variables and write down the condition with the help of these variables: a - love only biology, b - love only chemistry, c - love both biology and chemistry. We write the condition in the form of a system.

$$\begin{cases} a + c = 25 \\ b + c = 9 \\ a + b + c = 27 \end{cases}$$

Subtracting equation (1) from (3), we get b = 2. Therefore, c = 7, a = 23.

A relatively new and rarely encountered way of solving olympiad problems on logic is the billiard ball method. The sequence of transfusions corresponds to the movement of the billiard ball on a table of a special design with dimensions corresponding to the volumes of the initially empty vessels. Having depicted the initial configuration on checkered paper, it is possible to observe the possible movements of the ball in accordance with the law "the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection" and their falling into the required values according to the condition of the problem. It is convenient to solve the problems of transfusion of liquids by drawing a billiard trajectory of a ball reflected from the sides of the table in the form of a parallelogram.

Task. How to measure 2 liters of water using vessels of 7 and 11 liters and a barrel of water.

Solution: first we draw water into a 7-liter vessel, the ball from point 0 rolls up along the port side until it hits the upper side. Having drawn the trajectory of the billiard ball (Fig. 3), we can verify that point 2 is reached for 14 reflections from the side. The resulting solution with 14 transfusions is the shortest [5].

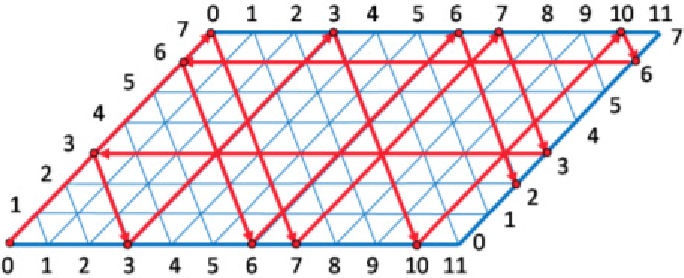

Figure 3. The trajectory of a billiard ball

Transfusion table

№	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11 liters	0	7	7	11	0	3	3	10	10	11	0	6	6	11
7 liters	7	0	7	3	3	0	7	0	7	6	6	0	6	2

So, the article describes the main ways to solve logical olympiad problems, the selected material will help students enrich their knowledge with non-standard approaches to solving various olympiad problems on logic. In addition, the result of the study of the application of different methods for solving logical problems will allow students to answer the question of which method is the most universal and simple, which is applicable in practice, in life, in mathematics, when solving olympiad problems.

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研究文化形成背景下社会教师人格的综合素质

INTEGRATIVE QUALITIES OF THE PERSONALITY OF THE SOCIAL TEACHER IN THE CONTEXT OF THE FORMATION OF A RESEARCH CULTURE

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文章揭示了社会教师在研究文化形成过程中所获得的被动性，宽容性，竞争力，时态能力等人格的综合素质。 本文的主要目的是考虑到社交教师的专业和研究活动的复杂性和矛盾性，以显示出这些素质在社交教师个性中的体现。 该调查是在人类学，文化和框架方法的基础上进行的。

关键词：研究文化，社会老师，被动性，宽容，竞争力，时间能力。

Abstract. *The article reveals the integrative qualities of the personality of the social teacher passivity, tolerance, competitiveness, temporal competence acquired by him in the process of formation of research culture. The main purpose of the article is to show the refraction of these qualities in the personality of a social teacher, taking into account the complex and contradictory nature of his professional and research activities. The survey was carried out on the basis of anthropological, cultural and framework approaches.*

Keywords: *research culture, social teacher, passivity, tolerance, competitiveness, temporal competence.*

The problem of formation of research culture of social teacher does not lose its importance in the context of modernization of education, demand in teacher-researcher in terms of the latest standards of higher education.

The importance of the objective of socio-pedagogical education is to nurture a professional with integral knowledge in his/her field, helping to explore and resolve the related problems of the individual in the environment, with regard to all the conflicts to which the individual is subjected in the process of its evolution and formation; Who is able not only to work by analogy, but also to possess a set of unique creative skills, the logic of comprehensive research, covering, forecasting, design and design of processes carried out in the family, in the circle of persons, in society, and capable of generating personal models of action; Able to choose and apply technologies acceptable and effective in the organization of social and pedagogical assistance and support [1].

Having outlined the essential facets of pedagogical competence and skill of the social teacher, it should be noted that in order to collectively resolve conflicts between the client and the society, he needs real visions about the designs, values, benchmarks, traditions, potentials for social creation and creative renewal. I.e. Everything that the pedagogical culture and its carriers - subjects of education - include. The research culture is a part of it clearly associated with innovation and performs a significant mission in the practice of social education [2, p. 68].

In light of the research carried out by us, the personal component of the block "innovative design of research culture" is represented by the characteristic of the integrative qualities of the personality of the social teacher-researcher such as: passivity, tolerance, competitiveness, temporal competence [3, c.182].

The scientific community is obliged to give birth to the concept of "passivity" by the ethnogenetic concept developed by L.N. Gumilev. "The scientist uses it in relation to ethnos and people with increased resistance to action" [4].

Credo L. N. Gumilyova and his supporters are reduced to "that the evolution of society is based on passionary stagnation and tension. At a time of increasing passionary tension, when individuals with a significant degree of passivity are more, thanks to their proactive vision, turning points in history are established and transformation is made to a new stage of society development. During the passionary decline characterized by the dominance of harmonious people and sub-passionaries, the process of life activity is built according to the scheme of development of earlier innovations. It seems that this is not a destructive period, as the development of retronovations is under way. The most dangerous, complex, but inevitable, is the record decline in passionary personalities by suppressing their activity by the inert mass of society. This leads to destructive explosions, extreme situations almost before the final extermination of the ethnic group. However, everything is in the power of mankind to make it ultra-short, as if a transitive face between the previous stage and the new take-off of passivity"[5].

In the identity of a social teacher, passivity will be perceived as the spirit of effective social creation, its integrative personal characteristic. Passivity brings to the moral existence of the person an element of initiative, implying that in the social teacher spirituality exists in the iposti of optimistic ideology and positive Self - concept, and manifests itself outside in the form of active virtue [6].

Actually, this is what L. N. Gumilev says, describing the distinctive features of the passionary that "a passionary person does not necessarily have to stand on the high stages of the social hierarchy, and his name does not always remain in history" [7, p. 150]. To a social teacher, given his complex and multidimensional nature of activities related to social and pedagogical assistance and support of a developing person in the process of its socialization, this quality should be inherent a priori.

Practically all researchers in the field of social pedagogy note such important professional quality of the personality of the social teacher as tolerance, which is considered mainly as tolerance to other people 's opinions and beliefs [8]. Foreign researchers separate the concepts of tolerance and tolerance. Tolerance is a natural tendency for humans, and tolerance needs to be learned. Tolerance in foreign concepts is not just a passive perception of a different opinion, but also an active recognition that another opinion is valuable, meaningful and worthy of protection. Such a concept of tolerance is close to that of justice and is a basic concept in the philosophy of pluralism [9].

We are close to this view, because it manifests one of the main anthropological principles formulated on the basis of various anthropological concepts - the idea of unity of the human organism. In this regard, for a social teacher, the main personality is not the adaptation to the dominant norms of the perfect world order, but the constant search for genuine sociality. Thus, tolerance implies, on the one hand, recognition of the value of a different point of view, on the other - self-confidence and creation of reliability of their own positions [10].

Competitiveness as the quality of the individual of a social teacher is due to the needs of society in a specialist, extraordinary thinking, with research knowledge and skills in related fields of science, able to effectively and creatively solve issues of socialization, serve to restore the social and economic potential of the country, preserve the health of its population and protect the natural environment. The penetration of market relations into the social sphere has forced the system of continuous social and pedagogical education to focus on such a criterion of its effectiveness as competitiveness, which would stimulate its independence, activity and creative opportunities in solving a wide range of social problems (issues of life activity of the individual and society as a whole).

Competitiveness is necessary, in our view, because the formation of this profession takes place against the background of profound changes in the country, which create a huge number of social, economic, moral-psychological and other problems. A social educator is often required to be able to achieve a goal in different rapidly changing educational situations by owning methods to solve a large class of research tasks.

Competitiveness in pedagogy is seen mainly as synonymous with professional competence.

We adhere to the point of view of V.I. Andreev The author among the many qualities that determine and characterize the competitiveness of the individual, identifies 10 systemically important and priority. Personality competitiveness is characterized by the synthesis of such qualities as clarity of goals and value orientations, hard work, creative attitude to the cause, ability to risk, independence, ability to be a leader, desire for continuous self-development, stress resistance, desire for continuous professional growth, high quality of the final product of their work [11].

We believe that the competitiveness of a social teacher is a new qualitative condition of a specialist, which can be considered as research and strategic values, and which, along with orientation to self-forces and entrepreneurship, contributes to the formation of creative research activities.

The category of "temporality" came into pedagogy and social pedagogy from philosophy, sociology and psychology.

The analysis of scientific papers devoted to the problem of temperacy has led to some conclusions on the essence of the phenomenon. Temporality is based on the personality time category and reflects a measure of personality activity on the use of time. It includes three moduses of personal time: past, present and future and is realized if personality harmoniously combines them in their minds. The harmonious combination of the three moduses of time in the consciousness of the person is marked by the concept of "competence in time" and is a necessary basis for ensuring the temporal competence of the future specialist [12].

However, the concept of "temporality," unlike timing, stems from a synergistic understanding of the process of personality development, which opens up the possibility of relying on such concepts as "self-realization," self-development, "self-actualization," etc., reflecting the activity of the individual in the organization of the time of his own being. The distinction between "time" and "temporality" becomes apparent. The first reflects objective temporal characteristics of reality, and the second reflects the perception of time as a subjective value. According to V.N. Jarskaya, "temporality" represents "existential timing" [13], that is, reflects the subjective nature of personality time, which causes its ability to self-development.

Analyzing the concept of "temperality" from the point of view of the pedagogical aspect, we emphasize that this phenomenon reveals the essence of the dynamic aspect of the pedagogical process, which allows to describe the object on the side of its growth, development and change.

The category of temporality takes on special importance within the framework of social pedagogy as a branch of pedagogy, as it ensures unity of goals of education and social norms regulated by society in a specific historical period. One of the main functions of pedagogical time is to enrich personal experience. Time as an internal factor of the educational process leads to the success of the influence of certain external factors on the client: the value attitude of the person to time as an internal resource ensures the development of such personal qualities as activity, responsibility, determination, etc., which allow to talk about the internal potential of the person, her ability to self-development [14].

The temporal competence of the social teacher is considered by us as a professional-personal quality, allowing the specialist to create the necessary conditions for the formation of a life perspective of the person, who is in a difficult life situation with social institutions and an out-of-state sphere of society, as well as ensuring the ability to organize his professional and research activities in time.

The social teacher is the specialist responsible for providing support to this category of clients in order to successfully socialize them. In this regard, in modern conditions, it is extremely necessary to develop temporal competence among social teachers, which will ensure their orientation to the formation of a temporary perspective of a client in a difficult life situation through the organization of practical research activities.

The specific features of the temporal competence of the social teacher are: orientation to the logic of building social and pedagogical research; Research reflexion, which is the basis of the temporal competence of a social teacher and creates conditions for orientation towards the formation of prospects of a person in a difficult life situation; Orientation towards the practical readiness of the social teacher, who, thanks to his temporal competence, becomes holistic, systemic; Innovative design of social teachers, where improvisation, pedagogical intuition, creative imagination, ensuring creation of original author 's projects, occupy an important place; Targeting the search for missing information by social educators; To develop the orientation of social and pedagogical orientations aimed at integrating the use of the achievement of various sciences and social and pedagogical technologies for the harmonization of relations in society.

Thus, as a mediator between the individual, society and various social institutions, providing social and pedagogical assistance and support to the most vulnerable category of clients, the social teacher has to constantly assume and lose a wide variety of roles depending on the situation, as well as try on various images of his clients. Therefore, without the above-mentioned qualities, the formation of a research culture of a social teacher will simply be untenable.

The integrative qualities of the personality of the social teacher described by us, developing and improving in the process of development of the research culture of the social teacher, also contribute to its productive formation.

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现代俄罗斯社会中的个人信息安全概念
THE CONCEPT OF PERSONAL INFORMATION SECURITY IN MODERN RUSSIAN SOCIETY

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文章揭示了后工业信息化社会中身份的本质。　作者提出了在IT渗透到社会和教育中的条件下个人网络和心理安全概念的发展。　事实证明，在信息导向的社会中，为个人的自决，知识的发展和自我实现创造了条件。　在信息社会中个人的社会化，交流过程使个人的生活自由，这为网络安全的法律规定带来了问题。

关键字：个性，概念，网络安全，状态，防止极端主义影响，全球信息社会，披露。

Abtract. *The article reveals the nature of identity in the post-industrial information-oriented society. The authors propose the development of the concept of cyber and psychological security of an individual under conditions of IT penetration to a society and education. It is proved that in the information-oriented society the conditions are created for self-determination, development of knowledge and self-realization of any individual. Socialization of the individual in the information-oriented society, communication processes make the life of the individual free, which creates problems for the legal provision of cyber security.*

Keyword*: personality, concept, cyber security, state, prevention of extremist influences, global information-oriented society, disclosure.*

The realities of modern time determine significant changes in the social, political, economic life of the society, the Russian state. As a result of society's intensification processes, increasing information technologies, it is observed a change over society to a qualitatively new state - the information-oriented society.

In the process of establishment of the post-industrial society it takes place some public consciousness transformation of modern communities, as a result - the relationships of society with the state and the individual. Challenges and threats to cyber security under conditions of integration processes in the global information-oriented space significantly have an effect on individual development, create new opportunities for display of its social activity, and also cause new problems and risks. In this regard, the scientific analysis of personality development in modern information relations, the problems of its cyber security and the prevention of extremist influences, seems to be relevant and timely.

The development of the information-oriented society, state policies approves the insufficient effectiveness of carried out reforms, passivity of some citizens, a low level of legal support for the cyber crime security of an individual while improving information technologies**.** Potential risks can lead to negative consequences when a person realizes his own interests in a post-industrial information-oriented society. This is an effect of possible problems in identifying, distorting or falsifying the results of online voting, the possibility of losing databases, the excessive openness of confidential information and personal data when providing management services in electronic forms, problems of disseminating illegal extremist information, as well as real facts of the direct theft of information**.** It should be taken into account that the younger generation and the process of socialization of an individual are constantly influenced by the generally beneficial activities of teachers and the surrounding socio cultural space, mass media; Internet, social networks. The psychological impact on the spheres of consciousness, subconscious of virtual effects is often simply underestimated. Researchers identify widespread cases of subconscious for psychological manipulation, the development of false perception, template programming and emotional plays. The specialized literature discusses typical examples of dependence forms associated with the interaction of young people in the global information network Internet, negative forms of game addiction, offenses with the direct impact of inflammatory information on teenager's personality [1]. It is noted that among young persons, 39% regularly visit porn sites, 19% observe areas of violence, 16% are addicted to gambling games, 14% are interested in drugs, 11% visit extremist Internet resources.

We believe it is well-timed that in order to organize effective personal protection from negative, destructive information impact to develop and create by the scientific a concept of cyber-psychological security. It should include a system of modern views, ideas, goals and directions, principles, content, technology, methodological provisions to ensure the information and psychological security of the individual.

The purpose for development of this cyber and psychological security concept is to increase the level of information and psychological security of a person based on awareness of information security problems, identifying risk factors and threats of negative information influence on a person, as well as possessing practical skills, experience in successfully protecting information, and confronting threats to cyber and psychological safety in professional activities in accordance with the social requirements of modern information society.

New trends in the globalization of the information-oriented society with an incomparably higher intensity of using global networks, possible unsuspected threats and risks, provide an opportunity to identify the determinants between them and security problems, which allows us to shift our attention mainly from the legal provision of information security to the orientation of a balanced policy at the level of the individual, society and state.

It is a conceptual approach with the ability to analyze specific situations, positions and goals, while taking into account the psychological, socio-economic, legal, cultural factors will make it possible to solve a number of topical problems related to the cyber and psychological security of any individual.

The phenomenon of personality in science is always an object of intense interest in different areas of social science and humanitarian knowledge. At present, its new comprehension in the theory of law is taking place in a post-informational society. The conception of personality and personal life is multifaceted and dynamic and is reflected in the definition of rights and freedoms. In turn, the level of realization of rights and freedoms determines the essence of state in which these freedoms are realized. In the modern theory of law, a personality is understood as "the focus of social relations, as a unique social being endowed with dignity, will and consciousness, as the result of a certain evolutionary process" [2].

Traditionally, in social science, a personality is defined as a person, an individual having individual characteristics, age, biological characteristics, psychological characteristics, value orientations, congenital or acquired social status. In the legal aspect, a person is characterized by his participation in the activities of the state, attitude to citizenship, the implementation of specific rights and freedoms, and the fulfillment of relevant civil duties. Civil law is the right of a human person, the sphere of its freedom and self-determination. A person is always a legally capable natural person who independently carries out economic activities. The personality as an individual, a member of society, which has an inherent appearance by nature, the ability to live life at its discretion, depending on personal interests and abilities, is covered by the articles of the main Law - the Constitution of the Russian Federation on the protection of the dignity of a person (Article 21), personal integrity (Article 22), privacy (Article 23) and a number of other fundamental norms. Personalities are characterized by a high degree of autonomy in the diversity of information relations, the presence of their own value priorities, interests, motives and acceptance of responsibility.

The modern information-oriented society at the post-industrial stage of development determines the possibilities for self-determination, cognition and self-realization of a person. In the context of global information contacts in the process of socialization, the isolation of the individual from society is minimized, and the processes of comprehensive communication make people's lives more transparent. Social activity of a person becomes comprehensively connected with the media profile of a person with society and the state. It is this kind of media profile that causes some problems associated with the legal support of the cyber security of any individual, creation of reasonable legal guarantees.

Modern Russian society provides acceptable, generally favorable conditions for a person to develop a socially active potential in the fields of specific activity. Government bodies have the right to data acquisition and information storage only in order up to a point to provide achieveability by citizens and all legal entities the rights and obligations established by the law, and also in order to carry out state functions established by the law [3]. This fully touch also on the sphere of education. Obviously, the key factor in ensuring the cyber security of a personality of the younger generation and students, is multiplication a number of competent teaching staff who can provide a favorable environment for development in the educational organization, as well as prepare students for an independent decision to prevent a potentially harmful piece of information [4].

At present, a person is not only a unique, one-of-a-kind object for legal support of cyber security, but also a subject that organizes and ensures the safety of society and the state. Cyber security of the individual implies a state of personal security, revealing the ability of the individual to withstand destructive internal and external information influences, and, in turn, to reveal all the possibilities of the Russian information-oriented society, the state of law, to ensure the cyber security of the individual highly efficiently and effectively.

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评估和控制学生在化学领域的独立工作

ESSESSMENT AND CONTROL OF STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK IN CHEMISTRY AT HIGHE

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本文考虑了一种在大学教授化学时组织学生独立工作的新方法；　提出了关于独立工作的理论思想。　本文描述了一个基于学生的差异化和整合发展理论的方法而建立的多层次的学生独立工作评估和控制系统。

关键字：独立工作，评估与控制系统，差异化与整合发展理论。

Abstract. *A new approach to the organization of students' independent work when teaching chemistry at highe are considered in this article; theoretical ideas about independent work are presented. A multi-level system of assessment and control of students' independent work are described on the basis differentiation-integration theory of development.*

Keyword: *independent students' work, system of assessment and control, differentiation- integration theory of development.*

According to general directions to modernize Russian higher education system the requirements to graduates of higher school and obligatory in realizing main educational programmes considerably increased. Solving these problems is impossible without heightening role of independent students' work. In consequence there of this independent work becomes one of the most important components in the process of professional students' education. In practice organization of students' independent work does not correspond to present requirements; and experience of its traditional educational model cannot be used.

A great number of didactic investigations are devoted to independent work in teaching chemistry, but the problems of increasing its effectiveness still remain actual. Many investigators agree to the fact that independent work is complex and complicated phenomenon and as a result it has no exact definition in terminology. There is still no unique understanding as to what didactic unit students' independent work is: whether it is method of teaching, its way, means of teaching or organization form of educational activity. There is no scientifically based assessment method of independent work itself.

Practically all attention is payed to the product of students' independent work -knowledge in a given subject and skills got in the process of independent activity. Present-day methods of students' independent activity assessment are not synonymous in assessment parameters. Even more than that, they are very time- taking at the stage of mathematical processing their results. The works of foreign scientists are not an exception; problems of students' independent work are investigated by them for the most part on empirical bases. To their opinion, the attempts of practical realization of existing theoretical concepts of independent work are not well-grounded, and its technology is very time-taking.

Solving of the problem should be found in theory of gnoseology, methodology of cognition. All the investigations carried out were performed on the methodological bases of theory of activity, that was chosen as a starting-point for personality referred teaching. This is justified from scientific point of view by all the previous theories (S. L. Rubinstein, A. N. Leontiev, L. S. Vygotsky, P. Y. Galperin, V. V. Davydov, G. I. Shchukina, B. P. Yesipov, I.T. Syroezhkin, I.I. Malkin, M. A. Danilov, P. I. Pidkasisty , O. A. Nilson, I. N. Chertkov and others). In the process of practical realization of this methodological approach to the essence of independent work the missed member reveals itself: it is insufficiently elaborated theoretical foundation that could become the basis of effective students' independent work in a subject teaching, including chemistry.

New approach to independent work is possible along with developing theory of independent work on the basis of interdependence methodology of integrative-differential approach to the process of teaching. In this aspect independent work has never been considered as yet. The analysis of the proplem carried out by us allows to come to the conclusion on:

a) not realized possibilities of interdependence of integration /differentiation;

b) necessity of more extensive use of their didactic equivalents in the educational process.

Scientific problem of revealing possibilities and forming didactic conditions of using correlation of integrative-differential approach as a factor of developing students' independent work in teaching chemistry at high school demanded its solution.

Aim of the investigation: working out of methodological theoretic basis and creating methodic system of students' independent work in teaching chemistry at high school in the way of providing development of students' personality. Due to high dialectic content of chemistry, investigation of integration /differentiation correlation problem on the example of chemistry as a subject makes up a special interest. By analogy with corpuscle-wave nature of electron in quantum mechanics it is possible to speak of integrative /differential nature of knowledge in chemistry and in the process of their perception (integrative /differential dualism). Gnoseologic foundation of integration /differentiation correlation expresses dialectic character of chemistry cognition.

Examining of independent work from the point of view of correlation of integrative / differential approach to teaching chemistry at high school puts it into a new category level and promotes furher development of its theory expressing its integrative /differential essence. In the process of teaching this is realized as uniqueness and diversity manifestation and multy-level hierarchy in combination with universality ,uniformity and integrity. Mechanism of realizing of integration /differentiation interrelation is investigated by us here as dialectically opposited concepts on the bases in categories of commonness and distinction (bases of comparison), comparative method as one of the most important researse method of knowledge in chemistry. This mechanism is connected with logic operations of analysis and synthesis.

On the bases of proposed here methodologic approaches new methodic system of teaching chemistry at high school was created by us which consists of three components:

- orientation of teaching to chemistry component of engineering profile disciplines;
- organization of independent work proposed by us;
- intensive all-rounded development of student’s personality.

Independent work is (forms) the basis of both- professional orientation and development of student’s personality. Development of these qualities stipulates improvement of independent work. In this proposed conception independent work in considered only as student’s activity; teacher’s role is restricted to preparing this independent work (working out didactic materials, choosing parameters and assessment scale, monitoring, assessment and control of independent work results, organizing of self- control. It is evident: if independent work is student’s individual activity, then organizing activity of a teacher should be adequate to this activity and be concentrated on creating motivative training of students’ independent work.

Motivating factor in combination with controlling (monitoring) individual students’ activity is very important, in particular inclusion of test-control results into current and final data. This enlarges diagnostic possibilities of general assessment system of quality of education and makes it more objective and professionally directed.

However, taking into consideration essence of chemical knowledge, special attention should be paid to means and mechanism of mastering them in the process of students’ independent work. In this respect it is necessary to investigate differention / integration processes from the point of view of universal law of development.

Scientific investigations of Professor N.I. Chyprikova are presented in her works considering differention / integration theory of development as being a universal one.

Basic positions of this theory are the followihg:

- this development begins from the state with less differentiated system to the state of its more differentiated one acquiring order and hierarchy..

- the developing system does not consist of separate elements as if from bricks, but on the contrary, it is divided into more specific by their structure and functions elements;

- wholeness that gave the start to development becomes more and more complicated in its hierarchy organization.

The above given concepts gave push to creating effective methodic system of organizing students' independent work while teaching chemistry at high school. The system is built on the principle of thematic inside (inner) and inter subject integration and the principle of theme openness; absence of precisely posed limits of learning its content, specialization deepening and consequently, differentiation.

Many-level system of organizing assessment and control of students' independent work while teaching chemistry at high school is created on the basis of differention/ integration theory of development. The methodic system proposed by us includes assessment system of independent work itself in contrast to traditional assessment of only its (final) product –knowledge and skills in the subject.

Requirements to types of independent work as well as parameters and criteria of their assessments are elaborated in compliance with engineering-ecologic profile on the given discipline. Independence degree of independent students' activity of any level considerably influences its final assessment.

To heighten independent work effectiveness the computer program «Assessment of student's coursework» is worked out. This program realizes a unique assessment algorithm that takes into account main points and peculiarities of writing the course-work (course-paper) by students. This program performs a routine work of calculating coefficients and its application to final assessment formulae into an automatic one. One more separate function of program makes it possible to draw up a report concerning all the parameters of every course work; to give the student a chance, to see his own work with the teacher's eyes and work with it further taking into consideration all teachers remarks to provide better level of his work. Automatic changing of criteria of students' independent work assessment allows to differentiate the quality of its fulfillment by students of every group .

This created system of students' independent work assessment and control provides not only landmarks for individual activity but also possibilities for its more objective self-estimation and self control. In consequence independent students' work gets greater possibilities of its practical use and adapting the students to their education conditions in the given institute. To sum it up this proposed methodic system allows to put and solve the problems of motivation development for self-education and self-learning in the process of studying chemistry at high school.

失范条件下未成年人价值观念和心理空间的转变
TRANSFORMATION OF VALUE AND MENTAL SPACE OF MINORS IN THE CONDITIONS OF ANOMIE[1]

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事实证明，不利的地缘政治背景，新兴的个人主义社会的价值规范体系的变化加剧了青少年人格的社会迷失。 该研究旨在研究在失范情况下未成年人人格的发展。 本文介绍了易自杀青少年的实证研究结果。 少年容易自杀，发现反思程度低，价值意识的不确定性，经验机制不完善，生活方式模仿。 事实证明，预防青少年自杀与主观性的提高有关，这使青少年能够克服对外界条件的依赖，从而掌握反思。 获得的数据可用于开发未成年人的社会支持计划，以及用于预防自杀的科学研究。

关键词：失范，未成年人，自杀，社会环境，及物性。

Abstract. *It is proved that the unfavorable geopolitical context, the change in the value-normative system of the emerging individualistic society reinforce the social disorientation of the personality of the adolescent. The study is aimed at studying the development of personality of minors in conditions of anomie. The article presents the results of an empirical study of juveniles prone to suicide. Juvenile prone to suicide, found a low level of reflection, the uncertainty of value consciousness, imperfect mechanisms of experience, imitative ways of life. It is proved that the prevention of juvenile suicide is associated with an increase in their subjectivity, which allows a teenager to overcome dependence on external conditions, to master reflection. The data obtained can be used in the development of social support programs for minors, as well as in scientific research on the prevention of suicide.*

Keywords*: *anomie, minors, suicide, social environment, transitivity.

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In the era of social transformations, radical changes are taking place in the value-mental space. By mastering the values of world globalization, a person gains a creative individuality, which provides a harmonious entry into the transforming world of multidimensional and multilevel reality, including virtual one. At the same time, it is impossible to deny the dysfunctionality of the infocommunication system of society, which affects the behavior of minors with a labile consciousness, an unformed spiritual and moral appearance. In the digital world of market values, there are no regulatory standards for communication, they violate the rules and norms of behavior.

A systematic analysis of the determinants of suicidal behavior of minors requires an appeal to the concept of "anomie," which in Greek means "illegal," "uncontrollable," "outside the norm." According to E. Durkheim, the behavior of an individual is determined, first of all, by the unity, strength and cohesion of society. The consequence of the social crisis, disunity of society is the transformation of social norms and values [3]. R. Merton proposed a typology of "anomic" behavior of an individual depending on the acceptance or rejection of goals, means existing in society: conformism (approval of goals and means)–retretism (denial of goals and means); innovation (recognition of goals, rejection of funds); ritualism (approval of means, non-acceptance of goals); rebellion (abandonment of goals and means, their replacement) [4].

Flexibility and uncertainty, the multiplicity and variability of postmodernity have a powerful impact on the stages and mechanisms of socialization of minors, fill the new meaning of sociocultural educational practices. Transitivity, while revealing personal potential, limits human development. The dual nature of deviation correlates with the dual nature of man. This implies the need to provide conditions for the formation of personal and social subjectivity, given the biological nature of the individual [9, p. 1-4].

The problem of subjectivity is widely represented to denote a wide range of phenomena [1,2,5,6,7,8,10,13,14,15,16,17,18]. In the meta-scientific space, the study of the determinants of suicidal behavior in minors is promising from the perspective of a subject-activity approach, since subjectivity, as a system quality of a free individual, allows you to be a creator of your own life, create yourself and the world around you, change your own spiritual shape.

Subjectivity presupposes the maturity of the value-semantic system, which integrally reflects the person's ideas about the world and about himself [2, p. 312 -356], psychological and subjective well-being of the person, the ability to adequately use the techniques of self-regulation, reflection [10]. Subjectivity characterizes the "implantation" of a person in the social reality of a certain spatio-temporal continuum and is revealed in the process of conscious unfolding of his potential. The results of our study indicate that 21.5% of minor adolescents have an unformed or inadequate subjectivity status [11,12].

Reflection is a symbol of the human way of life [8, p. 51–61, 191–203], and the ability to reflect is the key to the formation of subjectivity as “a qualitatively defined way of self-organization, self-regulation of a person, a way of coordinating the external and internal conditions for the implementation of activities in time” [10]. The subject is able to make decisions from a moral perspective. Because of this, the reflection of a teenager represents a special competence related to the willingness to analyze one’s own value consciousness and correlate one’s actions with the social situation from a moral point of view.

Juvenile adolescents are at the stage of controversial subjectivity (from 12 to 17 years old), characterized by a low level of self-control, especially in unusual situations [7, p. 267 -282]. We believe that the development of the subjectivity of juveniles prone to suicide is a continuous systemic process associated with the formation of an adaptive way of functioning in conditions of social anomie with an orientation toward spiritual and moral development. The aim of the study is to identify the characteristics of reflection in juveniles prone to suicide.

The study was conducted on the basis of the laboratory of innovative technologies in the field of childhood protection, REC "Interdisciplinary research on human development in the educational environment."

The study involved 187 minor secondary schools of the Trans-Baikal Territory aged 12 to 18 years. The methods used were: "Suicidal Risk Questionnaire" (SRQ) (modification by T. N. Razuvaeva), "Signal" rapid diagnostic method for suicidal risk (M. V. Zotov, V. M. Petrukovich, V. N. Sysoev), "Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)","Reflexivity Questionnaire A.V. Karpova","Express diagnostics of the tendency to reproduce negative engrams (VV Boyko)."

The study found that suicidal thoughts are present in 12% of minors, at least 5% of adolescents build a suicidal plan [11, 12]. However, it was found that episodically suicidal thoughts arose in at least 1/3 of the adolescents surveyed. 56 teens prone to suicide on the basis of the presence of suicidal thoughts and attitudes took part in further studies.

An analysis of the essay suggests that 60% of minors believe that the main changes over the past 7 to 10 years are related to Internet access. 5% of respondents believe that enormous changes have occurred in society, economy and politics. 29% of adolescents think that moral degradation is taking place: caring for their own benefit, selfishness, “man is wolf to man”, permissiveness. 7% of adolescents have no idea about the future, therefore, the standards of social anomie do not allow us to present our own life in detail in the time perspective.

A study of depression in minors revealed that in 49% of respondents it ranges from mild to severe depression, this is due to the life difficulties that adolescents face: socio-economic instability, parental deprivation, disharmony of family relationships, school conflicts, and obsession with electronic devices. Negative emotional changes are more pronounced in poorly performing teenagers. Significant differences were found between juvenile suicidal and socialized adolescents in the manifestation of depression *(Student t-test. = 3.56; with p = 0.01)*.

The vast majority of respondents are characterized by a low (27 people, 49%) and medium (29 people, 51%) level of development of reflexivity. It seems advisable to pay attention to the fact that the group of teenagers under consideration has a retrospective reflection, which manifests itself in a tendency to analyze the causes and motives of what happened.

Express diagnostics of the tendency to reproduce negative engrams showed that 7% of the subjects had negative engrams habitual in displaying emotions filled with symbols of aggression, alienation, anger, distance, contempt, threat, rejection, dissatisfaction, 23% expressed a tendency to manipulate through the use of negative engrams. This is partly due to the fact that minors do not reflect on how they can be perceived by others.

The study of coping strategies showed that most often suicidal teenagers use the following coping strategies: “Avoiding a problem” (refusal to achieve a goal), “Using alcohol, drugs”, less often “Accepting a situation”, “Planning”. Significant differences are expressed between the groups of “teenage boys” and “teenage girls”, where the student t-test = *2.19 (at p = 0.05)* relative to the coping strategies “Reproduction of negative engrams”, “Concentration on emotions”. This indicates that teenage girls tend to focus on negative emotions, defiantly express them, achieve the desired effect on others through manipulation, using protective engrams of negative content.

The above allows you to develop individually-oriented programs, organize targeted work on social support for minors, aimed at the formation of their subjectivity, including work with deep psychological mechanisms, including organizational and educational work (familiarization with the methods and techniques of reflection, self-regulation); social and pedagogical work (psychodiagnostics, quest technologies, trainings, group and individual counseling).

Thus, the process of personal development of minors in conditions of social anomie is associated with the level formation of its subjectivity, the ability to reflection in non-standard situations. The low level of reflection, internal, including spiritual, certainty, imperfect mechanisms of experience and, mainly, imitative ways of life, characterize juveniles prone to suicide. Prevention of juvenile suicide is associated with an increase in their subjectivity, which allows a teenager to overcome dependence on external conditions, to master reflection. According to the results of the study, it can be judged that juvenile prone to suicide have a low level of development of subjectivity, demonstrate the severity of object characteristics, such as standardness, dependence, lack of integrity. The study, conducted in the framework of the subjective approach, allows us to examine the development of subjectivity of minors who are suicidal, as a continuous process of mastering the adaptive way of functioning in conditions of social anomy with an orientation toward spiritual and moral development.

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年度训练周期中年轻柔道运动员的自主神经系统划分与不同类型神经调节的相互关系的特征

FEATURES OF INTERRELATION OF DIVISIONS OF THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM OF YOUNG JUDOISTS WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF NERVOUS REGULATION IN THE ANNUAL TRAINING CYCLE

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本文考虑了在年度培训周期的各个阶段心率变异性指标值的变异性问题。 注意到自主类型心率调节的主要优势是总频谱的高值和频谱的高波部分。 揭示了向心律中枢调节过渡的趋势，同时保持了自主神经系统交感神经系的激活潜能。

关键词：主动体位测试，心率变异性，柔道。

***Abstract**: The article considers the problem of the variability of the values of heart rate variability indicators at various stages of the annual training cycle. The predominance of an autonomous type of heart rate regulation was noted with a predominance of high values of the total spectrum and the high-wave part of the spectrum. A tendency towards the transition to the central regulation of the heart rhythm while maintaining the activation potential of the sympathetic department of the autonomic nervous system was revealed.*

***Keywords**: active orthostatic test, heart rate variability, judo.*

Physical activity plays an important role in the formation of the functional reserves of the body. The sympathetic and parasympathetic departments as a whole provide fine-tuning of physiological systems. It is known that physical activity as a stress factor causes an increase in the activity of the sympathetic department of the nervous autonomic system. An analysis was made of the performances of young judokas with different types of heart rate regulation in competitions [3]. According to the authors, higher results were shown by judokas with the dominance of the sympathetic division of the ANS. Less successful were judokas dominated by the parasympathetic division of the ANS. They are characterized by low mobilization activity of the stress-implementing system. In addition, it must be borne in mind that the parasympathetic department ensures the restoration of body reserves. In the recovery period, greater activity of the parasympathetic department is necessary. It is important to consider the opinion of N.I. Shlyk [6], that the most optimal type of reaction of athletes is autonomously central, in which there is adequate activation of the sympathetic division of the ANS and the central mechanisms of HR regulation. Campos B.T. et al. found that the vagus nerve tone parameters positively correlate with the quality of athletes' performance in judo [7]. Assessing the adaptation of the cardiovascular system of judokas according to heart rate variability, a predominance of an autonomously-central type according to the classification of N. I. Shlyk was revealed [5]. But it must be emphasized that this study was conducted in the pre-competition period. The mobilization capabilities of the sympathetic nervous system should increase in the annual training cycle, especially in preparation for competitions. Therefore, it seems important to trace the features of the relationship between the departments of the autonomic nervous system at different stages of training. The goal is to study the dynamics of the relationship between the departments of the autonomic nervous system of young judokas with different types of nervous regulation in the annual training cycle.

Methods and organization of research.

The study was conducted on the basis of the laboratory "Center for Functional Diagnostics and Sports Medicine" of the Cherepovets State University. The study involved 12 young judokas aged 12-17 years, who were previously acquainted with the plan and nature of the study, and gave voluntary informed consent to participate in it. The experience in the sports school number 3 ranged from 3 to 7 years, coach A.B. Kostenko. The existing training system provides a lot of attention to functional training, which should ensure the uniqueness of adaptation processes. From 5 to 12 individual examinations were carried out, and the first examination was of a training nature and its results were not analyzed.

The subject was placed horizontally on the couch and rested for at least 5 minutes, until the heart rate decreased to a rest level. Heart rate recording was carried out on a computer diagnostic complex Varikard, manufactured by LLC "Institute for the Introduction of New Medical Technologies". Active orthostatic test (AOT) was performed as standard. In the HRV analysis in the supine position, autonomic homeostasis was determined taking into account the type of autonomic regulation, and when moving to a standing position, the quality of the response of regulatory systems to orthostasis was assessed [1]. The following temporal indicators of heart rate variability (HRV) were analyzed: RRNN (average duration of normal RR intervals), total spectrum power (TR - total level of activity of regulatory systems), power of individual components: high-frequency (HF - level of activity of the parasympathetic regulation link), low-frequency (LF - level of activity of the vasomotor center) and very low frequency (VLF - activity of the subcortical nerve center); the contribution of these components to the total spectrum power in percent (HF%, LF%, VLF%). Some indicators of the variational analysis of the heart rhythm were also studied: the stress index and the vegetative rhythm indicator. The indices of the vagosympathetic and humoral-vegetative balance were calculated ΔLF (dynamics of the LF component during the orthostatic test), which was calculated in relative units, as: (LF standing - LF lying)/LF lying.

Research results and discussion.

As a result of testing, current changes in the type of reaction of the ANS according to the classification of N.I. Shlyk were revealed. When examining an athlete D. 12 years old, a transition from autonomous to central type of regulation (type I) was recorded. In adolescent M. 13 years old, an autonomous type of regulation is maintained. A girl S. of the age of 14 revealed an autonomous type of regulation: in three consecutive observations there was a moderate predominance of parasympathetic activity (type III), and then a pronounced predominance of the parasympathetic section of the autonomic nervous system (type IY) was noted 4 times. The same regulatory features were found in a boy of 12 years. Girl B. of 17 years old, revealed a predominance of autonomous regulation with a single transition to type 2 regulation. In the girl M. of 15 years old and the girl R. of 17 years old, type III is marked, and before participating in competitions, type I reaction of the ANS according to the classification of N. I. Shlyk. A girl of 15 years old, a boy of 15 and 17 years old preserved type III. A stable central type of regulation was noted in a young man of 15 years old. A particularly unstable type was revealed in a young man N. of 17 years old during 11 observations, a change in the central and autonomous types of regulation was recorded.

Consider the changes in the contribution of the departments of the autonomic nervous system of young judokas to the regulation of cardiovascular activity.

Table 1.

Dynamics of heart rate variability parameters in girl B. when performing an active orthostatic test

Date	HR		SI		VRI		TR		LF/HF		VLF/(LF+HF)	
	lying	standing	lying	standing	lying	standing	lying	standing	lying	standing	lying	standing
16.02	55	61	38	27	0,34	0,47	4184	4302	1,09	1,06	0,14	0,37
20.02	51	60	166	38	0,13	0,43	735	6326	0,35	1,29	0,19	0,28
16.03	51	59	27	28	0,71	0,74	7410	6751	1,04	1,24	0,12	0,12
28.06	57	69	29	75	0,39	0,33	7410	6751	0,73	2,46	0,10	0,23
30.10	67	79	25	56	0,59	0,50	9874	3573	1,45	2,21	0,10	0,13
13.11	51	59	47	35	0,26	0,40	3342	4870	0,80	2,11	0,16	0,30
05.02	72	88	131	235	0,28	0,26	1759	1341	1,65	5,68	0,21	0,19

Note to table 1-5. HR – the heart rate, SI – the stress index, VRI – the vegetative rhythm indicator, LF / HF – the vagosympathetic balance index, VLF/(LF + HF) – the humoral-vegetative balance index.

An increase in SI and a decrease in the vegetative rhythm index VRI indicate activation of the sympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system, its predominance over the parasympathetic. The norm of VRI values is 0.25 - 0.6 cu. After volumetric loads of a restorative nature in June, a decrease in the indicator values is seen. A non-specific adaptation mechanism for stress under the influence of physical activity is the transition from autonomous to central management, which was noted on February 20, 2019 and 5.02. Such changes were recorded after participating in the international training camp of the Junior European Cup in St. Petersburg in judo, and the transition to the 1st type of regulation before the Championship of the North-West Federal District of Russia in judo among juniors. It should be noted that the mobilization of the body’s reserves made it possible to successfully participate in qualifying competitions, but also to take second place in more prestigious competitions. It should be noted that the athlete throughout the observation period maintained a reserve of activation of the sympathetic system.

Table 2.
Dynamics of heart rate variability parameters in girl S. when performing an active orthostatic test

Date	HR		SI		VRI		TR		LF/HF		VLF/ (LF+HF)	
	lying	stan-ding	lying	stan-ding	lying	stan-ding	lying	stan-ding	lying	stan-ding	lying	stan-ding
30.10	85	86	90	67	0,47	0,51	3936	3636	1,73	2,89	0,27	0,14
13.11	72	85	27	47	0,56	0,57	8453	6668	1,22	3,74	0,06	0,08
27.11	63	73	25	20	0,46	0,60	8631	10032	0,70	2,48	0,05	0,29
04.12	66	85	20	54	0,52	0,52	8514	6166	1,21	3,23	0,07	0,15
05.02	68	76	17	32	0,47	0,50	11358	5971	0,51	2,44	0,07	0,22
19.02	66	90	16	92	0,53	0,47	10730	4985	0,96	5,34	0,09	0,10
05.02	72	88	131	235	0,28	0,26	1759	1341	1,65	5,68	0,21	0,19

When analyzing the response to the orthostasis of girl S., it is necessary to note a small increase in heart rate of 10 - 13 strokes. We note an increase in the contribution of the parasympathetic department and an increase in the total spectrum power over 5 months of observation. In the conditions of training activity, athletes must fully use specific means and training methods that simulate the most difficult conditions encountered during important competitions.

Table 3.
Dynamics of heart rate variability parameters in young man S. when performing an active orthostatic test

Date	HR		SI		VRI		TR		LF/HF		VLF/ (LF+HF)	
	lying	stan-ding	lying	stan-ding	lying	stan-ding	lying	stan-ding	lying	stan-ding	lying	stan-ding
16.02	85	89	84	100	0,43	0,39	2703	2708	0,55	0,57	0,23	0,04
06.03	72	84	75	91	0,32	0,39	2937	2493	0,30	0,85	0,04	0,05
16.03	77	87	137	77	6,66	8,3	2042	4289	1,60	4,22	0,10	0,07
28.06	76	80	80	61	0,35	0,51	2842	5077	2,67	6,25	0,09	0,10
05.07	85	100	136	149	0,33	0,43	1987	2218	1,76	4,80	0,19	0,15
04.09	78	88	139	77	0,27	0,49	1249	4506	0,59	8,46	0,02	0,03
30.10	82	98	110	145	0,32	0,44	2025	3153	0,73	6,01	0,09	0,16
27.11	72	83	59	78	0,36	0,47	3240	3408	0,73	6,01	0,09	0,16
05.02	79	96	96	102	0,34	0,48	3167	4044	7,98	11,92	0,08	0,11
19.02	80	89	138	78	0,28	0,55	1863	4359	8,37	8,47	0,12	0,16

Predominance of the central type of heart rate regulation in the young man S. should be noted. As is known, SI values and power values of a very slow part of the spectrum are used for such an estimate. Therefore, it is important to note high heart rates and low total spectrum powers. In June, a series of high-intensity specific trainings in large volumes was carried out, contributing to the formation of systemic structural and adaptive traces of adaptation. It can be noted that successful performance at regional level competitions is combined with an increase in physiological reserves, and hence health. A decrease in SI values, but led to an increase in the contribution of the sympathetic nervous system. In early February 2020, the athlete took 1st place in the qualifying competitions, but the adaptive capacity decreased by February 19. This may not allow him to perform well in more important competitions. An increase in LF/HF values in response to orthostasis from March 6 to February 5 indicates the preservation of the activation potential of the sympathetic department of the autonomic nervous system.

Table 4.

Dynamics of heart rate variability parameters in girl R. when performing an active orthostatic test

Date	HR		SI		VRI		TR		LF/HF		VLF/ (LF+HF)	
	lying	standing	lying	standing	lying	standing	lying	standing	lying	standing	lying	standing
16.02	62	82	44	10	0,35	1,74	8050	96195	1,52	1,81	0,11	0,21
20.03	50	69	26	49	0,34	0,47	4970	3420	0,20	0,59	0,06	0,25
16.03	56	73	30	29	0,35	0,58	5399	3939	0,56	3,27	0,09	0,19
23.06	79	114	171	297	0,29	0,36	1882	1019	1,42	6,09	0,26	0,40

An example of the dynamics of heart rate variability parameters at a specially preparatory stage are changes in the values of the studied parameters in girl R.

A large amount of training work should ensure the occurrence of long-term morphofunctional rearrangements. A sharp activation of the central contour of regulation of the heart rhythm and a sharp activation of the sympathetic department during AOT can be noted. It is also necessary to pay attention to a sharp decrease in the total spectrum power. Volume intensive training in June was accompanied by an increase in LF / HF values in response to an active orthostatic test. which indicates the preservation of the activation potential of the sympathetic department of the autonomic nervous system.

Table 5.

Dynamics of heart rate variability parameters in a young man N. when performing an active orthostatic test

Date	HR		SI		VRI		TR		LF/HF		VLF/(LF+HF)	
	lying	stan-ding	lying	stan-ding	lying	stan-ding	lying	stan-ding	lying	stan-ding	lying	stan-ding
16.02	80	94	138	295	0,36	0,28	3050	680	1,30	3,32	0,29	0,28
16.03	65	86	22	160	0,61	0,32	9128	2185	0,74	2,09	0,11	0,16
05.06	51	85	477	158	0,09	0,34	1273	2129	0,64	6,92	0,06	0,23
25.09	57	91	20	237	0,49	0,32	10300	1019	0,57	9,23	0,08	0,29
09.10	67	106	39	734	0,50	0,21	6443	483	0,46	7,16	0,15	1,54
30.10	67	93	15	454	0,75	0,28	10944	428	1,16	4,29	0,16	0,24
13.11	66	97	26	303	0,56	0,28	8210	795	0,82	5,10	0,12	0,37
27.11	54	97	8	680	0,60	0,18	11922	900	2,17	14,64	0,21	0,21
04.12	52	81	6	83	0,50	0,43	9791	2886	3,17	2,42	0,30	0,21
05.02	57	94	508	420	0,16	0,26	995	1342	1,66	0,47	0,19	0,13
19.02	55	87	412	163	0,11	0,34	648	2376	0,97	4,65	0,16	0,53

The dynamics of heart rate variability parameters in young man N. serves as a striking example of changes in the relationship between the departments of the autonomic nervous system of judokas in the annual training cycle. Sharp changes in SI and TR values are observed. The vagosympathetic balance index varies from 0.46 cu. up to 3.17 cu. Consequently, during the one-year training cycle, activation of the parasympathetic department is replaced by sympathetic regulation of the heart rhythm. On December 4, a decrease in the reaction of the sympathetic nervous system to orthostasis was noted.

Conclusions

In the examined athletes, the autonomous type of ANS reaction predominates according to the classification of N. I. Shlyk, which is caused by an increase in the contribution of the parasympathetic department of the ANS to the provision of cardiac activity, while the activity of the central structures decreases. The central type is characteristic of only one teenager, for the remaining athletes, an increase in the tone of the central contour and a decrease in the autonomic one occurs sporadically and most often in the competitive period of the annual training cycle. The stability of the motor skills of young judokas to the adverse conditions of physical fatigue characteristic of competitive activity, and the increase in the level of special endurance are noted. The results of our study suggest that the central type of regulation recorded in the pre-competitive and competitive periods of judokas of mass discharges is situational, temporary and can be replaced autonomously in the recovery period of the annual training cycle.

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小学文学阅读作为教学体系的课外工作
EXTRACURRICULAR WORK ON LITERARY READING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AS A PEDAGOGICAL SYSTEM

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***Abstract**. The authors studied the psychological and pedagogical literature in order to clarify the theoretical foundations of this problem. The views and approaches of domestic scientists on extracurricular work on literary reading in elementary school are analyzed. The specificity, nature and tasks of extracurricular activities in literary reading are considered.*
***Keywords**. Extracurricular work, literary reading, personality development, pedagogical system, self-education, self-development, educational work, creativity, activity, practice.*

In modern conditions, in accordance with the adoption of the last FSES of elementary school, the role of extracurricular work in the education of the personality of a younger student is increasing. This work contributes to such personality traits as creativity, activity, energy, initiative, enterprise, the ability to self-development, self-discipline, self-education.

According to N.N. Ushakov, extra-curricular work for is, on the one hand, a pedagogical system that possesses the same qualities and patterns of functioning, and on the other hand, it is an obligatory part of the education system. Extracurricular work sets itself the main goal - this is the development, formation and establishment of the student's creative personality [13, p. 28].

V.O. Kutyev under extracurricular activities considers regular, systematic and optional classes of students with a teacher in after-school hours. The essence of extracurricular work is determined by the activities of younger students in extracurricular hours under the supervision of a teacher [9, p. 57].

V.A. Slastenin believes that extracurricular work is invariably paid close attention by many methodologists, teachers, educators and scientists. In the methodological literature there are a large number of definitions of extracurricular activities [11, p.63].

By the definition of V.A. Slastenin, out-of-class work is a system of collective activity, the content of which lies outside the framework of the educational curriculum of primary education. Extracurricular work is one of the leading links in the educational process [12, p.27].

Most scholars believe that extracurricular work is an educational process that is carried out after school hours beyond the calendar-thematic plan, by a team of teachers and students on a voluntary basis, without fail taking into account the interests of all its participants and is considered a mandatory part of the educational process.

B.Z. Vulvov believes that extracurricular work is the organization by the teacher of various types of activities of students outside school hours, providing important conditions for the socialization of the child’s personality [3, p. 67].

M.D. Pushkareva is convinced that the extracurricular work on literary reading plays a huge role for modern elementary school [10, p.12].

As in teaching, for every school subject, in extracurricular work, the content is determined, which is randomly selected. The topic of extracurricular activities is quite diverse. In extracurricular work, more than in any other, the influence is manifested not only of the teacher’s personality, but also of his interests, horizons, theoretical, practical and moral experience.

Ya.Ya. Wilmane writes that extracurricular work in literary reading provides us with enormous opportunities to interest students in their subject matter, to make it first of all loved, but, unfortunately, often an extracurricular activity recently is a ready-made synopsis, honed to such degrees that you don’t even want to attend the lesson. The preparation and conduct of extracurricular activities should be based on the mutual interest and dedication of the teacher and students in literary reading. No one will argue that enthusiasm is contagious. And the more enthusiasm a teacher has, the more chances he has to attract his students [5].

Ya.A. Gotokovich points out that extracurricular work on literary reading purposefully in-depth acquaints students with children's literature and books; forms an artistic taste; reveals to children the world of moral and aesthetic values and spiritual culture accumulated by previous generations; provides full literary development of primary schoolchildren; fosters a culture of emotions and communication [4, p.22].

T.N. Kalecic argues that a lesson in literary reading and extracurricular work are interconnected. Extracurricular work is considered a continuation of the lesson, in turn, enriches it, expanding and deepening the knowledge of students. Literary reading lessons provide an opportunity to take into account the knowledge acquired in the educational process; conduct messages and reports on extracurricular reading, retelling, stably rely on the baggage of independent reading of students [8, p.26].

By definition of I.S. Zbarsky, extracurricular work in literary reading is a work organized after lessons with the aim of developing attention to reading, expanding the reader's horizons, literary education and developing younger students. Extracurricular work in literary reading is a combination of all kinds of activities and has a wide potential for educational, exercise and developmental influence on a younger student. Consider these features [7, p.149].

Firstly, a variety of extracurricular activities contributes to a more multifaceted discovery of the personal capabilities of the younger student, which is not always possible to discern in the lesson, since in the lesson of literary reading in younger students there is not enough opportunity to show their own capabilities. Basically, students can demonstrate their reading horizons only through the program.

Secondly, the inclusion of various types of extracurricular activities enriches the child’s individual experience, his knowledge of the diversity of human activity, the child acquires the necessary practical skills and abilities. In literary reading lessons, children study and examine a certain range of works, set by the authors and having their own focus (for example, a set of textbooks by O.V. Kubasova contains a focus on moral education), and in extracurricular activities the child has the chance to get acquainted with both fantastic works and with modern scientific advances.

Thirdly, all kinds of extracurricular activities have an impact on the development in children of interest in various activities, the desire to actively participate in productive activities. For example, design and search work to create presentations. When a child has a constant interest in reading activities, together with established practical skills that ensure him success in completing various tasks, then he is able to organize his own personal activities.

Fourth, in various forms of extracurricular activities, children not only show their individual abilities, but also learn to live in a team, that is, to cooperate with each other, take care of their comrades, and put themselves in the place of another comrade. Each type of extracurricular activity - playing, cognitive, creative - enriches the experience of collective interaction of younger students in the stipulated aspect, which together brings a high educational result [7, p. 151].

S.V. Kirillova believes that we analyze out-of-class work on literary reading as an integral part of the educational process, as one of the main forms of organization of leisure for younger students. It affects the development of reader independence and, as a consequence, the expansion and deepening of acquired knowledge, the disclosure of the personal abilities of each student, the development of independence and the development of their creative initiative [8, p. 65].

Since extracurricular work is considered an integral part of educational work in elementary school, L.G. Bresneva believes that her main direction is the achievement of the common goal of upbringing, namely, the child’s mastery of the social experience necessary for life in society and the formation of a value system adopted by society [1, p.15-17].

M.V. Gruzdeva expresses the specifics of extracurricular work in literary reading at the level of the following tasks:

1. The child’s formation of a positive “I-concept”, which is characterized by three factors: a) the conviction that he will successfully master the reading process as a type of communication; b) full confidence in the benevolent attitude of other people towards him; c) a sense of personal significance. A positive “I-concept” characterizes the objectivity of his self-conceit and the positive attitude of the child to himself. This is considered the basis for the subsequent upbringing of the individuality of the child.
2. The formation of the guys' abilities of cooperation, collective interaction. For the fastest possible social adaptation, the child must properly treat not only himself, but also other people. If a child has a positive “I-concept,” the ability to negotiate with friends, take into account the interests and desires of other people, provide the necessary assistance, allocate responsibilities, carry out joint actions, positively resolve conflicts and respect the opinion of a friend, then his further activity will be successful. A full-fledged “I-concept” is formed and established only in collective assistance, for example, a stage adaptation or reading of the roles of a literary work.
3. The formation in children of the need for productive activity by the method of reader activity and its interpretation in all kinds of activities (theatrical productions, quiz preparation), the formation of interest in them in accordance with the necessary skills and knowledge, as well as the individuality of the younger student. In other words, in extracurricular activities, the younger student must learn to engage in the necessary productive activities, he must be able to join in such activities and independently organize it.
4. The formation of emotional, moral and volitional components of the worldview of children. In extracurricular activities, students learn moral standards of behavior through mastery of moral concepts.
5. The development of cognitive attention to reader independence and to literary reading as an interest in reading as a whole is mastery of the way of reading as an extension of the reader’s horizons. In this task of extracurricular activities, continuity is displayed in educational and non-educational activities, since ex-

tracurricular activities are associated with educational activities in the classroom of literary reading and, ultimately, is aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the educational process [9, p. 37-43].

These tasks determine the main directions of extracurricular activities in literary reading in achieving its main goal and are in the nature of joint provisions. In real extracurricular work on literary reading, they should be concretized in accordance with the characteristics of the class and the teacher himself.

According to I.A. Voronova when planning extracurricular activities in literary reading, it is important to provide:

- a combination of works of various genres (in accordance with the real picture of reading, as well as the hobbies of teachers and students);
- a reasonable combination of works of Russian and foreign classics and modern literature;
- techniques for enhancing reading independence of students (the use of other types of art, various types of group and individual tasks, technical teaching aids, intersubject communications);
- thematic variety of work;
- the alternation of various types of extracurricular activities in literary reading (mass, group and individual) [2, p. 70-72].

Thus, extra-curricular work on literary reading in elementary school is understood to be an integral part of the educational process, a combination of various forms, activities and one form of organization of leisure for younger students, organized after lessons in order to develop interest in independent reading, literary education and student development, broadening of readers' horizons and reading interests.

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“健康生活方式”概念的内容
THE CONTENT OF THE CONCEPT OF “HEALTHY LIFESTYLE”

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在这项工作中，我们将关于“健康生活方式”概念的理论本质的不同观念归纳和系统化，在课外活动的基础上，确定为年轻学生形成健康生活方式的心理和教学条件 其中，为小学生制定了适当的计划。
关键字。 健康的生活方式，体育活动，自我调节，小学生，活动，人格形成，主观性，客观性，组成部分，概念。
***Abstract**. In this work, we generalize and systematize disparate ideas about the theoretical essence of the concept of a “healthy lifestyle”, determine the psychological and pedagogical conditions for the formation of a healthy lifestyle for younger students in the process of extracurricular activities, on the basis of which the development of an appropriate program for elementary school students is carried out.*
***Keywords**. Healthy lifestyle, physical activity, self-regulation, primary school student, activity, personality formation, subjectivity, objectivity, components, concept.*

In modern studies of the problem of healthy lifestyle, there are various directions, among which the most significant are medical-hygienic and psychological-pedagogical. The medical-hygienic direction is the most studied and most widely represented in the scientific literature. According to this approach, a healthy lifestyle is understood as hygienic behavior of a person, the basis of which is scientifically based sanitary and hygienic standards aimed at maintaining and strengthening health, ensuring a high level of working capacity and achieving active longevity. The psychological and pedagogical direction for studying the problems of a healthy lifestyle, this concept includes such forms and methods of everyday, cultural life that strengthen the adaptive capabilities of the body and contribute to the full, unlimited fulfillment by a person in the process of life of his basic labor and social functions

The theoretical concept of a healthy lifestyle and understanding of its essence is based on the following sanitary and hygienic standards, which have a scientific basis and are aimed at promoting health [6]:

- physical activity, good nutrition; hardening of a person;
- the ability to find the best way out of stressful conditions (for example, knowledge of the methods of auto-training, relaxation, self-regulation of activity);
- lack of bad habits, compliance with the principles of proper nutrition;
- high medical activity (timeliness of planned medical examinations, timeliness of seeking medical help in case of illness, active participation in the medical examination of the population);
- the ability to provide first aid for sudden illness, injuries and so on.

The selection of all these various aspects that make up the content of the concept of a healthy lifestyle is due to the fundamental incorrectness of the position according to which the desire to achieve health at the expense of any one means, since it does not cover the whole variety of interconnections of the various functional systems that form the human body, and the connections of a person with surrounding reality, that is, all that ultimately determines the harmony of his life, activity and health.

The theoretical content of the concept of “healthy lifestyle” distinguishes the subjective and objective sides. The first of them involves the presence of active human activity aimed at preserving and strengthening his health. The objective side of a healthy lifestyle includes the conditions of the objective environment involved in the process of a person performing such an activity [3, p.202]. In other words, in the structure of a healthy lifestyle, it is possible to distinguish both unchanging conditions (the objective side of the healthy lifestyle) and changing conditions (the subjective side of the healthy lifestyle) depending on human activity.

It should be noted that the subjective aspect of the content of the concept of a healthy lifestyle as an activity aimed at preserving and strengthening human health may be unconscious, however, traditionally understanding this term still implies a conscious participation of a person in its reproduction. In accordance with this, a healthy lifestyle is considered in the scientific literature as having a universal character and is understood as a special formula for human life, the same for all [2, p.17].

In this regard, the most important features of a healthy lifestyle are voluntariness in following the basic principles of such a lifestyle; focus on the continuous improvement of their mental, physical and other capabilities; the expenditure of certain physical forces to follow the guidelines of a healthy lifestyle [1, p.12]. In other words, the formation of one's own system of a healthy lifestyle is a very long process that can last a whole human life.

The structure of a healthy lifestyle of a person includes the following components:

- a motivational-value component that characterizes the orientation of a person to the formation, maintenance and strengthening of his own health, taking into account the characteristics of the activities carried out by him, as well as a person's understanding of the importance of a healthy lifestyle for self-development, self-realization, personal self-improvement;
- a substantial component that determines a person's system of organized valeological knowledge, the degree to which he possesses practical skills for implementing the principles of a healthy lifestyle in various conditions of his own life and activity, as well as in the immediate environment of a particular person;
- a process component that determines a person's behavior in specific life situations;
- emotional-volitional component, which ensures the manifestation of volitional qualities by a person in the process of self-determination in a healthy lifestyle, as well as an emotional assessment of what the person has already achieved in this regard [5, p. 47].

The selection of these components is due, first of all, to the fact that a person's implementation of the principles of a healthy lifestyle is determined not only by the degree of mastery of valeological knowledge, skills, but also by understanding the purpose and reasons for applying the corresponding knowledge, skills, that is, possession of adequate motives encouraging a person to a healthy lifestyle.

The orientation of the individual towards a healthy lifestyle is a rather controversial and complex process, it is influenced significantly not only by the circumstances of the individual, but also by public opinion, features of the development of the state, the ecological situation in the region, the technology for organizing and implementing the educational process, the personality of educators, as well as the orientation and state of family education of schoolchildren [19, p. 4].

The central element of the concept of "healthy lifestyle" is the idea of a lifestyle as such, which is considered as a characteristic of specific sociocultural forms, ways and mechanisms of life of subjects of public life, realized by a person in the unity of activity and the conditions for its implementation [1, p. 15].

Considering the essence and content of the concept of "healthy lifestyle", it is also necessary to distinguish its meaning from the meaning of the term "healthy style of life". These two concepts in modern scientific research are often used as equivalent and interchangeable, however, in our opinion, there is a significant difference between them.

Its essence consists, in particular, in the fact that life style is an integrated way of interaction between a person and the world and is manifested in all areas of activity, in behavior and relationships, forming a stable unity. This concept reflects, first of all, freedom of choice, represents a way of self-expression of an individual in the life of a person, carried out taking into account social opportunities and its biopsychic cycle.

On the other hand, the concept of a healthy lifestyle includes the ideological, behavioral and activity aspects of an individual's life from the point of view of their compliance with health, while at the same time it is closely related to the possibility of satisfying basic human needs [4, p. 574].

Thus, a healthy lifestyle is the most important sociocultural phenomenon of our time, denoting a special behavioral concept, in the center of which is a person's care for his health. The content of this concept goes beyond the limits of specific behavioral prescriptions and is not caused only by the relationship of health with behavioral factors in the life of an individual. A particular semantic importance in this concept is the category of lifestyle.

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亚里士多德的形而上学，黑格尔的辩证法等...
（基于俄罗斯哲学文化的技术-从理想主义开始的Triedinstvo）

ARISTOTLE'S METAPHYSICS, HEGEL'S DIALECTIC AND SO ON ...
(BASED ON THE TECHNOLOGY OF THE RUSSIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CULTURE - TRIEDINSTVO FROM AN IDEALISTIC BEGINNING)

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既有生活实践的组织和运作，也有通过知识或简单地通过技术来解释规则的技术。 在这里，对三种三年期的技术进行了解释-亚里士多德的形而上学的一元论或技术； 通过黑格尔三合会中的唯心辩证法技术； 俄罗斯经济学院的头骨技术或Triedinstvo的技术从理想主义开始。 这些技术可以使上一代在经济系统的组织和运作中积累的所有经验系统化。

关键字：Triedinstvo的技术从理想主义开始； 经济学中的数学技术；数字主题的逻辑和字母的复杂度级别为monad，实质和trit。 静态，动态，过程逻辑。

Abstract. *There is a tendency to develop technology both as the organization and operation of the practice of life, as well as interpretations of rules through knowledge or simply through technology. Here, three triennial technologies are interpreted - the monistic or technology of Aristotle 's metaphysics; Through the technology of idealistic dialectics in Hegel 's triads; The skull technology of the Russian Economic School or the technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning. These technologies make it possible to systematize all the accumulated experience of previous generations in the organization and operation of economic systems.*

Keywords: *The technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning; Mathematical technologies in economics; The complexity levels of the logic and alphabet of the subject matter of the numbers - are monad, substance, and trit; statics, dynamics, logic of the process.*

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Instead of introduction

Firstly, one should interpret the ***wealth*** that insect-people can have in the simple practice of their life, and the beginning of any process of life. Why is it precisely the beginning of all sundries that requires the interpretation of wealth? Just because it is wealth that determines the culture of life of every nation, every civilization, every era, etc. It is accounting and control of wealth that forms the *technology* at the heart of which *knowledge about the rules* of organization and operation of the life process of insect-people work - these are material processes, social (this is economics, politics, law), spiritual (or simply commodity production of knowledge).

The main wealth of insect-people is simply the process of ***labor*** in its "Triple Point", where the triple point is simply a process in which three triune sets of processes work simultaneously as a single process. The triple point of labor is:

- three triune aggregate types of labor - physical, managerial, mental;
- three triune aggregates of sectors of the economy in which insect-people work — these are material, social (this is economics, politics, law), spiritual (or commodity production of knowledge);
- three triune aggregates of the processes of formation and satisfaction of needs - these are labor costs, this is the definition of the economic usefulness of the labor expended (or just the market), this is the cost (either the labor embodied in the product, or just the satisfied needs).

Therefore, only *labor* is the only source of life for insect-people in a certain environment of being in its three triune set of processes:

- these are material conditions of being or physical, chemical, biological;
- these are social or simply processes of insect-people relations with nature, between themselves and with *reason*;
- these are spiritual processes or just the organization and work of the *mind* in its three triune levels of complexity - this is ordinary consciousness and knowledge, empirical (empirical is experience), scientific (or based on technology).

Labor is the processes that are the medium of *communication* in the practice of life and are manifested or work in its three threefold set of processes of objectivity - this is in the real objectivity of being, this is in the model of the rules of organization and work of practice and in the reflection of these rules in the consciousness and knowledge of insect-people.

And the idealistic objectivity of the wealth of insect-people is simply *knowledge* of the rules of the organization and work of the practice of life from the beginning of being to the change of the technology of being ... in their three triune aggregate processes are material. social, spiritual.

Therefore, insect-people simply *choose* because of their real, preceptual, conceptual abilities and needs in which World they live:

- in the dominance of the material World or simply the culture of the ancient Greeks and thereof ...
- in contradiction of the material and spiritual Worlds or the existential or simply modern Civilization of primitive materialists ...
- in the harmony of the diversity of the three triune aggregates of processes - is it material, social, spiritual, or simply in the technology of harmony of the diversity of the three triune aggregates of the culture of life of the Ethno-Russian people ...

Therefore, the concept of ***wealth*** should be interpreted as ***value*,** or simply wealth is a product of labor, or a product created by insect-people ***labor*** in it (Triple Point labor) and material, social, spiritual ***goods*** that are created by labor.

Moreover, *labor itself* is the only source of life and value and works in three triune aggregates of subjects - these are labor costs (or production of goods), this is the economic usefulness of these costs (or just the market), it's just the cost itself (or the labor embodied in the product that works in life).

All sorts of *newly* formed conditions of being of some new in existing former; against the background of the need for a transition to an idealistic existence, NU or Rule, Yav, Nav, have a different quantitatively-qualitative being of the practice of life from elementary to simple and complex. Elementary and simply monistic technologies of work and the practice of life itself, simple is dialectics, complex is technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning.

So the *technology* of organizing and operating the stages of historical development of any of Civilization and the Earth itself and its inhabitants is simply a change:

- from the prevailing totality of the subject, technology, trends in the organization and operation of the process of practice of life of every sundown;
- to contradictory technology or dialectical in its three triune set of technologies - this is Materialistic dialectics, existential, idealistic;
- and further to the technology of harmony of diversity or the three triune technologies, Triedinstvo is technology of Triedinstvo from an materialistic beginning or the life culture of Buddhism, it is Triedinstvo from an existential beginning or a life culture of Islam, it is Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning or a life culture of Christianity.

Moreover, these technologies work in parallel-sequentially-interconnected technology of relations between each other.

BUT any new change gives a tendency to update each of these three triune sets of processes in parallel-sequentially interconnected technology of relations between these stages. Moreover, all sorts of updates work in three triune sets of technologies for the participation of components - these are random (or once during the whole process), these are spontaneous (these are two or more times), these are constant (or dominant in the process)

Therefore, *dear fellow materialists, learn* the technology that the universal mind provides is simply the Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning ... technology, as a set of *rules* for organizing and working life practices, which was first *understood*, *translated into knowledge* and tested for centuries on the practice of life, by Ethno-Russian people. This technology reflects knowledge of the rules of organization and operation of three triune sets of processes - this is real reality, simulated, reflected. This is simply a tendency from elementary to simple and complex ... From Aristotle's materialism to the contradiction of the material and spiritual modern dialectical technology of the culture of life and further to Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning or simply the life culture of the Ethno-Russian people, which today are 195 nationalities. The Technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning is simply a technology for *harmony of the variety* of components involved in the process.

1. Aristotle's principle of dominance of materialism or classical unity.

Metaphysics or Monistic technology, based on which the principle of domination is organized and operates, is the Technology of interpreting the rules of organization and work of the practice of life of insect-people, or Aristotle's Philosophy. It is based on the *principle of dominance of the material world*. In which three triune aggregates of objects are naturally organized and work - this is action (or matter). a place (or space), time which is everywhere time. But he has all of these subject matters interpreted in the *elementary* technology of their organization and work or in the monistic.

And the essence of the technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning in Aristotle's materialism is that in the practice of his life and the interpretation of the rules of life, three triune sets of processes work simultaneously - this is the subject of the process, this is the technology of its work, this is the tendency of their quantitative and qualitative relationships. But Aristotle consciously or purposefully interprets only the subject itself. But the technology and the trend are simply random and spontaneous, well, or simply not consciously, but as an application to the main thing.

Thus, in the modern scientific interpretations of the technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning, Aristotle interprets the Tristinstvo monistic or elementary technology where the principle of the dominance of one over the other, the three triune *principles*, works - this is matter, space, time.

Classical unity, Aristotelian unity (an elementary or monistic trinity, where the monad operates, as the primary principles of the process) are the rules of drama, which the classicism of the XVII-XIX centuries adhered to (see Classical drama), based on some passages of Aristotle's Poetics.

The rules represented in the interpretations of Aristotle or in the monistic technology of the organization and operation of the process, the following three severe restrictions:

- *Unity of action* - the play should have one main plot, secondary plots are minimized. Well or so, there is a dominant process, there is a contradictory one, and there is also a harmonizing one.

- *Unity of the place* - the action is not transferred in space, the platform limited by the stage corresponds to the same place in the space of the play. These are just three triune sets of processes, rectilinear, curvilinear, intersecting ... BUT under the rule of rectilinear or Euclidean geometry.

- *Unity of time* - the action of the play should take (in reality, the alleged work) no more than 24 hours.

What does Comrade Aristotle interpret in his three triune subjects of the *organization and work* of every thing — is it *action, place, time*? These are just three triune aggregates of the process *work* - this is the statics of the process (this is the organization or *structure* of the process), its dynamics (or just the work or *movement* of the process), and logic (or just the totality of the *rules* of organization and work of something).

Let us imagine the interpretation of these processes in the modern scientific definition:

-This is the statics of the process in its *action, place, time,* or in the interpretation of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning - it is matter, space, time. But the process of three triune aggregates of the processes of its organization and work is static, dynamic, logic. And therefore, Aristotle also interprets the *change* or transition from the elementary structure and operation of a process or monistic technology to simple or dialectical and further to complex or triune (but in elementary technology).

- This is *dynamic* or just a work process. It is simply a transition of potentiality into an existing reality - movement. In the process of movement, simple things become more and more complex. Gradually, they come closer to perfection and to their primary source - “God” or simply to the dominant process of the three triune aggregates of the fundamental principle - this is the subject of the process, its working technologies, these are tendencies of quantitatively-qualitative relationships. According to this concept, “God” is pure thinking that has no expression in material form, well, or simply *idealistic objectivity*. In the future, thinking simply cannot develop - it has reached perfection, but God does not exist separately from the material world or these are three triune sets of objects - material, social, idealistic. Moreover, under the rule of idealistic objectivity, the contradiction of society (or the environment of life) and the harmonizing role of the material.

- This is *logic* or just a set of *rules* of organization and work of any process. These are rules in three triune levels of complexity of organization and operation of both the rules themselves and their sensory perception (or perceptum) and interpretation through *knowledge*. - this is ordinary consciousness and knowledge, empirical, scientific. It’s mundane on the basis of preceptum or *feelings*; it is empirical or *experiential* or simply empirical; it is scientific or formed on the basis of *technology* or simply a body of *knowledge about the rules* of the organization and operation of the practice of commodity processes or other processes. Or are these three triune realities of the very objectivity of material, social, spiritual - this is their real reality, modeled, reflected. But at the three triune levels, the *complexity* of their organization and work is elementary or monistic technology, simple or dialectical technology, complex or complete structure of Technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning.

And now the same, but in Technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning.

Aristotle believed that every living organism has something that guides it - the soul. They are not only in humans, but also in plants and animals. This is what distinguishes the living from the dead. It is simply the organization and work of *idealistic processes, or simply the rules of organization and work of any kind*. But idealistic objectivity is simply the harmony of the diversity of the three triune aggregates of material existential idealistic subjectivity under idealistic domination.

According to the treatises of the scientist, the soul and body do not exist without each other, therefore, it is impossible to study one and the other separately. Comrade Aristotle distinguishes the souls of plants and animals from the human in that the latter (soul) is a particle of the divine mind, has more elevated functions than the responsibility for digestion, reproduction, movement and sensations. Thus, he shares the level of complexity of the organization and work of the very objectivity of the material and idealistic, but does not interpret the INTER-objective processes or just society or the medium of communication or being.

2. The principle of contradiction of opposites or Hegel's triad.

Now about the dialectical interpretations of the trinity of Comrade Hegel or simply the Hegelian Triad. These are, firstly, the three triune laws of dialectics:

- this is the law of unity and struggle of opposites ... or simply organizing the position of the dominant process or just the *subject* of the process;

- this is the law of negation of negation ... or simply the *technology* of organization and work of the contradiction of the components of the process during the movement of components;

- this is the law of the transition of quantitative changes to qualitative ... or simply the *trend* of quantitative-qualitative relationships between the components of the process.

The triad in Hegel's work - the Science of logic, is the union of any two opposing concepts and any third concept that mediates (i.e. expresses) the internal unity of two opposing concepts.

The model for constructing the Hegelian system is a triad, that is, *three* stages of development. The movement along them was strict and definite, but only in the technology of the contradiction of two or more opposites, although a third set of processes was allowed connecting the opposites into the process.

The main three principles in Hegel's dialectical triads are as follows: being in oneself (idea), being outside oneself (nature), being in oneself and for oneself (spirit or idealistic essence of the process). The development of the triad for Hegel is based on rationalism. While rationalism itself is from lat. *ratio* - mind - or this is the method according to which the basis of knowledge and action of people is the mind. Here, Comrade Hegel interprets the manifestation of insect-people in the environment of being as *activity*. Although insect-people in the environment of being work in three triune sets of processes - this is activity, relationships, knowledge.

Only with the help of a pure and ideal mind (or simply idealistic objectivity) is the true course of the development process possible. Thus we get the three components of the principle of the Hegelian triad: Logic (development of an idea). Or he interprets as two different qualities of being insect-people - this is the "Philosophy of Nature" and "Philosophy of the Spirit." And since reason is the only possible engine of evolution, it is logic that starts the whole process. Its very content is developed by the method of dialectics.

The dialectical triad is divided into three parts: "thesis" - "antithesis" - "synthesis". Under the thesis is meant a certain concept or process. And in the Technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning, these are three triune aggregates of the process of every load - this is the dominant process, contradictory, harmonizing. And indeed, once a concept exists, then its opposite also exists - the "antithesis". Without evil, there would be no good; without the poor, there would be no rich. That is, we can say that together with the concept, its opposite also exists inextricably.

3. The principle of harmony of the variety of components involved in the process or simply Technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning.

Now interpretations of the rules for the organization and operation of Hegel's triads in Technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning. This is simply the *addition* of the third component to the two opposite ones through their connection into a single process. And thus, Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning technology *combines* all the accumulated experience of previous generations into a single whole.

Triedinstvo of material, space, time in the work of commodity processes.

Firstly, what is the essence of the trinity as a whole?

That there are three triune aggregates of things in all sorts of things, BUT one of them occupies a dominant position in the organization and work of the process, the second works as a contradiction to all three and to itself, and the third harmonizes the work of the process as a whole. Moreover, these three triune aggregates work in parallel-sequentially-interconnected technology of relations both within and between themselves and in the process as a whole.

And the Technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning is the rule of *harmony of diversity*, or for insect-people it's just the work of the *mind* of knowledge, intelligence, NU technology, or goal-setting, observing the *rules* of organization and work of *practice* of all sorts of stuff, etc.

Every business process has three triune aggregates of the level of complexity of the very quality of organization of the economic process - this is economics-practice, this is economics-management, this is economy-science. Moreover, they work in a parallel-sequentially-interconnected manner. And the technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning consists in the fact that in each particular process a complete structure of processes works (well, or all three triune aggregates are practice, management, science). BUT one of them dominates (in practice it is practice); the second is a contradiction to it (in management it is management); and the third set harmonizes the work of the process as a whole, it is science or just knowledge of the rules of operation of all three triune sets of processes. Moreover, in economics and practice the monistic technology of the organization and operation of the process dominates. In the economy of management, three triune dialectical technologies dominate. And in economics, technology is dominated by Technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning.

What is economics practice. This is the **real** flow of exchange relations between real owners in the course of relations between the three triune sets of components (material, social, spiritual) that make up the subject, object, object. And in micro-processes, and in macro-processes, and in MESO-processes. And the essence or the object of marketability of LABOR, which is the process of economics and practice, becomes **economic activity**:

- this is the *subject* or the active side of the product processes (this is the manufacturer, seller) of the system or the party motivating the process personified in the person of real producers or sellers;

- this is an *object* of the system or a passive side of the process of the economic process, personified in the face of buyers, consumers.

- this is the *matter* of exchange relations or commodities, goods, services, etc.

What is economics-management. This is a **simulated** process through a system of regulatory framework or in the form of customs, traditions, constitutions, laws, tariffs, money, etc. In this process, the two sides of the owners also combine their economic interests - this is a private and public form. Therefore, they become parties to the process in the person of each of the parties, i.e. each side has two levels. Those. the person of ownership is two owners - the private level and the state. BUT in the contradiction of the parties under the rule of one of them for each person of ownership. The dominant subject is the process of ownership or these are three triune sets of processes - this is appropriation, alienation, possession. And **economic relations** become the essence of the economy.

- this is the entity represented by the relations between the producer and the consumer of laws, or the person becomes existential objectivity, or a system of existing laws or the legal framework of the organization of the economy.

- this is an object of a process or a system of real economic activity or the relationship of sellers and buyers or practical economists on the one hand and managerial economists on the other.

- this is the matter of economic relations between two levels of owners of private and state levels. These are the laws themselves or the regulatory framework of the organization of the economy in its current and future form.

What is economics-science. This is reflected in the consciousness of persons of ownership of the RULES of organization and operation of economic processes or idealistic objectivity, or knowledge about the organization of economic processes. Or are these processes working in the form of economic sciences, where **economic knowledge** about the rules of the economy is objectified. Here, three triune sets of components also work:

- this is the subject of the process of production, reproduction, use of knowledge in the person of scientists. Moreover, scientists themselves also have their own areas of work. The first set is practical economists who draw their knowledge about the rules of organizing the process from the environment of real commodity processes. Then these are empirical economists who apply in their work the experience of managing ancestors on the one hand and their own on the other. The third qualification group is theoretical scientists. Therefore, the subject of the system is acting knowledge or idealistic objectivity.

- this is an object of the system or the work of knowledge about the rules of the economic process and the scientists and managers and workers themselves at three levels of subjectivity of commodity processes by workers of a real, simulated, reflected process.

- this is the subject of economics, science or the system of knowledge about the course or rules of work of economic processes in the form of three subjects working simultaneously in the form of activity - relations - knowledge.

The technology of trinity, here lies in the fact that activity is three triune sets of processes - physical, managerial, mental activity. Triedinstvo relations is a material, social, spiritual relationship. Triedinstvo knowledge is ordinary knowledge (visual, verbal, virtual), empirical, scientific.

Conclusion

What is the essence of mathematical modeling of commodity processes in the format of Technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning?

Firstly, instead of the long-outdated technology of materialistic dialectics, where *two* numbers work - these are "1" and "0", I propose the introduction of three triune sets of matrices in which the logic and alphabet of "Number Theory" works (well, or this is a property of divisibility) or three triune sets of signs - this is a "+"; "0"; "-". Moreover, this trit works in three triune sets of technologies:

- it is in monistic technology that dominates material processes;

- is it in dialectical technology that works as a contradiction in social processes or is it economics, politics, law;

- this is Technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning or simply the principle of harmony of the variety of components involved in the process that dominates the spiritual processes.

This is a *new Era* in the technology of digital technologies in general and the Digital Economy in particular, as the organization and work of the three triune aggregates. Property persons are private, state, INTER-state.

I ask you not to confuse with technology all kinds of trinity, trinity, trinitarianism, etc. In the ternary system, the sign of a number can have all three values: "-", "0" and "+", i.e. the ternary essence of the sign of a number is better used. This can be done in the binary system, but in the binary system you need two binary bits (bits) per sign of the number, and in the ternary system only one ternary bit - trit.

Trit itself, as a process of mathematical objectification of matrix, digital commodity processes, is organized and operates in three triune levels of complexity:

- this is an elementary or monistic technology or work the principle of dominance or just work in an open form of only one quality component. WELL, is it just the organization and work of the *monad*;

- this is a simple or dialectical technology for the organization and operation of two or more components - it is dominant and potentially ready for disclosure. WELL, or this is the organization and work of a *substance* or two or more opposites;

- this is a complex form of being or Technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning where three triune sets of processes are organized and work as *harmony of diversity.* BUT, with the dominance of one aggregate, the contradiction of another, and the harmonization of the whole process of the third. Or is it the organization of *hypostasis*, as the fundamental principles of all things.

So ***Trit*** is three triune levels of complexity of the organization and work of the very *fundamental principle* of every thing - it is a monad, substance, hypostasis.

Moreover, this technology will work beyond the will and desires of insect-people, as soon as its time approaches. This time has already come, because, in the practice of commodity processes, the INTER-state person of property has already been formed. It is this condition that is the basis for the real application of Technology of Triedinstvo from an idealistic beginning. So, comrade materialists, go to the graveyard of History.

在哲学社会人类学问题上人类尊严价值的新范式
A NEW PARADIGM OF THE VALUE OF HUMAN DIGNITY IN THE ASPECT OF PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIO-ANTHROPOLOGICAL ISSUES

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本文致力于在技术文明和全球进程变化的背景下，探索人类尊严价值的新范式，并伴随着广泛的沟通联系和国家利益。一方面，全球化作为一种现象与自然历史的客观过程相关联，而人类历史上的客观过程又是人类形成社会的漫长过程，并且渴望建立一个全球性的社区和互动。另一方面，全球化与二十一世纪至二十世纪末期由于世界经济空间扩张而引起的变化有关。在这种情况下，全球化已成为政治和理论批评的对象，是对人类尊严和国家利益的侵犯，是扩大世界资本力量和增加对工人剥削的过程，是不确保体面的不公正现象世界社区的生活质量。同时，人类面临的全球性问题一方面是大自然造成的，另一方面是人为活动造成的，人类的活动与复杂的，紧密联系的交流系统形成了联系。全球挑战要求寻求人类生存的方式和人类相对和谐的统一。在这方面，现代哲学提出了人类应负的两个全球价值：人类生命和人类的保存 - 人类学的价值；人类价值的保存。保护地球生物圈 - 与人类活动相关的生态价值。因此，在哲学人类学方面，人的尊严价值的新范式的特征是在民族间和国际交流中达到跨国水平。

关键词：人的尊严，全球化，跨国价值观

Annotation. *The article is devoted to the search for a new paradigm of the value of human dignity in the context of changes in technological civilization and global processes, accompanied by broad communicative links and national interests. Globalization as a phenomenon, on the one hand, is associated with a natural-historical objective process, a long process of anthroposociogenesis with the desire for a global community and interaction. On the other hand, globalization is associated with changes in the last decades of the XX-XXI centuries caused by the* *expansion of the world economic space. In this context, globalization has become the object of political and theoretical criticism as a violation of human dignity and national interests, as a process of expanding the power of world capital and increasing the exploitation of workers, manifestations of injustice that does not ensure a decent quality of life in the world community. At the same time, the global problems faced by humanity were posed by nature on the one hand, and by man – made human activity and a complex system of closely interacting communicative links on the other. Global challenges call for the search for ways of human survival and relatively harmonious unification of mankind. In this regard, modern philosophy puts forward two global values for which man is responsible: the preservation of human life and humanity – an anthropological value; the preservation of the biosphere of the planet Earth – an ecological value associated with human activities. Consequently, the new paradigm of the value of human dignity in the aspect of philosophical anthropology is characterized by reaching the transnational level in interethnic and international communication.*

Keywords: *human dignity, globalization, transnational values*

In the context of globalization, the question of the further development of modern technological culture and civilization is acute, with the importance of the problem of human existence, a decent lifestyle and the essence of human dignity growing in the center. Modern thinkers point to the need for a new reassessment of values. So, V. S. Stepin in the urgency of the problem of points of growth of new values, determining a gradual departure from liberalism, identified three kinds of reasons: 1) increased migration of people, 2) the formation of large new interstate formations, 3) the search for new strategies of civilization development of the globalizing world [15]. The tendency to move away from liberal values, the values of a consumer society towards transnational absolute values is indicated [10].

European humanists point to the need for a new reassessment of values. For example, at the Russian Philosophical Congress in Ufa in 2013, Johanna Kuchuradi made a report on human rights, in which she highlighted the value of justice as an appeal to human rights in terms of the realization of human dignity. With the theme of human dignity, Kuchuradi spoke at a seminar on “Human Rights and Human Dignity” in 2004, where she outlined the philosophical and anthropological understanding of human dignity as knowledge of the value of a human being, the universality of the concept of human dignity, as opposed to cultural-specific concepts of “honor”, "pride." Kuchuradi considers unacceptable the priority of individual cultural values over human rights, which are universal norms that actualize the possibility of implementing a decent lifestyle for each person [11].

The increasing role of human dignity, which is obliged to make responsible decisions, is indicated by integrative processes that are accompanied by the search for a new sociocultural identity, the search for a place and sense of human dignity in the light of intersubjective values in the dialogue of national cultures.

The value core of dignity is the measure of consumer demands, the ethical, moral content of any activity. The life of mankind is life itself as a value, extended subject to the harmonization of national, political, economic, legal, scientific, practical, intercultural relations. In this regard, the quality of human life itself, the activity of man interacting with nature, living and inanimate matter is being rethought. The study of the problem of human dignity in the context of globalization induces to reveal the need for an anthropoxiological approach to interethnic dialogue.

Referring to the aspect of national and transnational relations of a globalizing world, we denote that we assume both points of view on the concept of a nation: a traditional national-ethnic concept and a modern national-civilian, which identifies a person's nationality with his citizenship and relates it to acts of conscious choice [7]. At the same time, for our article, it is important to establish the value of human dignity in the correlate of national and transnational relations. With this formulation of the problem, we, first, turned to the ethical classics on human dignity; secondly, we approved the status of national dignity in the global world.

If in the normative ethics, according to I. Kant, the basic value of human dignity was the obligation connected with the realization that the guarantor of the moral law is the highest good, then after the antinormative turn in philosophy and ethics, in the period of the new industrial revolution of the XIX century aspect within the boundaries of the same duty. The modern understanding of human dignity is revealed in the context of both individual ethics and social ethics, where as an absolute ethical value containing the unchanging core of such ethical existentials as free will, the meaning of life, justice and responsibility, a person, life, ecology is affirmed in a creative and creative activities in the era of globalism. The structure of the concept of human dignity goes back to the idea of man in the unity of the natural, social and spiritual principles. Exploring the history of philosophical thought about human dignity, one can identify three positions of a philosophical view of human dignity - this is a subjective-personal, social, anthropological [16]. Human dignity is a complex, multi-level, multi-valued, integral moral concept. In foreign studies, human dignity is considered in the context of individual freedom and human rights. In modern Russian studies, the idea of human value is highlighted in connection with its purpose, and anthropological dignity is asserted through creative activity in a globalizing space.

The concept of globalization was conceptually singled out by the American sociologist J. Macklin in connection with the increasing social relations [14]. When we classify the scientific definitions of globalization, we rely on interpretations that, within the meaning of the term "globalization," define ontological bases. For example, globalization is understood as a centuries-old natural historical process that encourages people to strive to achieve some kind of unity, the desire to form the world community, an objective process that is independent of individuals or communities [3]. Deeper grounds are in the view of globalization as a kind of predetermined program of a self-propelled process originating from sociogenesis [2]. Globalization in the context of the sociocultural processes of the 20-th century is interpreted as a megatrend to the unification of mankind, taking into account the dialectics of spatial-temporal movements, interactions and anthroposocial transformations, as the universalization of relations in various spheres of society [5]. At the same time, Euro-Amerikan researchers point to the strength of the power that seeks to rule the world in the integration processes of the spatial organization of social relations [8].

Global problems affect the essential foundations of the cultural and civilizational activities of mankind. Based on the idea of the unity of man and the Universe, ensuring the survival of the human race is of paramount importance in the new civilizational conditions. Human dignity in the context of globalization allows us to identify both the positive role of humanity in the development of civilization, and see the negative aspects of human activity. In our opinion, research questions here can be directed in three ways: ethical, aesthetic, scientific and educational. The metaphysical triad "good-beauty-truth" known from antiquity, which is the value support of human existence, serves as a justification for such a three-fold approach. This triad of higher values is something unchanged in a historically changing world.

Alan Goldman, in his book "Life Values: Pleasure, Happiness, Meaning and Well-being" [4], comes to the utilitarian conclusion that only well-being is an all-embracing category of subjective-personal value, which is to satisfy the deep rational desires that, in our view, is a prerequisite for a decent human life.

The authors of "The Autonomy and Self-Respect" [9] oppose a utilitarian approach to values associated with dignity, believing that universal utilitarian values do not always work, because in everyday life we are often guided by non-standard values.

The human dignity is indicated by the concept of E. Agazzi, based on the principles of axiology of science, where he emphasizes the need for responsible scientific and technical activities with the preservation of the cognitive value of science [1]. The concept of ethical responsibility derives from the principle of duty. According to the dignity article in the encyclopedia of Ethics [12] edited by Lawrence C. Becker and Charlotte B. Becker it is pointed out that Kantian idea of human dignity as an Autonomous source of moral law and the inadmissibility of violation of human dignity as a fundamental dominant of his being, regardless of the nation, race, gender, intelligence, talent prevails in Europe.

Thomas E. Hill Jr., interpreting I. Kant, points to the incommensurable status of human dignity, which should be interpreted and applied through moral principles [9].

Jack Pulman addresses the issue of human dignity in connection with the Oregon “Death Law with Dignity” in 1997, arguing with advocates of the “right to die.” Pullman believes that such a law only diminishes human dignity [13]. The desire to live, overcoming suffering and pain, on the contrary, strengthens human dignity.

It is possible to designate the vector of the problem of human dignity in the aspect of national-spatial relations. The affirmation of human dignity occurs in a global world in which national interests operate and the needs of people grow. The manifestation of human dignity also occurs in direct, interpersonal communication in the light of tolerant relationships, responsibility based on universal human values. The natural mutual influence of nations, due to the dialogue of cultures in the context of globalization, implies a focus on the principle of respect between individuals, social and state structures belonging to different cultural communities. The possibility of a dialogue between national (both ethnic and civic) cultures excludes a relativistic approach in the formation of a new transcultural identity, since human dignity involves creative interaction, which excludes both unification by the rule of European or any other culture and eclecticism expressed in politics multiculturalism.

The purpose of this article is to address the topic of human dignity in a globalizing world, which reveals the tendency of an innovative “return” to anthropological models of an ideal transnational ethos in search of resolving the contradictions of real-life national cultures.

Following the axiological methodology, we believe that human dignity in the modern world can act as a factor of non-violence, if we highlight the classical ethical doctrine of human obligation and responsibility, recognizing human dignity as an absolute moral value, recognizing the sociogenetic ability of a person as a moral being to perfection, convinced of the right on progress.

In the methodological foundations of the study of human dignity, we have highlighted the anthropo-axiological approach, which includes the anthropocentric, sociocultural, evolutionary-globalistic methods of humanitarian knowledge, which allows us to find subjective and intersubjective connections with absolute values and to draw attention to the relationship between national and transnational global world. The theoretical basis of the research is European theories of values. These include the right to life, nature, creative activity for the benefit of man, duty and responsibility, freedom and justice, equality and solidarity.

The modern synergetic approach defines society as a self-developing system, where man is a product of cosmic evolution, man exists in interaction with nature. The activity approach allows to single out the individual and public (national-state) responsibility of a person for the results of his activity, which determine the contours of the future of humanity. The historical method of analyzing philosophical and ethical views has shown, firstly, that human dignity is interpreted in various ways and correlates with moral virtues. Secondly, human dignity as a phenomenon is a complex structure, based on the subjective and intersubjective directivity, revealed three interrelated lines of philosophical and ethical views on human dignity – subjective-personal, social-oriented, anthropological.

The criterion of the relationship between the individual and the social in determining human dignity in the history of philosophy is an attitude toward virtues.

According to Plato, the virtues of wisdom, courage, prudence (prudence), justice define the concept of dignity as a quality characteristic of an individual, consisting in the moderation of passions, the way to achieve truth in the unity of the three metaphysical essences of good-truth-beauty with the help of virtues [16]. According to Aristotle, human dignity is a special virtue expressed in self-esteem. For Cicero, a worthy person is defined by four cardinal virtues - “wisdom”, “courage”, “justice”, “restraint”.

In the Middle Ages, we found the understanding of human dignity as a virtue in P. Abelard. In the Renaissance, M. Ficino turns to dignity, who places "social" virtues above "individual". In the New Age, in the works of Shaftesbury, Diderot, Hume, as well as in the Renaissance, the ethical concept of virtue directly focuses on human dignity. They express the harmony of the individual and society, determined by the internal "moral sense." Human dignity is the subject of ethical utilitarianism and evolutionism, where immutable ethical virtues are universals, thanks to which the subjective and intersubjective bases of human dignity are synthesized. In the axiology of N. Hartman, human dignity goes back to intersubjective absolute virtues-values and is exercised in a person driven by values, growing to responsibility for the fate of the whole of humanity. In existentialism, A. Camus protest against the absurd in human dignity appears within the limits of human capabilities, expressed through the highest values of virtue. In the Russian and Soviet ethics, since the 60s. XX century, there is a sufficient number of works on human dignity, where the concept of dignity is the dialectical unity of the social, socially significant and individual, personal.

Based on the historical and philosophical approach, we establish a stable view of the “unchanging” and “changing” in the interpretation of human dignity, on an intersubjective and subjective basis in the mind of a person reflecting self-esteem.

The complex of methods defined human dignity as an absolute ethical value, which contains the invariable core of virtues (wisdom, responsibility, justice, etc.) in specific meanings in the modern sociocultural space “by means of the implementation by man of his moral essence asserting himself in creative and creative activity, communication and being the guarantor of human responsibility in different guises of subject-object relations” [16].

Ethics of human dignity in the aspect of national relations can have a significant role in the strategy of a globalizing world. The search for a transcultural approach to new values is important here. Human dignity from the point of view of philosophical anthropology is a universal human value and determines, as a utopian ideal, a movement towards a global ethical space, hypothetically achieved thanks to the creative activity of man. The basic formation of such a global movement is the possibility of choosing the ethics of non-violence in the context of globalization through responsibility in communication, through such global transcultural interaction, when the principles of democracy, freedom and human rights, the principle of justice presuppose rationality having a moral content.

In modern anthropological ethics in the structure of the concept of "human dignity" highlighted the unity of the three components of human existence, namely: social, individual, generic. We came to the conclusion that “human dignity is determined, firstly, as a being of a free person, creating his own image, secondly, as a manifestation of individual activity, realization of a higher purpose in interaction with other people, and at the present stage of civilizational development - of a globalizing world” [16]. The anthropological, or extra-social direction of the study of the concept of human dignity indicates that the unity of the value being of humanity and the moral value of a person are determined by belonging to the human race.

We focus more on the very concept of philosophical and ethical thought. Note that human dignity in everyday life is not associated with morality, but involves wealth, status, which is expressed through "wealth", "property", "belongings", "physicality". It can be stated that often human dignity in the global world is more connected with its national, political status, scientific achievements, aesthetic experience, rather than with its ethical essence.

At the same time, it is clear that the conditions of globalization actualize the creative and creative human activity, which means that the importance of responsibility in any field of activity increases, which implies respect for the other and non-violence. The sources of violence, which now constitutes a threat to all mankind, appear to be imperfect social relations. In the works of P. Natorp, K. Polanyi, E. Agazzi, the need to improve social relations is explored. The social order is established by the person himself, the free choice of activity while maintaining the moral identity of the person. The relevance of human dignity in the context of globalization requires a moral rethinking of the ratio of transnational, universal human podium and national development in the light of responsibility, tolerance, ability to non-violence. Irresponsibility, leading to violence, is the most important problem of the modern world. This is precisely the problem of underestimating human dignity in a globalizing world.

The way out of the global crisis faced by mankind, due to the narrowness of neoliberal values, is seen as a paradigm shift of value orientations. The anthropological essence of human dignity as belonging to the human race, forces to solve the problem of relations between Nations, transnational approach in the dialogue of cultures.

As for the basic concept of a global ethos in the light of the prospects for human dignity, let us point out that the idea of a global ethos was proposed by A.A. Guseinov, who admits the study of the possibility of a global ethos as a utopia in accordance with the philosophical and historical study of the future of humanity in its perfect ideal expression [6]. The global ethos implies "a value-given unity of social mores, characterizes a person and a social group in terms of the unity of its mental attitudes, life patterns, social habits, which manifest themselves in everyday culture" [6].

Summing up the above, we summarize that the anthropo-axiological approach allowed us to single out human dignity as supranational, transcultural, absolute value. The problem of human dignity is deeper than it was presented in the history of philosophical thought as a sense of self-worth, while strengthening and actualizing attention to a given human existential and a socially significant phenomenon that becomes essentially national human dignity in the course of historical development. The ideology of today's liberal democracy, the dangers of forming a unipolar world point to the need to rethink the growing processes of unilateral international order and law, determining the appeal along an ascending vector of dialectical development to absolute values in increasing globalization processes and interdependencies.

In the contemporary situation of globalism, simultaneously with the existence and development of national cultures, the transnational value of human dignity is affirmed, having universal, absolute, transcultural significance from the point of view of philosophical anthropology. Human dignity as a generic is the basis of different types of national dignity. The philosophical knowledge of human dignity as an ethical category goes beyond the limits of ethics proper and acquires the value of special value in the light of true knowledge in search of a decent lifestyle for the future of humanity.

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是否学过了十九世纪热力学的“世界观课程”？ （关于意识形态与世界科学图景之间联系的哲学反思经历）

HAVE THE “WORLDVIEW LESSONS” OF THE THERMODYNAMICS OF THE XIX CENTURY BEEN LEARNED? (EXPERIENCE OF PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTION ON THE CONNECTION BETWEEN IDEOLOGY AND THE SCIENTIFIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD)

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Abstract: *in the article, the thesis about the connection between science (including natural science) and ideology (the radical form of which is the famous formula of I. R. Prigozhin “science is ideology in a sense”) is concretized on the basis of the ideas of S. Carnot, R. Clausius, V. Thomson (Lord Kelvin), L. Boltzmann and other great physicists of the XIX century. It is shown that the "lessons" of classical thermodynamics were, firstly, the awareness of the irreversibility of most natural processes, which gave rise to the rejection of the revolutionary transformation of social and state structures (or at least caution in relation to them). Secondly, such a heuristic model for studying complex processes as the “Carnot cycles” was formulated, and its application to the economy helped to understand the extended reproduction cycles in the economy. At the same time, we substantiate the idea that neither Marxist, nor Social-Democratic, nor liberal ideologies have fully learned these “worldview lessons”.*

Keywords: *natural science and ideology, classical thermodynamics, the second law of thermodynamics, economics, social transformations, Marxism, social democracy, liberalism.*

One of the central contemporary Russian social philosophers and philosophers of science S. G. Kara-Murza wrote that “the most prominent philosophers of science (Durkheim, Mannheim, Marx, Weber, Habermas) have works that contain the word“ ideology ”or a related term in the title [1]. Having clarified that he interprets ideology in the spirit of academic tradition as “a complex of ideas and concepts, with the help of which a person understands society, the social order and himself in this society and in the world” [1], one can add C G. Kara-Murzu - after all, we are now quoting his book, “Ideology and its mother - science.” What is this connection based on? On the aspiration of ideology as such, regardless of its “coloring” (whether liberal, social democratic, conservative), to explain and protect the corresponding socio-political order by referring to the laws of functioning and development of nature, society and man. Once again, let’s give“the word” to S. G. Kara-Murza: in the widely known work “Manipulation of Consciousness”, he writes: “This is the way the world works” and “this is the nature of man” - these are the final arguments that reliably affect the general public. Therefore, ideologists carefully create a model of a person using any material that goes into business: scientific information, legends, beliefs ”[2, p. 258]. But to us in this article it is precisely the “scientific information” that is most convincing for the modern educated person. Specifically, the information obtained by thermodynamics. Providing definitions of this concept from physical dictionaries: “the science of the most common thermal properties of macroscopic bodies” [3, p. 83]; “The science of the greatest common properties of macroscopic physical systems in a state of thermodynamic equilibrium, and the processes of transition between these states ”[4, p. 750], summarize them in this way. Thermodynamics is a branch of physics that studies the behavior of material bodies of comparable scale to humans when doing work under the influence of heat coming from outside. Having thus designated the discipline of interest to us, we will limit its chronological scope. Contrary to the possible expectation of the reader, we will **not** consider the stage of its development, the “worldview lessons” of which are quite obvious. We are talking about the *thermodynamics of strongly nonequilibrium processes*, later called synergetics, created by the Belgian philosophizing physicist of Russian origin Ilya Romanovich Prigozhin in the XX century. However, our article will consider the philosophical significance of the classical thermodynamics of XIX; but first, briefly consider the main milestones of the formation of the latter.

The famous American popularizer of science, Clifford Alan Pickover, points to the middle of the XX century (more precisely, the first 15 years of the second half of this century) as a period of the scientific revolution during which physicists “introduced and honed various concepts related to energy and entropy. *Such branches of physics as thermodynamics*, statistical mechanics, and kinetic theory of gases have blossomed ”[5, p. 10]. But in order to understand why this is regarded as a revolution, we note that almost until the middle of the century, the sphere of thermal phenomena - according to the laconic words of the German physicist historian Johann Karl Ferdinand Rosenberger - “remained entirely in the hands of experimental physicists. With the adoption of weightless matter (calorific), speculations (i.e., theoretical constructions - P.M.) about the essence of heat became silent. For mathematicians, this weightless, and therefore elusive, matter did not provide any support for scientific development ”[6, p. 205]. To fully understand these words, we give definitions of the central concept in this quote, namely “caloric”:

"hypothetical thermal matter (weightless liquid), whose presence in the bodies in the XVIII and early XIX centuries was believed to explain the observed thermal phenomena (heating of bodies, heat transfer, heat expansion, thermal equilibrium, etc.) "[7]. The caloric theory was maximally expressed in the Analytical Theory of Heat (1822) by the French mathematician and physicist Jean-Baptiste Joseph Fourier. The turn was carried out by his compatriot and colleague Nicola Leonard Sadi Carnot, who initially recognized the existence of this weightless, extremely elastic matter, the ability to penetrate the voids of any bodies and expand them. However, then he - instead of referring to the caloric - began to explain thermal phenomena by the interconversion of heat and work. Let us cite the lengthy quotation of S. Carnot from "Reflections on the driving force of fire and on machines capable of developing this force" (1824), laying, in essence, the fundamentals of thermodynamics: "Heat is nothing but a driving force, or rather, movement, changed its appearance; this is the movement of particles of bodies; wherever the driving force is destroyed, there is simultaneously heat in an amount exactly proportional to the amount of the driving force that has disappeared. Conversely: when a heat disappears, a driving force arises "[8, p. 76]. Showing the significance of these ideas, we will cite, *on the one hand*, the story of the Russian philosopher of science Anatoly Stepanovich Novikov: "A few days after the publication of the book, a message is made about it in the general physics section of the Paris Academy of Sciences. The meeting was attended by the leading scientists of France such as Laplace, Ampère, Arago, Gay-Lussac, Poisson, etc. ... (However, M.P.) no discussion took place, this meant a lack of interest in this work "[9, p. 267]. As a result, S. Carnot, having died less than a decade after the publication of his great work, did not have time to see its recognition. *On the other hand,* the prominent Canadian philosopher of science, Jan MacDougall Hacking, writes about the posthumous fame of S. Carnot: only the genius of the latter made it possible to realize the following. "The advantage of a high-pressure engine is *not only in pressure, but also in the increase in the boiling point of pressurized water*. Engine efficiency does not depend on the pressure difference, but *on the temperature difference of the steam entering the cylinder and the expanding steam leaving the cylinder* "[10, p. 175]. As a result of this, the concepts of "Carnot cycle" and "thermodynamic efficiency" were formulated; the combination of ideas fixed by these concepts with the principle of conservation of energy, concludes J. Hacking, and created thermodynamics as a science.

The next milestone in the formation of the latter was the work of the German physicist Rudolf Clausius, "On the driving force of heat and on the laws that can be obtained from here for the theory of heat" (1850), in which the historically first formulation of the second law of thermodynamics was given. He further developed these ideas; therefore, we turn to "Works on the mechanical theory of heat"

(1864-1867), in which R. Clausius summed up his many years of research. The thesis "heat cannot pass by itself from a colder body to a warmer" [11, p. 133] in this work is specified in this way. Replacing the expression "by itself" with the words "without compensation" leads to a more stringent option: "*the transition of heat from a colder body to a warmer cannot occur without compensation*" [11, p. 134]. Accordingly, "if, when two different changing bodies are used, the quantities of heat turned into work turn out to be equal, then the quantities of heat transferred from one body to another will be equal" [11, p. 135].

Almost simultaneously with this German naturalist - namely, in 1851 - his Scottish colleague William Thomson (who received the title of Lord Kelvin for the merits in the field of science, after the name of the Scottish river) formulated the second law of thermodynamics in his work On the Dynamic Theory of Heat. "A circular process is impossible, the only result of which would be the production of work by cooling the heat reservoir" [12, p. 91].

Having examined these two pioneer formulations of the second law of thermodynamics, let us move on to the idea of " heat death" arising from it. W Thomson wrote about such a death of the Earth. In the work with the "talking" title "On the general tendency towards the dissipation of mechanical energy that manifests itself in nature" (1852), it was said that our planet was in the past and in the future will be "in a state unsuitable for human habitation" [13, p. 182], which could be prevented only by "measures that are not feasible", because "in the material world there is currently a general tendency to waste mechanical energy" [13, p. 182]. R. Clausius, on the basis of these considerations in 1865, extrapolating the second law of thermodynamics to the entire Universe, put forward the hypothesis of the transition of the latter to a state of complete thermodynamic equilibrium. Indeed, in accordance with the second law of thermodynamics, "any physical system that does not exchange energy with other systems (for the Universe as a whole, such an exchange is obviously excluded) tends to the most probable equilibrium state" [14, p. 744].

Concluding the historical digression, we assume that the reader can ask us two questions: firstly, why didn't we mention other scientists who made a significant contribution to the development of thermodynamics of the XIX century? For example, the great Austrian physicist Ludwig Boltzmann, who applied the statistical method of description to the problem we are considering, or his Polish and Russian colleagues: Marian Smoluhovsky (von Smolan-Smoluhovsky) and Nikolai Nikolaevich Pirogov. Secondly, why have we never once mentioned one of the most important concepts of thermodynamics? Namely, entropy, which R. Clausis introduced to fix the measure of irreversible energy dissipation, W. Thomson used to describe large-scale natural processes, and L. Boltzmann began to interpret as a measure of disorder in the system. We give one answer to both questions: our article is not a work on the history of physics, and we considered only those ideas that are necessary and sufficient to extract the "worldview lessons" outlined above.

Turning to the latter, we give the floor to the physicist and well-known popularizer of science, Joanne Baker: the second law of thermodynamics "connects the course of time and events taking place in the universe with its final fate" [15, p. 36]. Next, we will present her arguments in favor of this, without criticizing them yet: if the Universe is now a "multicolored carpet of stars and galaxies", then its final state will be the "gray ocean of randomly mixed atoms". At the same time, D. Baker notes that the thermodynamic law under consideration is valid "for isolated systems into which energy does not enter from outside and from which it is not removed. The law of conservation of energy works in it. The Universe itself is an isolated system in the sense that, by definition, nothing exists outside it "[15, p. 37]. For us, the main thing in these words is the statement of the fact that the most important natural processes are irreversible! If for the reader this thought seems trivial, let us point out the following: it was just the thermodynamic ideas that revealed to mankind this seemingly obvious idea. Indeed, the mechanistic *scientific picture of the world* (hereinafter - SPW), established in natural science in the XVII century, and dominating until the end of the XIX century, insisted on the reversibility of all world processes. The above-mentioned I.R. Prigozhin and Isabelle Stengers wrote about this: "We are so used to the laws of classical dynamics ... that we are often poorly aware of the boldness of the assumptions underlying them. A world in which all trajectories are reversible is a truly strange world "[16, p. 108]. Another founder of synergetics, German physicist Herman Haken, states in a similar way: "if we drive a car and start to brake, the car finally stops, and the brake pads and tire covers heat up. However, no one has yet managed to budge the car, heating its brakes and tires "[17, p. 29].

But the reader may ask: how did this thermodynamic idea manifest itself in ideology, and which exactly? As an answer, we point out the social-democratic and liberal ideologies that deny the revolutionary transformations of social and state structures. A vivid example of this is one of the leading ideologists of twentieth-century liberalism, the philosopher and sociologist Sir Karl Raimund Popper, who spent "a lot of effort to theoretically substantiate the inadmissibility of a revolution ... He contrasts the Marxist concept of revolution with his program of" social engineering ", according to which it is subject to change the work of social institutions, the gradual process of improving the forms and organizational structures of their work "[18, p. 115]. For the sake of accuracy, we point out that the idea of the "heat death" of the Universe in the natural sciences of the XX century is rejected on the basis that the "extrapolation of the second law of thermodynamics, established in laboratory conditions, to the whole Universe is unfounded. The Universe is not an ordinary closed (isolated) system, for which the laws of thermodynamics are formulated ”[19]. In other words, the Universe is “sharply unsteady. It expands, and the substance, which is almost uniform at the beginning of expansion, subsequently decomposes into separate objects under the action of gravitational forces. ... All these processes are natural ... and do not require violation of the laws of thermodynamics. They in the future ... will not lead to a homogeneous isothermal state of the Universe - to “heat death”[20, p. 744-745]. And at the same time, even agreeing with this, one cannot discard the notion of the “arrow of time” introduced into nature precisely by classical thermodynamics.

However, in the communist ideology we do not find the negation of revolutionary, radical transformations resulting from this. However, Marxism was the first of all ideologies to learn another "thermodynamic lesson." S. G. Kara-Murza said this most succinctly: Karl Heinrich Marx “introduced the reproduction cycle into the main model of political economy - an analogue of the ideal cycle of a heat engine developed by Sadi Carnot. ... political economy now studied is no longer a simple act of equivalent exchange, as it was before, but a complete cycle that may be ideal in some conditions (Carnot determined the conditions for achieving maximum efficiency in the reproduction cycle - the maximum rate of profit). ” Another modern researcher, a Ukrainian K. Dymov, also writes that the founders of Marxist ideology worked “in line with the science of thermodynamics.” But its paradigm was fundamentally different from the models of Newtonian mechanics based on the notion of equilibrium, the stability of systems - and these ideas were transferred by the “old” economists to the economy: the same D. Ricardo, for example, denied the possibility of overproduction crises before they reached the first one (1825) just a year and a half! ” [21]. Further, it is appropriate to “give the floor” to K. Marx himself; in the paragraph “Accumulation and reproduction on an expanded scale” of the second book of Capital, The Process of Circulation of Capital, he writes: “surplus value hardens in the form of a treasure and in this form forms latent money capital. Latent, - because it cannot act as capital, as long as it remains in cash ”[22, p. 90]. To show the connection of these arguments with thermodynamics, we give an explanation of Marx's comrade-in-arms, Friedrich Engels: “The expression“ latent ”is borrowed from the concept of physics of latent heat, which is now almost overcome by the theory of energy conversion. Therefore, in the third section (the latest edition), Marx replaces it with the expression “potentielles Kapital” [“potential capital”], borrowed from the concept of potential energy ”[22, p. 90].

But the question arises: why did we in the very title of the article raise the question of whether these lessons have been learned? What would seem to be doubts if these lessons are obvious enough? However, we argue that we have not fully learned: firstly, we point out that at the sunset of the USSR, in the era of Perestroika (late 80s of the XX century) and in the first years of the Russian Federation (respectively, 90s) the reforms called “liberal”, in contrast to the one we examined above, were both proclaimed and actually carried out as “creating irreversibility”, as “radical scrapping” of the Soviet system. The author of this article personally observed this, then for many years studied these processes from numerous sources; here we restrict ourselves to the enumeration of the slogans of reforms: “There is no other way!”, “They don’t change the end at the crossing!”, “The abyss cannot be jumped in two jumps!” and so on. That is, Russian reformers who call themselves “liberals” (and criticized as such by the communist opposition) called specifically to “jump over the abyss”, without any guarantee of the success of this action. While liberalism of the XX century, having adopted the thermodynamics experience we described, called for the least possible “steps” for reform, the results of which were comprehended and influenced the following “steps”.

As for the second of the “lessons” we have described, it cannot be called completely learned. Yes, we repeat, K. G. Marx comprehended the transformation of SPW made by thermodynamics and transferred it to its economy. We again refer to the judgment of S. G. Kara-Murza: drawing an analogy of the economy and the “ideal heat engine” of S. Carnot, C. G. Marx came to this conclusion. Since “having completed an ideal cycle, it was impossible to produce useful work, because this work was used to return the machine to its original state. And in order to get useful work, it was necessary to take energy from fuel, a battery of natural solar energy ”[1], that is, fuel began to be perceived as“ a special type of product that contained something that had long been accumulated by nature, which allowed us to get work ” [1]. It would seem that this reinforces the high appreciation that we can give to the founders of Marxism for their insight. At the same time, it should be noted that this "lesson of thermodynamics" was not learned in the part that deals with environmental problems. After all, “there was only one step” from perceiving fuel as a “special type of product” to realizing such a global problem of mankind as energy. Even today, at the beginning of the third decade of the XXI century, many economists ignore the seemingly obvious fact that, when energy is exhausted, the world economy will not be able to function in its current state; and therefore, they talk about the future without taking into account this “Damocles sword”. And even more so, economists of the XIX century ignored this. For example, the classic of political economy David Ricardo was categorical in the following: “nothing is paid for the inclusion of natural agents, since *they are inexhaustible* and accessible to everyone” [cit. By: 23, p. 27]. As Romanian philosopher and religious scholar Mircea Eliade ironically wrote about this, a specialist in alchemy as well: although in modern times, alchemy was “condemned as a scientific“ heresy ”by a new ideology, this faith was included in the ideology in the form of the myth of unlimited progress. ... (continued to exist - M. P.) in the systems ... of the economy (both liberal *and Marxist*) ”[cit. by: 24]. And moreover, today both of these ideologies - just like social democracy! - did not fully learn this "lesson", did not realize the impending catastrophe.

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在烹饪食谱的文本中实现文本形成类别的功能（基于俄语德语的方言）

FEATURES OF REALIZATION OF TEXT-FORMING CATEGORIES IN THE TEXT OF A CULINARY RECIPE (BASED ON THE DIALECTS OF RUSSIAN GERMANS)

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本文致力于小格式文本的语言学研究问题，以及小文本格式类别的实现特点。本文旨在考虑俄罗斯德语烹饪食谱文本的文本形成类别。该研究基于现场方法（受访者的调查）和对食谱文本的全面分析。研究材料是通过数字音频记录口头记录的烹饪食谱文本（混合方言：西-中德和东-中德）。在图形化的食谱中使用拼写，接近文学德语的规范。作为研究的结果，建立了以下文本类别：信息性，可分割性，连贯性和情态。对文本形成类别的分析表明，俄罗斯德语食谱的口头文本中文本形成类别的实现具有其自身的特征。

关键字：俄罗斯德语，方言，烹饪食谱，文本类别，信息性，可分性，连贯性

Abstract. *This article is devoted to the problem of linguistic research of small-format texts, features of realization of their text-forming categories. The article aims to consider the text-forming categories of texts of culinary recipes of Russian Germans. The research is based on a field method (survey of respondents) and a comprehensive analysis of the texts of recipes. The research material was the texts of culinary recipes (in a mixed dialect: West-middle German and East-middle German) recorded orally via digital audio recording. In the graphic fixation of recipes used spelling, close to the norms of the literary German language. As a result of the research the following text categories were established: informativeness, divisibility, coherence and modality. The analysis of text-forming categories has shown that the realization of text-forming categories in the oral texts of recipes of Russian Germans has its own characteristics.*

Keywords: *Russian Germans, dialect, culinary recipes, text categories, informativeness, divisibility, coherence*

Introduction

As is well known, the study of the text is directly related to the consideration of its categories. The largest researcher of the linguistic organization of the text, I. R. Halperin argued that "it is impossible to talk about any object of research, in this case, about the text, without naming its categories" [Halperin, p.4]. Despite the fact that the set of text categories is recognized as unchanged for all types of texts, the realization of a particular category in texts of various types and genres has certain specifics.

We share the opinion of I. R. Galperin, according to which "the text is a complete message with its own content, organized according to the abstract model of one of the existing forms of messages in the literary language (functional style, its varieties and genres) and characterized by its distinctive features" [Galperin, p.20].

The methodological basis of our research was also determined by the fundamental methods of foreign scientists in the field of studying the text of a culinary recipe [Hödl, 1999], [Kaiser, 1994], [Langer, 1995] [Glaser, 1996], studying the text as an object of linguistic research [Vogel, 2016], [Kirschner, 2010] research of the current state of island German dialects [Berend, 2011], [Schmidt, 2014].

Analysis of text-forming categories in the text of a recipe

We will consider the studied recipe texts from the point of view of the specifics of the manifestation and interaction of the main text categories in them. A culinary recipe as a communicative unit is a complete message that has its own content (information), organized according to the model of one of the forms of communication, which is a written or oral guide for the preparation of certain types of culinary products.

I. R. Halperin identifies the following mutually conditional content and formal-structural categories inherent in the text: informativeness (types of information), cohesion, divisibility, continuum, autosemantia, retrospection (relevance to the previous content-factual information) and prospection (relevance to the subsequent content-factual information), modality, integration and completeness. The basis of universal categories of the text is integrity (the plan of content) and coherence (the plan of expression).

The category of informativeness is the most important among other text categories. In the text, according to I. R. Halperin, it seems appropriate to distinguish three types of information for a pragmatic purpose: CFI-content-factual information, CCI-content-conceptual information and CSI-content-subtextual information. In this approach, content-factual information, explicit by its nature, "contains messages about facts, events<...>". Content-conceptual information is extracted from the whole work and represents a creative reinterpretation of facts and events described by the CFI. This is the author's intent plus his meaningful interpretation. Content-conceptual information is most often inherent in literary texts. Content-subtextual information (subtext), as well as conceptual information, is not verbally expressed. Subtext is hidden (optional) information extracted from CFI due to associative and connotative values. Like any category, information manifests itself in certain forms, such as a message, description, discourse, etc. [Halperin, p. 28].

The realization of the informativeness category in the texts of culinary recipes (oral and written) has its own characteristics. The category of informativeness manifests itself in the nominative function of the recipe title. The title is read five times more often than the text itself. It never ends with a dot, because it blocks the desire to start reading the text. The title also manifests a category of sensory modality through the use of emotionally estimated words in their direct meanings. The completeness category is expressed in the delimitative function of the title that separates one text from another. The title also actualizes the category of coherence by repeating keywords in the text. The word specified in the title organizes and connects the entire text space, while semantic changes occurring with the word itself.

Content-factual information manifests itself in the recipe texts in the compositional-speech form - a description of step-by-step actions cooking that instruct the recipient. The communicative compositional-speech form "description" is understood as informing the recipient about the action - step-by-step instructions for preparing a recipe. The objects of the description are the execution of actions.

In the studied texts, both static and dynamic compositional-speech forms were noted. A static description is realized by the following language means:

Examples are presented (hereinafter) in the following order: dialect/literary German/English.

1. Verbs of statics and state, for example: *stehen. Muss lang dort stehe. / Muss lange dort stehen.* / It should stay there for a long time.

2. Nouns denoting objects: *das Plech*/ das Backblech/ *baking sheet, die Pan*/ die Pfanne/ *frying pan, das Tegelje*/ der Deckel*/ cover, der Puderfas*/ die Buttermaschine/ *butter churn, der Topf*/der Kochtopf/ *pot*, *die Worschtmaschine*/ der Wolf/ meat grinder.

The language means of expressing dynamism are mainly verbs:

1. Verbs of primary processing of ingredients: scheile/ schäle, wäsche/ wasche, würfln/ würfeln.

2. Verbs for adding or removing ingredients: *leche/ lege, schiede/ füge hinzu, tuest raus/nimm heraus.*

3. Verbs meaning the mixing of ingredients: *verieren/ verühren, rieren/ rühren, schittle/ schüttle, mischn/ mischen.*

4. Verbs that name actions performed at the final stage of cooking-adding spices, salt, sugar: *würzn/ würzn, zugere/ zugere, strauen/ streuen, pewere/ pfeffere.*

5. Grammatical structures containing enumeration rows with non-Union connection, two-part or three-part sentences. For instance: *Nort tue raus Teich, mit Wälderholz раскамать, in Plech leche. / Dann nimm den Teig heraus, rolle mit der Teigrolle aus, lege in das Backblech*. / Then take the dough, roll it with a rolling pin, and put it on a baking sheet.

6. Adverbs of time that indicate the sequence of actions: *Nort brate Zwiwel in die Pan, neischiede in die Sup. / Brate dann die Zwiebel in der Pfanne an, gib in die Suppe hinzu.* / Then fry the onion in a pan and add to the soup.

Static and dynamic descriptions help the recipient understand the instructions for performing actions-step-by-step recipe preparation. Content - factual information is a significant part of the volume of the texts studied.

The text's divisibility is considered one of the leading text-forming categories, since the effectiveness of the communication process depends on it. We cannot divide the studied texts into paragraphs. There is a close structural connection between sentences. Within unity, a noun is replaced by a pronoun. For instance: *Nemmt man Schnitzte (trockene, gemischte Obst), wascht man sie aus, kocht man das Wasser und tut man Schnitzte rein, lass man das koche. / Man nimmt das Dürrobst, man wäscht es aus, kocht man das Wasser und fügt man das Dürrobst hinzu, lässt man das kochen.* / Take dried fruits, wash them, boil water, add dried fruits, bring to a boil.

We have identified three structural parts in the recipe texts: (introductory, developing, and summarizing). For example:

Introductory part: *Muss mer nehme Meil, Eier, Sauermilich, Soda, Zucker, kljapißje Salz./ Man muss Mehl, Eier, Sauermilch, Speisesoda, Zucker, ein bisschen Salz nehmen.* / You have to take flour, egg, curdled milk, soda, sugar, some salt.

Developing part: *Kneten weichen Teig, lassen Sie eine Stunde. Danach teilen und rollen. Schneiden die Rauten, machen Sie einen Schnitt in der Mitte. Backen in reichlich Eile. / Den weichen Teig kneten, eine Stunde stehen lassen, danach teilen und ausrollen. Schneiden Sie die Rauten, schneiden Sie einen Schlitz in der Mitte. Backen Sie im reichlichen Öl aus.* / Knead a soft dough, let stand for an hour, then divide and roll. Cut the rhombs, make a cut in the middle. Bake in abundant oil.

Summarizing part: *Danach mit Puderzucker bestreuen. / Danach Puderzucker bestreuen.* / Then sprinkle it with powdered sugar.

The coherence category is represented by lexical-grammatical means, which serve as means of communication between individual sentences. Texts - recipes of informants are simple in their lexical and grammatical composition.

The lexical means of communication include units of one lexical-semantic field: nouns, adjectives, verbs, united by one meaning. For example: *nouns der Topf/ der Kochtopf/ pot, die Pan/die Pfanne/ frying pan, der Stener/ der Kübel/ vat, der Lewel/ der Löffel/ spoon –relate to the thematic group of utensils; der*

Schmant/ die Sahne/ cream, die Riewe/ die Rübe/ beet, der Keis/ der Käse/ cottage cheese, die Zwiwel/ die Zwiebel/onion, der Zuger/ der Zucker/ sugar, die Puder/ die Butter/ butter - relate to the thematic group of ingredients. Verbs *page/backe, proude/brate, rösdn/rösten, temen/schmoren, raache/räuchern* refer to the topic "thermal treatment."

The main values of the modality of the recipe text are necessity, opportunity. Informants use an Imperative expressing inducement to act: *Kann mer schneiden und essen. / Man kann schneiden und essen. /* You can cut and eat (opportunity). *Muss mer nehme warmen Milich züchten, Eier, Zucker dran. / Man muss die warme Milch gießen, Eier, Zucker hinzufügen.* / It is necessary to pour warm milk, add egg, sugar (necessity).

The results of the study of text-forming categories in texts - recipes are presented in table 1:

Table 1. Expression of text-forming categories in recipe texts

Text-forming categories	Category Assignment	Structural means of category implementation	Semantic means of category implementation
Informativeness	informing about the action - step-by-step instructions for preparing a dish	type-temporal forms of a verb; subordinate clauses of time; non-union and two-part, three-part sentences	lexical units with temporal and local meaning; verbs of statics and states; attributive constructions; nouns, denoting objects
Divisibility	formulation of the main actions	supra-phrasal units	stand-alone sentences in the text
Coherence	structuring elements of the text	type-temporal forms of a verb;	lexical units with temporal and local meaning; lexical units of one thematic series; lexical and semantic repetitions
Subjective modality	inducement to action	modal verbs	lexical repetitions

Conclusion

So, we have noted the following text categories: informativeness, divisibility, coherence and modality. Informativeness – a category that defines information about the dish, main ingredients and step-by-step cooking instructions. Content-factual information is manifested in the recipe texts in the compositional-speech form - a description of step-by-step actions of dish preparation. Content-conceptual and content-subtext information are not typical for the studied recipe texts.

Effective perception of information depends on the divisibility of texts into separate parts. The structural-semantic divisibility of the text-recipe is considered as a text that is not divided into paragraphs, consisting of several stand-alone sentences united by lexical-grammatical connections. The divisibility of text-recipes acts in unity with the category of coherence represented in a structured lexical-grammatical means. Subjective modality is characteristic both for individual sentences and for the whole text, manifests in the studied recipes by means of the imperative that encourages action.

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现代车臣文学语言语调群的实验研究
EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF INTONATION GROUPS OF THE MODERN CHECHEN LITERARY LANGUAGE

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本文是使用计算机程序Praat对高加索人的一种语言（车臣语）的语调群进行的实验研究。　本文的目的是使用计算机技术进行车臣语语调的首次实验研究。 对现代车臣文学语言的语调语调的声谱图进行了分析。 所获得的数据可以作为进一步发展车臣语言学和纳赫语语言学问题的基础，可以用于在车臣共和国的大学中创建有关车臣语言语音的教育计划和教科书。

关键字：车臣语，语调群，普拉提，频谱图，语音旋律。

Abstract. *This paper is an experimental study of intonation groups of one of the Caucasian languages, the Chechen language, using the computer program Praat. The purpose of the article was to conduct the first experimental study of the intonation of the Chechen language using computer technologies. The analysis of spectrograms of intonation syntagms of the modern Chechen literary language is carried out. The obtained data can become the basis for further development of issues of Chechen linguistics and Nakh linguistics as a whole, can be used for creating educational programs and textbooks on the phonetics of the Chechen language at the Universities of the Chechen Republic.*

Keywords: *Chechen language, intonation group, Praat, spectogram, speech melody.*

This article is an experimental study of intonation groups of the Chechen language using the computer program Praat.

The aim of this paper was to conduct the first experimental study of the intonation of the Chechen language using computer technologies.

The tasks are to analyze spectrograms and analyze pitch in narrative, interrogative, motivational, and exclamation sentences in the Chechen language.

The scientific novelty of this study is determined by the fact that for the first time in the history of studying the phonetics of the Chechen language, an experimental analysis of the intonation of the Chechen language using computer technologies was carried out.

The issue of experimental research of intonation groups of the Chechen literary language is relevant for further development of issues of Chechen linguistics and Nakh linguistics as a whole. It determined the choice of topic and its relevance.

The method used in this research is electroacoustic (computer) analysis. The paper summarizes the results of the latest phonological researches, which helps to reveal the picture of the implementation of the melodic contour of the Chechen language. This is the theoretical significance of the study.

The practical value is that the results of the present research can be used in teaching theoretical and practical phonetics of the Chechen language.

In Russian linguistics the foundations for studying intonation were laid by V. A. Bogoroditsky, L. V. Shcherba and other researchers.

Such scientists - experts on Caucasian languages as Y. D. Desheriev, D. S. Imnaishvili, K. T. Chrelashvili, K. Z. Chokaev, A.D. Timaev, R. A-H. Salamova, I. Y. Aliroev, M. R. Ovkhadov, A. I. Khalidov and other linguists made a significant contribution to the development of the phonetic system of the Nakh languages. Despite numerous studies in the field of phonetics, the issues of intonation of the Chechen language are still need to be studied.

Intonation is a change in the main tone, intensity, and duration of a spoken sentence that contributes to dividing the flow of speech into separate segments – syntagmas; in addition to syntactic meaning, they also have an emotional meaning.

Intonation refers to the prosodic elements of language.

Usually the intonation is understood as a number of means of organizing the sounding speech:

- tone (melody of speech), performed by raising or lowering the voice;
- speech rhythm (observed in the alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables);
- tempo (speed or slowness of utterance);
-voice timbre;
- phrasal and logical stress.

They all exist in their unity, and thus, in general, intonation refers to super-segmental elements that are related either to the whole sentence or to syntagmas.

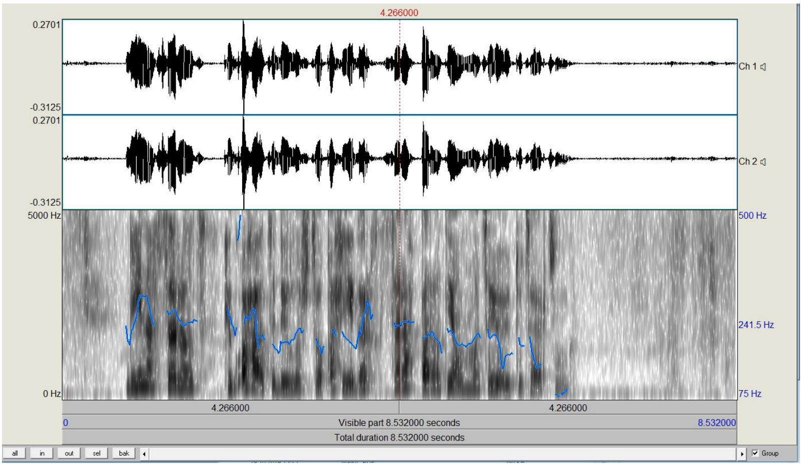
This article deals with the speech melody of speech-raising and lowering the tone in the narrative, interrogative, motivational and exclamation sentences of the Chechen language.

The transfer of the semantic tone of a phrase is the main function of intonation, since it is the correct intonation that contributes to the perception of the mood, feelings and emotions of the speaker by the interlocutor. Knowing the intonation will help avoid misunderstandings. It is well known how difficult it is, for example, to understand a joke or irony in a foreign language, to express shades of surprise, irritation, disbelief, etc., which are often conveyed by intonation. A person can perfectly use the vocabulary and grammar of the language being studied, but make mistakes in intonation, which risks being misunderstood in ordinary speech situations [6, p. 78].

The Praat computer program, developed in 2008 by the Department of phonetics at the University of Amsterdam under the direction of Boersma and Weenink, as a tool for measuring intonation, was used in the present research. One of the functions of the Praat is the analysis of spectrograms, the analysis of pitch and intensity.

The Praat computer program was used to measure intonation in the Chechen language. After recording sentences in Chechen, which was produced by the author of the article, the Praat program shows a screen with the outline of the main tone of the spoken sentence, in addition to indicating the main tone, intensity and duration (the recited texts of sentences were taken from the works of Chechen literary classics).

Now, consider the spectograms obtained as a result of recording narrative, interrogative, motivational and exclamation sentences in the Chechen language.



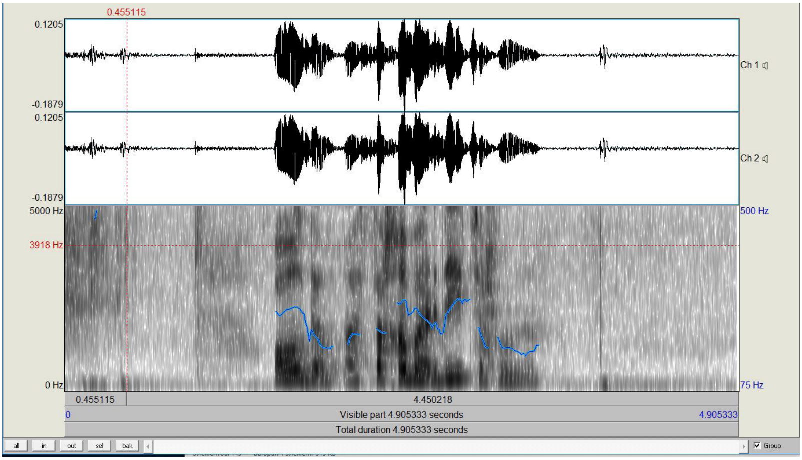
- Дийнахь сарралц, куьг охьа а ца дуьллуш цо къахьегарх, сарахь паргlат яахlума ца йоуьйту цара цуьнга.-   No matter how hard she worked during the day, they wouldn't let her eat in peace in the evening. [8, p. 24].

The spectogram shows the rise of the tone at the beginning and middle of the narrative sentence with a gradual descent of the tone at the end of the sentence.

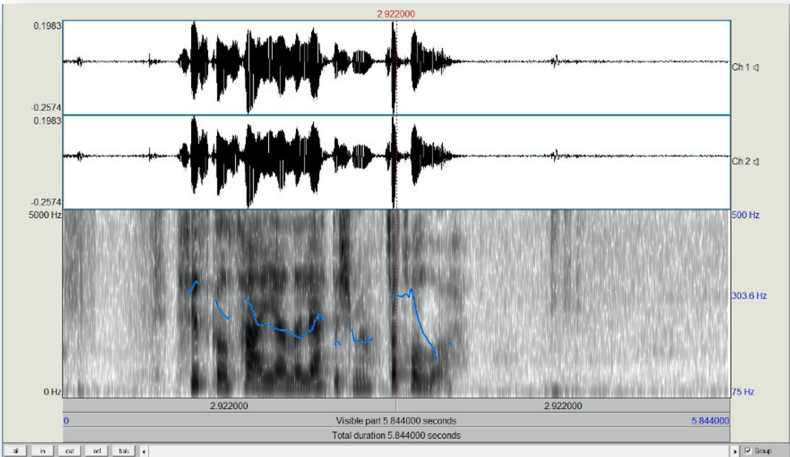
Intonation-interrogative sentences in Chechen (intonatsionny-khattaran

predlojenesh):

The question in the Chechen sentence is expressed either with intonation, or with special interrogative words and intonation. If the question is expressed with intonation the word that expresses the thought that interests us is pronounced more energetically, in the tone of the question. [2, c.15]



- Олдам, ас цхьа хабар дийца хьуна? - Oldam, shall I tell you something? [4, c.1].

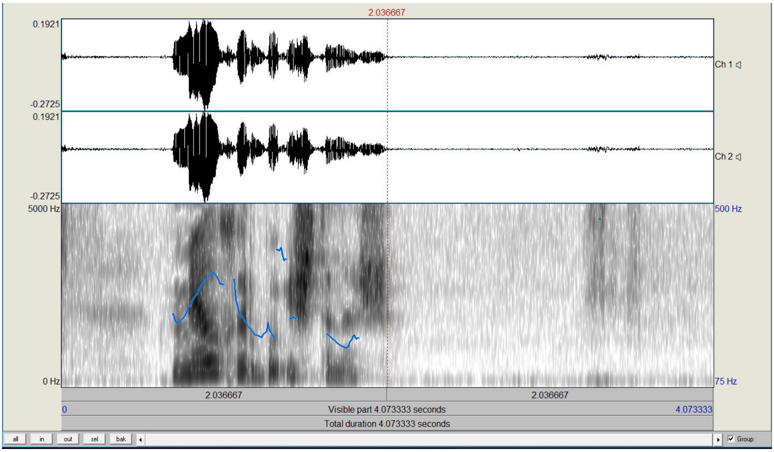


-Сискал схьа а яьлла льттташ-м ю, ца кхоллу ахь? – The flatbread is ready, want to try it? [4, c.10].

Spectograms show an ascending-descending intonation at the beginning of sentences and a high rise of the tone on the penultimate word with a gradual descent of the tone at the end of the sentence.

Interrogative sentence in Chechen (khattaran predlojeni):

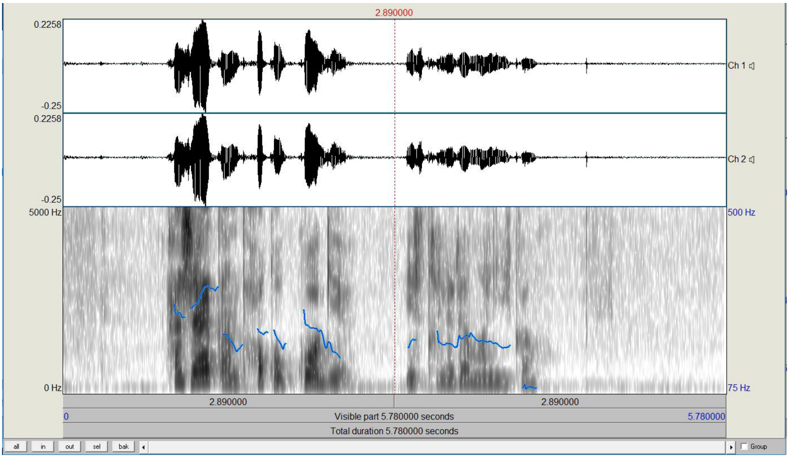
In the Chechen language, the intonation in interrogative sentences may be slightly weaker if the question is expressed by an interrogative word (pronoun, adverb). In the Chechen language there exist the following interrogative pronouns: mila? mu'lh? - who?; hun? - what?; mu'l ha? - which one?; masa? - how much?; mel? - how many?; maseh, masiitta – a few; muha? - how?



-Мел хир бу иштанаш? – How many of them? [1, с.33].

The spectogram at the beginning of the sentence shows a high rise in the tone with a gradual descent of the tone at the end of the sentence.

Motivational sentences in Chechen (t'edojaran predlojenesh):

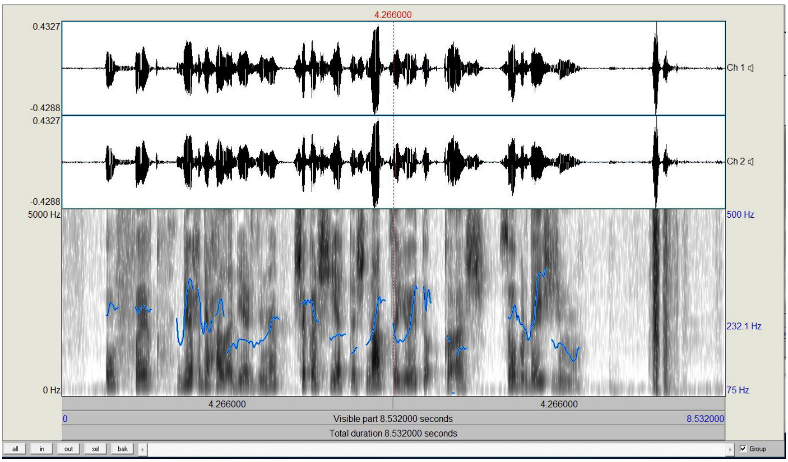


-Хьажа, к1ант, х1окху коге,- йистхилира Малика. - Look at my foot, son, " Malika said. [8, c.252].

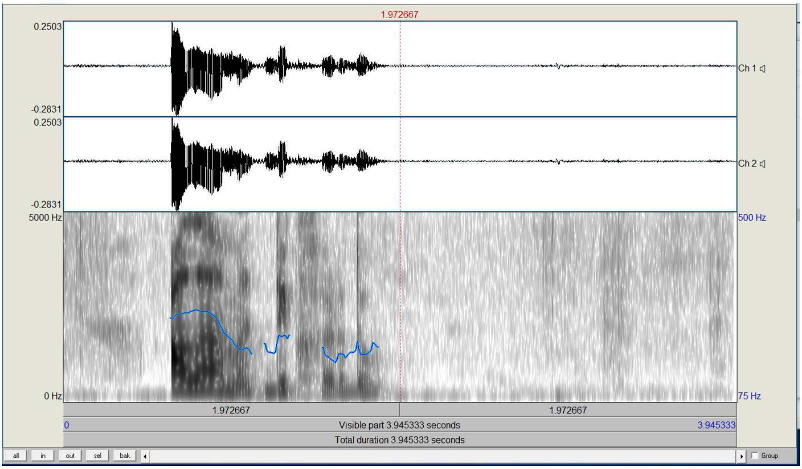
The spectogram shows a descending-ascending intonation at the beginning of the sentence with a gradual descent of the tone at the end of the sentence.

In Chechen language intonation is used instead of the word "please". Depending on the intonation the same sentence can be uttered in a commanding tone, or in a pleading tone.

Exclamation sentences in the Chechen language (aidaran predlojenesh):



- Уф-фай-кх, дуьхь-дуьхьал а дерзина, шакарш етташ, наб цо йойту -кха аша, собар дейша жимма! - Oh, having stood one against the other and whistling, you do not let me sleep, wait a bit, please! [8, c.15].



- Ӏаламат дика хир ду! – It will be very good! [1, c.59].

The spectograms show an ascending-descending intonation at the beginning of sentences and a slight rise in tone on the penultimate word with a gradual descent of tone at the end of sentences.

In the present research we have conducted the experimental study of intonation syntagms of Chechen literary language using declarative, interrogative, motivational and exclamation sentences, have analyzed and summarized the results of this study, have identified and described the melody of communicative types of sentences with the help of modern computer program Praat.

In the Chechen language the descending intonation is used in narrative, interrogative, motivational, and exclamation sentences. In the intonation-interrogative sentences the ascending-descending intonation is used at the beginning of sentences and high pitch on the penultimate word with a gradual descent of the tone at the end of the sentence.

The results of the research can become a basis for further development of issues of the Chechen linguistics and in creating educational programs and textbooks on the phonetics of the Chechen language at the Universities of the Chechen Republic.

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俄语中的动词动词化特征
FEATURES OF THE VERBALIZATION OF KINEME IN RUSSIAN

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本文专门研究俄语的运动学发声，研究运动学的语言表现形式及其含义之间的关系，并确定其结构和语义特性。　在我们的研究框架中，已识别出这些词汇单元的词汇和语义特征，使其区别于其他稳定组合。　揭示了运动学语音的深层含义与它的形式没有直接关系，它的值是在特定的交流环境中使用显式和隐式限定词传递的。
关键词：运动学，运动学的语言化（语言表现），运动学语音，表面含义，深度含义，运动学语音的显式和隐式限定词
Abstract. *This article is devoted to the study of kinematic expressions of the Russian language, consideration of the relationship between the language manifestation of the kinemes and their meanings, and the determination of their structural and semantic properties. In the framework of our study, lexical and semantic features of these lexical units have been identified that distinguish them from other stable word combinations. It is revealed that the deep meaning of kinematic sayings is directly not related to its form and its semantics is transmitted using explicit and implicit qualifiers in a specific communicative context.*
Keywords: *kineme, verbalization (language manifestation) of kinematics, kinematic expression, surface meaning, depth meaning, explicit and implicit qualifiers of kinematic expression*

The article is devoted to the study of the linguistic manifestation of kinetic means of communication (KMC) - kinematic expressions (KE).

One of the current trends in modern lingua-kinesics is the study of KMC in interaction with verbal means, which is important for a deeper description of the communication process.

The purpose of this study is to determine the status of the language manifestation of kineme - KE, suggesting a description of them in structural and lexical-semantic terms.

The need for this study is caused by the need to determine the cause of the uncertainty of a specific KE value associated with the characteristics of kineme verbalization.

For a long time, none of the linguists has disputed the opinion that the communicative process is incomplete if we distract from non-verbal means of communication.

Kinesics is a collection of kineme - meaningful gestures, mimic, pantomimic movements included in communication as components in direct communication of communicants (Big Encyclopedic Dictionary).

Kineme as the main subject of kinesics is defined by scientists as follows: “a conditional (conventional) kinetic act that differs in a communicative nature from other types of unconditional kinetic behavior in the performance of biological and labor functions” [L.A. Kapanadze, E.V. Krasilnikova, 1973. - P. 235].

“Kinemes are larger units with the help of which real communication of people takes place; Kinemes form a structure and combine into larger units." “Kinemes is the name of a class of similar allokines, that is, movements contextually interconnected without changing the meaning” [R. Birdwhistell, cit. by work. Kreidlin G.E. 2001. - P. 175].

KE is a unity of form and content. The formal side is a certain number of lexemes, and the content is the value expressed by this number of lexemes, which is typical for any free phrase.

KE content consists of **two tiers. The first tier** - is the meaning of a concrete, visible action. The first tier - is the meaning of a **concrete, visible action.** This value is called by some scientists the **primary value** (L.M. Toporov), and by others - **superficial** (A.V. Filippov, V.D. Kutlovskaya), practical (A. Greymas, T.M. Nikolaeva), exponential (I. E. Papulinova).

But the content of KE **is not limited to this**. The action itself, in turn, denotes a **symbolic** (communicative, intentional) meaning, which is the **secondary meaning** (L.M. Toporov) of this SU. This meaning is otherwise called **deep** (A.V. Filippov, V.D. Kutlovskaya), lyrical (A. Greymas T.M. Nikolaeva), intensive (I.E. Papulinova). **The deep meaning** is not directly related to the form. It, through the medium of surface meaning, establishes a connection with the sounding form of a given utterance.

Knemes verbalize differently:

1. **The same kineme is expressed through different expressions**.

A plurality of expressionsobjectivizing the same kineme occurs when the synonymous terms in the utterance vary.

E.g., (по) теребить; (по) гладить /поглаживать; (по) трогать / тронуть; (по) мять; (по) чесать; (по) скрести подбородок /бороду/ усы.

2. **One** and the same **meaning** can express itself in different **expressions.**

3. The utterance may reflect **not the form, but the meaning of the kineme.**

In a verbal representation, gestures and facial expressions are sometimes eliminated precisely in their motor aspect.

«Мой сосед хотел что-то возразить ему, но старший садовник ***сделал жест***, означавший, что он не любит возражений…» (A.P. Chekhov). Some content is conveyed here, namely disapproval or discontent, but it is not reflected in its exact form.

The observer has to guess the value of the given kineme or determine it based on the situation and context. Such a utterance is called sensual.

It is noted that there is parallelism in the use of somatic and sensory expressionsto refer to the same Kinemes.

E.g., ***Russ***: улыбнуться уголками губ – smile **restrainedly**, губы широко растянулись – smile **joyfully**,

Sometimes parallelism is violated in favor of either somatic or sensory expressions, even reaching mutual intolerance.

For example, when it comes to the subtle nuances of gestures and facial expressions, sensory speech is more likely to achieve its goal than somatic. If the gesture is complex and multi-component, sensual speech is preferred.

4. Kinemes are expressed in expressionsof **varying degrees of explication.**

It seems that the words verbally reflecting the massively distributed, "ordinary" kineme, do not describe (for the addressee) a gesture or facial expression, but remind of previously known ones. The flow is based on the representation of only one (not always the most characteristic) element of a kineme, the addressee must complete the entire kineme himself, independently, thanks to his background knowledge.

For example, a state of **severe chagrin** is expressed as follows: *eyes look down and at one point (his eyes are frozen), face is tense, mask-like, head is tilted forward, brows are frowning.* General language speech reflects only **one element of this complex kineme:** «Что, Иванушка, невесел? Что **головушку повесил**?» (P.S. Ershov).

5. Somatic utterance (SU) takes care of all the semantics of kineme.

In contrast to the sensory, SU allows the addressee to **restore the kineme in his mind** and at the same time, the addressee perceives the kinemetic semantics as if he were observing facial-gestural behavior with his own eyes. General language expressions, although composed of reproducible but still free combinations of words, usually have a minimal degree of explication; the verb calls the action, and the names (as a rule, they are not more than two, and usually only one) are called parts of the body. Similar two- or three-part general language expressionsare the most common way of verbal reflection of a kineme.

Some authors distinguish between verbal representations of Kinemes as follows: **verbalization - a reminder and verbalization - a description.**

“In the presentation of the somatisms of the **verbal language** it is necessary to distinguish on the one hand, **verbalization descriptions** and, on the other hand, verbalizations - reminders, and within the latter - general linguistic and individual verbalizations” [J.E. Ambartsumova. 1985. - P. 34 - 35].

We state that KE has a **two-tier structure** of lexical **meaning**.

It carries the **superficial** (plane of expression) and the **deep** (plane of content) meanings of the kineme. **Deep** meaning is the **main** lexical meaning of KE.

However, it does not ver**balize** in the language manifestation of kineme. Therefore, **the uncertainty** in the reflection of the symbolic **meaning of the kineme** by verbal means leads to the obscurity of the deep meaning of the corresponding KE.

The value of KE in a particular communicative act is transmitted using explicit and implicit qualifiers.

Explicit qualifiers are verbal distributors and their equivalents in the lexical environment of KE in the microcontext:

a) emotionally evaluative and descriptive words;

An example of how the same KE is able to convey different negative values is KE "to shake head." It has a variety of negative meanings: ***disapproval, condemnation, discontent, disagreement, denial, doubt:***

denial: *- Может быть, вы и вправду очень талантливы? – спросил я. Иван Петрович совсем загрустил. –* ***Нет, нет***, *–* ***покачал он головой***. *– В том-то и дело, что я зауряден (A. Zhitinsky).*

disagreement: *– Всё-таки ты своего добился. –* ***Ошибаешься***, *–* ***покачал головой*** *Рыбаков. – Она не так меня поняла (A. Zhitinsky).*

discontent: *- Э - э… что-то* ***не думали*** *наши ученые …с очисткой…мда,* ***не додумали***… *-* ***покачал головой*** *академик (A. Pokrovsky).*

Their specific contextual meaning is determined by signal words: *нет, нет; ошибаешься, не думали (не додумали), не советую*.

b) **signal-words;**

KE «приложить палец к губам» is accompanied by onomatopoeic words: «*тс-с-с*», KE «почесать в затылке» – «*н-да*», «*м-да»* or *«хм*», «покрутить пальцем у виска» *– «тю-тю»,* «*ку-ку»* and characteristic whistle. For instance: *«Покачав головой, шофер сказал – Ай – яй - яй и немедленно отъехал» (из газеты).* Here the sound «Ай – яй – яй» of the «покачать головой» kineme clarifies that this KE in this situation has the meanings of disapproval or condemnation, since when expressing other meanings this sound does not accompany it.

c) **additional (concomitant) KE;**

E.g., *Инженер* ***нахмурился,*** *покраснел,* ***вскинул плечами*** *и пошел было из комнаты (F. M. Dostoevsky).*

d) words and phrases that describe sound and **accompanying phrases**.

E.g., KE «разводить/развести руками» combines with phrases «*не знаю что делать*», «*ничего не поделаешь*»; KE «стоять с протянутой рукой» - *«Подайте, Христа ради»* or *«Подайте, люди добрые»*; KE «*Стоп*» - *«Подожди», «Погоди-погоди», «Хватит», «Всё-всё-всё»*.

Implicit qualifiers stand out at the level of interpersonal communication and at the level of intercultural communication.

At the level of ***interpersonal communication***, the ***general speech context*** (communicative characteristics of a speech situation) and ***social context*** (social characteristics of communicants) of KE, act as implicit qualifiers.

Implicit qualifiers at the level of intercultural communication - are ***knowledge of the national-cultural specificity*** of the meaning of KE.

Peculiarities of the reflection by throwing verbal means leads to the appearance of **homonyms - KE, polysemic KE.** The problem arises of identifying an equivalent and semantically suitable verbal description from **synonymous** or **paronymic** KE. KE as phraseologism has a **symbolic** (communicative, intentional) meaning, which is the cause of the emergence of a **homonymic relationship** between them. However, the main difference between KE and phraseological units is the **connection between KE and the prototype** - kineme.

In connection with this distinguishing feature of KE semantics, a special consideration is required of the **relationship between the language manifestation of Kinemes and their meanings.**

In general, Kinemes with their verbalization are correlated as follows:

№ of type	Number of Kinemes	Number of kineme meanings	Number of somatic or sensory expressions	Examples
I.	One kineme	Several meanings	Several variations of somatic expressions	рукопожатие; протянуть руку; подать руку; пожать руку
II.	One kineme	One meaning	Several somatic expressions	упереть руки в боки; подбочениться; стоять руки в боки
Ш.	One kineme	Several meanings	One somatic utterance	кивнуть головой (encouragement, consent, greeting, indicate confirmation, pleasure)
IV.	One kineme	One meaning	One somatic utterance	присесть на дорогу

V.	Several Kinemes	One meaning	Several somatic expressions	закрыть глаза рукой; закрыть лицо руками; отвернуться; отвести глаза; прикрыть лицо руками
VI.	Several Kinemes	Several meanings	One somatic utterance	махнуть рукой
VII.	Several Kinemes	Several meanings	One sensual utterance	сделать жест
VIII.	Several Kinemes	One meaning	One sensual utterance	постная физиономия

The table shows how the verbalization of Kinemes and their meanings are related.

KE is a ***holistic language unit*** characterized by a number of formal and substantial properties.

The formal properties of KE (two-component and multi-component) as a fragment of a language system are determined by building them according to typical structural models, with varying components in its composition: ***verbs (verb forms), verbal nouns with the meaning of body movement and nouns with the meaning of the name of body parts (in the interrogative case and instrumental case.).***

The substantial properties of KE as a special layer of the language are determined by the presence of the following lexical and semantic characteristics:

a) selectivity of lexical compatibility, although sometimes variability is allowed in individual KEs (two-component and multi-component);

b) the ability to undergo universalization (this is mainly characteristic of two-component and multicomponent KE of the Russian language);

c) reproducibility;

d) two-tiered lexical meaning;

d) the semantic integrity of the components of two-component and multi-component KE;

f) thematic limitation, reflecting significant body movement, in which the leading type of content is the designation of various emotions, feelings of the communicant, his relationship to the interlocutor.

When enumerating the distinctive structural and semantic features of Russian KE, their ability to undergo universalization is noted.

It turned out that from the derivational point of view, mutual transitions are possible between the KE of the Russian language with a different number of components. Two-component or three-component KE are pulled together. At the same time, there is a process of universalization, which takes different forms:

- falling away of one of the elements (as a rule, nouns disappear, and the core verb is saved to transform the form): барабанить пальцами – барабанить, etc.;

- change of the pledge of the verb during the reduction of the name: хмурить брови – нахмуриться, морщить нос – наморщиться, сделать поклон – поклониться, etc.;

- emergence of names of actions or names of persons by the nature of the kineme for them by nominalizing verb phrases: пожать руку – рукопожатие, etc.;

- metaphorization: e.g. KE «поднимать руку» (in order to use a passing car) is figuratively replaced by a single-word pronunciation «голосовать» or «голосование».

KE of the Russian language often observes a change in the pledge of the verb KE when reducing the name: вылупить /выпялить глаза – вылупиться, выпялиться, выпятить грудь – выпятиться.

Universalization, which leads to the verbal KE (usually two-component) to a nomination (to the appearance of names of actions or names of persons by the nature of the kineme for them), is also a process inherent only to KE of the Russian language. For instance: скалить зубы (= to laugh) – зубоскал, смотреть по верхам (= to be superficial) – верхогляд.

Thus, KE is a ***holistic unit*** of the language, characterized by a number of formal and substantial properties that distinguish them from other lexical units.

- The formal properties of KE are determined by building them according to typical structural models, with varying components in its composition.
- KE is an utterance with a **two-tiered semantic structure**, the specific **meaning of which** is conveyed in a particular communicative act using explicit and implicit qualifiers.

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评估信息状态的模型和用于监视商业公司创新活动的分析支持

MODELING OF ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF INFORMATION AND ANALYTICAL SUPPORT FOR MONITORING THE INNOVATION ACTIVITY OF A COMMERCIAL COMPANY

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本文重点介绍和分析了创新型公司的信息空间的组成部分，提出了对信息需求的集理论描述以及对管理活动的分析支持。 已经开发了一套理论模型来证明对监视商业公司的创新活动的信息和分析支持系统的要求是合理的。

关键字：公司，管理系统，信息，信息和分析支持，集合论模型。

Abstract. *The article highlights and analyzes the components of the information space of an innovative company, a set-theoretic description of the requirements for information and analytical support for management activities is proposed. A set-theoretic model has been developed to justify the requirements for a system of information and analytical support for monitoring the innovative activities of a commercial company.*

Keywords**:** *company, management system, information, information and analytical support, set-theoretic model.*

Management functions in a commercial company are connected not only organizationally, but also informationally. That is why the collection, analysis and accumulation of information is a process that reflects the life of the company. Information refers to information about facts, concepts, objects, events and ideas that matter, have value for their owner. Moreover, the important role in information work is played not so much by explicit, transmitted information (calculations, models, schemes, etc.), but by “implicit” (understanding of the essence of facts, their interpretation, formation of a hierarchical structure and logical connections) [1].

The management system of a commercial company is based on information about its condition and environmental factors, which determines the goals and objectives of the impact on the management object. Based on the use of information and analytical support, the integrity of the entire organizational and economic mechanism of the company and the effective operation of its components are achieved. High-quality information and analytical support of a commercial company is one of the key factors of its competitiveness.

In modern conditions, the solution to the problem of achieving the required level of quality of the system of information and analytical support for innovative activities of the company has not lost its relevance. A significant variation in the structure of information and analytical support depending on the size and characteristics of the company's industry is also an important problem in solving this problem [2]. The aim of the article is to form a model for assessing the state of information and analytical support for monitoring the innovative activities of a commercial company.

Under the information and analytical support (IAS) of the company refers to the totality of design decisions on the volume, location, forms of organization and analytical assessment of information about the activities of the company. The structure of the information and analytical support of the company should be considered on the basis of the traditional classification regarding the methods of implementing information support.

The extra-machine IAS includes: a combination of a unified system of indicators, a classification system and coding of economic information, a unified documentation system, document management options, a description of information flows, input and output messages, and information ontologies. The purpose of the extra-machine IAS is to make all data relevant to the management of a commercial company accessible, formalized, structured, standardized, grouped, consistent, documented, tied to the inputs and outputs of analytical tasks, ultimately suitable for automated machine processing in the implementation of modeling, analysis, forecasting and obtaining the necessary reports [3].

Intra-machine IAS includes a set of structured data located in machine memory and on machine media in accordance with a certain model and having a different degree of organization. These are files, databases, banks and data warehouses, models and knowledge bases, as well as their systems. Structuring is achieved through models that establish the rules for placing data in memory and possible operations on them [3].

Thus, the set of IAS elements determines the degree of ordering of the information space and the readiness of corporate data for automated analytical processing procedures.

By systematizing the theoretical and methodological principles of organizing the information and analytical support of an integrated company management system, it is possible to construct a conceptual model of the network information space of an innovative commercial company and describe the requirements for its components using set theory.

To solve this problem, we introduce the following notation (Fig. 1):

$Y^{(I)}$ - set of external sources of information for the corporate IAS system;

$X^{(I)}$ - set of internal information sources of the corporate IAS system;
CIAS – contour of information and analytical support;
W - internet resources;
C - acquired information (marketing, analytical reviews);
G - information received from third parties;
O - organizational structure of the company;
M - set of conceptual models describing the company's business processes;
D - document management options;
F - information flows;
B - descriptions of input and output messages;
DW - corporate data storage;
P - corporate portal;
S - reporting, aggregate documentation;
KB - knowledge base;
BM - base of models;
DB - database.

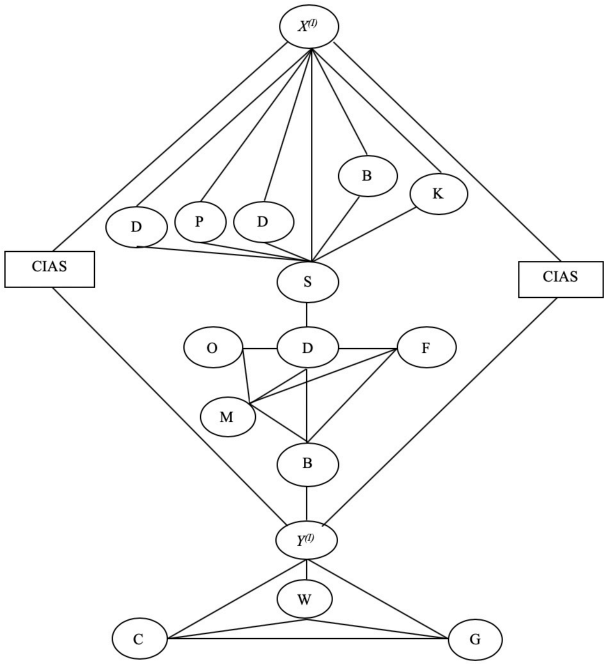

Fig. 1. The model of architecture of the network information space of the corporation (Compiled by authors)

The network information space of a commercial company (Fig. 1) is built on a single circuit of information and analytical support (CIAS), supporting information exchange within the company and with the external environment. Organizational platform (MODFB polygon) CIAS is built on the basis of conceptual models of the company's business processes (M), organizational structure (O), document management options (D), information flows (F), descriptions of input and output messages (B), security conditions of corporate system.

CIAS provides the movement of information between a set of internal ($X^{(I)}$) and external ($Y^{(I)}$) sources of information, leading to integration within the corporation and with external systems.

External information resources are formed by the external information environment of the company and reflect its relations between economic and political entities operating outside it [4]. Information from external sources may be paid (C), for example, marketing research, expert forecasts, access to specialized databases, subscription newsletters. Information comes free of charge under contracts and obligations from partners, state and municipal institutions (G), banking and insurance organizations. Internet resources (W) are allocated as a source of information. This technological way of posting and providing, as a rule, unstructured information about business is becoming increasingly important.

The lateral edges of the $Y^{(I)}$WCG tetrahedron (Fig. 1) reflect the company's informational connections with the external environment. The $Y^{(I)}$WCG tetrahedron is a segment of the external environment that defines a set of variables {n} denoting informational environmental influences. The company sends a set of informational messages {w} to the external environment, reflecting its activities. By means of the set {w}, the information image of the company and its products is formed, and the impact on the competitive environment is realized.

Internal or own information resources ($X^{(I)}$) are represented by extra-machine and intra-machine structures that accumulate corporate information: a set of documentation (S), a corporate data warehouse (DW); corporate portal (P); knowledge base (KB); base of models (BM); database (DB). The company's own information resources are formed by the internal information environment, i.e. a set of structural units, process teams and employees, in the process of implementing technological, social, economic and other relations within the company.

CIAS of company provides the relationship between participants in corporate relations. On the central axis of the CIAS (Fig. 1) there are points that display reporting in the network information space of the company, a set of documentation (S), document flow (D), a description of input and output messages (B), due to the fact that these IAS elements support the reflection of all financial, industrial, business operations in the company. By their means, an information exchange is organized and the legal status of information is fixed. Their content characterizes the solution of the problems of the functioning of the corporate system at the inputs and outputs of individual subsystems, business processes, departments and the company as a whole.

The IAS system reflects a comprehensive picture of the company's activities through the integration of all its elements and a systematic approach to formation. The systematic approach allows you to centralize the collection, processing, storage and transmission of information to the user, as well as to use the individual properties of information, expressed in the multiplicity of its use [5].

When constructing a set-theoretic model, a number of features should be taken into account. Modern information and analytical support has a network structure and is characterized by a large number of vaguely described factors. The IAS structure is interconnected with the external environment, and, what is important, with other subsystems of different levels of management (government, banking services). It should take into account the uncertainty of some types of input information, the role of a person in management and many other factors. In this regard, all set of components constituting IAS will be considered as the final set.

The set-theoretic model describing the task of substantiating IAS requirements for monitoring the innovation activities of a commercial company is presented as a set of elements:

$$W = \langle A, Z, G \rangle \qquad (1)$$

$A = \{a_{ij}\}$, $i = 1, n$, $j = 1, m$ - set of components of the IAS system involved in the monitoring process of the company, where i - the type of component, j - the serial number of the component of the given i-th type.

$Z = \{z_l\}$, $l = 1, b$ - set of goals for monitoring innovative activities of the company, which determine the requirements for the best values of indicators of the state of the elements of the information-analytical support system.

$G = \{g^1_{ij}, g^2_{ij}, ..., g^k_{ij}\}$ - the space of possible states of the IAS system, each of the subsets g^k_{ij} haracterizes the corresponding property of the component of the IAS system, the numerical values of which are determined by the corresponding k-th component of the vector β. g^k_{ij} components can be indicators of quality, reliability, accuracy, performance and other characteristics of a_{ij} *elements*.

$\beta = \{\beta^1_{ij}, \beta^2_{ij}, ..., \beta^k_{ij}\}$ - vector parameter, each component β^k_{ij} numerically characterizes the corresponding k-th property of the component of the IAS system. As a result, the vector β defines set of $\{\beta^1_{ij}, \beta^2_{ij}, ..., \beta^k_{ij}\}$ requirements for the components of the IAS system $\{a_{ij}\}$.

For the deterministic case, the requirements for the components of the IAS system in set-theoretic form can be written as:

$$\forall Z \rightarrow \beta \in G; \bigcap_{i=1}^{n} (\beta^k_{ij} \in \{g^k_{ij}\}) \qquad (2)$$

Depending on the objectives of monitoring the activities of the company $\{z_l\}$

and the available resources for its implementation, the requirements put forward for the IAS system suggest its construction with a different structure, characterized by the values of the parameters of the vector β.

It is possible to compare the variants of states of the IAS system based on a comparison of the values of the components of the vector β of two states of the IAS system. The variant of constructing the IAS system characterized by the parameter vector β is better than the variant corresponding to the parameter vector β':

$$\beta \geq \beta' \rightarrow (\beta^{1}_{ij} \geq \beta^{1\,'}_{ij}, \beta^{2}_{ij} \geq \beta^{2\,'}_{ij}, \ldots, \beta^{k}_{ij} \geq \beta^{k\,'}_{ij}). \tag{3}$$

The statement is true if at least one of the k-inequalities is strict.

In the state space of the IAS system, some optimal value of the vector β is possible that best corresponds to the goals of monitoring the company's innovation activity $\{z_l\}$.

$$\beta \in G \cap (\beta = \beta^{opt})$$

$$\cap_{i=1}^{n} (\beta_{ij}^{k} \in \{g^{k}_{ij}\}) \cap (\beta_{ij}^{k} = \beta_{ij}^{k\,opt}) \tag{4}$$

At the same time, monitoring organization resources $\{a_{ij}\}$ having resource limitations may not correspond to the best version of building an IAS system in accordance with set $\{z_l\}$.

It is relevant to use a certain function (or integral indicator) that allows you to specify the best version of the vector β, or to evaluate the proximity of some specific β to its optimal value β^{opt}. The management task is to select the state of the IAS system in accordance with the goals of the company’s activity management, for which the vector objective function K would take the optimal value:

$$\forall G, i = \overline{1, k}, \exists\, \beta^{opt} = opt\,(K\,(G)) \tag{5}$$

The set-theoretic presentation of the IAS system allows us to formalize the formulation and subsequent solution of the multicriteria problem of choosing the best option for organizing the IAS system for monitoring the company’s activities with limited resources.

The practice of assessing the characteristics of the IAS system shows that part of the components of the vector β are qualitative characteristics and require conversion to quantitative values. In this regard, it is important to involve a group of experts to assess the parameters of the vector β of the corporate information-analytical system. Based on the obtained expert estimates, in order to justify the requirements for IAS monitoring of the company, a fuzzification procedure is carried out for each component of the vector β - conversion into the values of the membership function of the elements of the vector β.

Thus, for each j-th component of the IAS system of the company of the i-th type, a final set of k-properties is allocated. The expert group is invited to set estimates for each parameter β^k_{ij}, on the basis of which membership functions are built. As a result, each component of the vector quantity β as a linguistic variable is associated with the membership functions of fuzzy sets corresponding to their terms.

Computer implementation of the proposed set-theoretic model for assessing the state of the IAS system for monitoring the innovation activities of a commercial company is carried out in the MatLab software environment using the Fuzzy Logic Toolbox and the interactive fuzzy module. Using fuzzy logic, the constructed model allows one to take into account the quantitative and qualitative values of the characteristics $\{\beta^k_{ij}\}$ of the components included in the structure of the IAS system. Computer simulation makes it possible to convolve the parameters of the vector β using the logical inference from expert fuzzy knowledge bases of the Mamdani type and evaluate the vector objective function K (G). Based on the knowledge of expert-specialist, the task of assessing the requirements for the IAS system of innovative activities of a company is described by statements presented by production rules, which are expressed in the form of pairs of premises and conclusions of the type "IF ..., THEN ...". The expert knowledge embedded in the model in the form of production rules allows at any time to conduct a self-examination of the development level of the components that make up the structure of the IAS system of an innovative company, to justify the directions for its improvement. The developed model is designed to solve the complex problem that exists during the implementation and development of the IAS system for monitoring innovative activities of the company. Its use can contribute to improving the management of innovation processes of a commercial company.

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风险社会的社会学理论背景下的现代俄罗斯制度慈善
INSTITUTIONAL CHARITY IN MODERN RUSSIA IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF RISK SOCIETY

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***Abstract**. The article considers the phenomenon of charity as a social factor, analyzes the theoretical and methodological approaches to the definition of the concept of charity. Based on sociological risk theories by E. Giddens, U. Beck, and O.N. Yanitsky reveals the essence and content of charity in a risk society.*
***Keywords**: charity, charitable organizations, sociology of risk, risk society.*

The relevance of charity as a social institution can hardly be overestimated - this is one of the forms of constructive interaction between members of society. Charitable activities perform important functions as a means of compensating for the shortcomings of the redistribution of public goods (both tangible and intangible), as a way of fulfilling a person's spiritual need to help someone else, and as an important tool for society's self-organization. In modern Russian conditions, the significance of any of these functions is extremely high. In this regard, it is important to assess charitable activities as a social and public administration institution, study the activities of the state and public organizations in various social spheres, and analyze the regulatory framework and support charitable activities.

The question of the nature of charity, despite the large number of works and, therefore, the theoretical elaboration of this problem in both domestic and foreign science, is still debatable. Controversial are not only social appropriateness, the subject-object composition of charitable activities, its motivational component and possible economic efficiency, but even researchers have different approaches to the very definition of charity.

For example, in a philosophical encyclopedic dictionary, charity is defined as "philanthropy - an activity through which private resources are distributed voluntarily and free of charge by their owners in order to help people in need, solve public problems, and improve the conditions of public life" [1. P. 99].

Further, charity is the provision of material and spiritual and moral assistance to people in need, both by individuals and organizations. Charity can be aimed at encouraging and developing any socially significant forms of activity (for example, environmental protection, protection of cultural monuments); it extends to the spiritual sphere as a means of psychological assistance, moral support and complicity [2. P. 38].

According to the definition of A.R. Sokolov, charity - is a voluntary social activity related to the gratuitous transfer of material values, including those created by labor in the process of charity itself, and is aimed at achieving greater social well-being [3].

E.A. Fomin and E.Z. Chikadze understand charity as voluntary non-governmental activity of a social nature associated with the support of individual citizens or organizations who, for various reasons, lack their own resources for the necessary functioning. Moreover, the support of their relatives, neighbors, friends and acquaintances is not considered as a manifestation of the concept of charity [4].

P.Ya. Tsitkilov gives a dual interpretation of the concept of charity. On the one hand, charity is the provision of selective assistance to those in need because of compassion or religious and moral needs, without worrying about the fate of those who ask. And if we consider this concept in a broader sense, then it includes charity, that is, mandatory and organized activities to provide assistance to those in need, taking into account their real situation [5. P. 83].

P.D. Pavlenok also suggests considering charity in a narrow and broad sense. In the narrow sense, this is the provision by private individuals and organizations of gratuitous assistance to people in need or social groups. In a broad sense, this is a gratuitous activity to create and transfer financial, material, spiritual values to meet the urgent needs of a person, social groups, stratum, community, who are in a difficult life situation [6. P. 168].

A.R. Saytaguin considers charity in the social aspect and believes that charity represents assistance to others at the expense of one's own well-being or free time, provided that the provision of this assistance does not harm others and is carried out within the framework of the law. It is also understood that, to one degree or another, charity should benefit not only the immediate beneficiary, but also society as a whole. [7]

Thus, the definitions of charity are significantly different from each other. This is due both to the peculiarities of this phenomenon in Russia, and to the etymology of the word "благотворительность" itself. It came from the merger of the two foundations: "творить" and "благо". The concept of "благо" is very subjective, i.e. in different eras and by different people it is understood differently. It follows that it is practically impossible to determine charity unambiguously.

In the course of research on the topic of charitable activities, Russian scientists identified four main features of this type of activity [8. P. 205]:

1. Absolute freedom of choice for a benefactor. Charity is carried out without

administrative pressure. An individual or legal entity engaged in charity work itself decides where and in what form to invest its resources.

2. Lack of commercial motives. Charity does not set itself the goal of making a profit. All activities are carried out absolutely free of charge.

3. Organization and focus (ie, contribution is made to the implementation of programs).

4. The presence of socially significant goals. Charity is aimed at helping or supporting people in need or groups who are in a difficult life situation or crisis.

Modern scholars distinguish the following charity functions: redistribution of economic benefits, psychological and communicative functions, overcoming social exclusion, democratization of society, social adaptation, educational, preventive, human rights [9. P. 15].

So, the essence of charity is voluntary gratuitous assistance, carried out both in material form (transfer of property, including cash, work, services), and intangible (compassion, sympathy, psychological assistance). Charity supports those people who, for various reasons, are not able to adequately support themselves. Charity also supports such areas of society as culture, science, education, healthcare - and is a social phenomenon.

Considering the institutionalization of charity as a social phenomenon and social process, one should indicate the signs of its transformation into a social institution. This is the process of fixing norms, rules, statuses and roles, bringing them into a system that can act in the direction of satisfying certain social needs, and - as a result, streamlining relations between the subjects of joint activity [10].

Institutional charity in Russia is now in the same value-normative continuum as all Russians - disunity, distrust of the external sphere and the professional community, anxiety about its uniqueness, along with fears of the unsteadiness of their positions. Today, people are increasingly exposed to various kinds of risks: economic, natural, political, technological, identification, etc. Separately, risks associated with the processes of identification and formation of identity should be highlighted. They are considered by scientists as special threats affecting self-determination, culture, lifestyle and relationships between members of society. These risks are closely related to each other and can be defined as social risks [11].

Social risks are the risks in which the whole society is involved, and most of the members of the society are exposed to them; they are characterized by the likelihood of universal losses affecting elements of the quality of life of people and minimized provided that the social responsibility of all members of society is realized [12. P. 119].

In modern Russian society, the following types of social risk exist: unemployment; marginalization; forced migrations; crime; deep stratification of the population by income level; low living standards; maladaptation and a low level of adaptive potential of the country's population, etc. [13. P. 5]. All these risks actively affect the social situation of people.

The modern concept of society is associated with the concept of risk. Today, industrially developed countries, and beyond them humanity as a whole, are moving into a qualitatively new state, which the German sociologist Ulrich Beck called the "risk society" [14].

A "risk society" is a post-industrial formation, it differs from an industrial society mainly in that if an industrial society is characterized by a distribution of benefits, then by a "risk society" it is a distribution of dangers and the risks associated with them. The dangers that manifest themselves in this society are fundamentally different from the previous ones in that they have no boundaries neither in space nor in time. There are no state borders for these dangers.

An integral feature of a modern transitional society is its risk-taking. Anthony Giddens compares the modern world with a system whose structural elements are the risks posed by humanity. He highlights the specific features inherent in them: conditionality of modern risks by globalization, which leads to an increase in the number of interdependent events; the emergence of "institutionalized risk environments"; the problem of the oversaturation of modern society with knowledge of risks; lack of expert knowledge as a tool for eliminating risks in social systems. E. Giddens also introduces the concept of "risk environment" in modern society. The "risk environment" includes the following elements: risks posed by the reflectivity of modernization; the threat of awareness and the emergence of a sense of meaninglessness of human existence, due to human attempts to correlate his personal being with reflective modernization; danger to humanity caused by the modernization and improvement of military technology [15].

E. Giddens, like U. Beck, believed that modern society of modernization is risky, that is, it creates risks. In his concept, risk is also the result of modernization and is affected by globalization. According to the researcher, with the transition to the next stage of development of society and technology, a high level of security will be achieved, despite the fact that the modernization process only contributed to the emergence of new risks, and the globalization process affected the degree of their spread.

In his work, E. Giddens draws special attention to the fact that now not only action, but also refusal to make decisions can lead to risks. The action causes risks, because through modernization, the technical means and systems of human life have become more complicated, which has made society more vulnerable. In a risk society, the number of internal risks increases, that is, the risks associated with human errors. Inaction arises because, without eliminating the consequences of one risk, society receives a new one, sometimes much more substantial and complex.

Ulrich Beck, as part of his work, developed the concept of a “risk society” [14]. The main reason for the emergence of a "risk society" he considers the global change in production relations, which began in the second half of XX century. That is why for U. Beck, risk is the probability of a physical threat caused primarily by technological processes. The researcher also notes that with the development of the technological and scientific base, risks not only do not disappear, but are produced in even greater quantities. Risks begin to threaten not only the life of the individual, but also the entire society as a whole. Risk production is carried out not only at enterprises, but also in all spheres of society: economic, political, social, which becomes a feature of modernization risks. The essence of changing the occurrence of risks is that the "logic of wealth production" of an industrial society is replaced by the "logic of risk production" [14. P. 14]. So, as a result of modernization, society becomes a "risk society".

Examining the sources of the emergence of modern risks, U. Beck writes: “Risks are generated by industrial, that is, technical and economic decisions and utility considerations. Modern risks differ from the damage caused by the war, their“ normal ”or, more precisely, their“ peaceful ”generation (production) in the centers of rationality and prosperity, with blessing and with guarantees of the law and social order "[14. P. 98]. The author claims that risks are not an exceptional case of social life, but are stably reproduced by society in the economic, political, social spheres of life, as a result of decision-making. According to the definition of U. Beck, risk is a condition for the systematic interaction of society with the dangers created by modernization [16].

Thus, the "risk society" for U. Beck is a society that generates risks. The scientist substantiates this conclusion, believing that risk can be defined as the systematic interaction of society with the threats and dangers that arise from the modernization process as such. Based on the fact that the production of risks is carried out in all areas of society (economic, political, social), Beck notes the impossibility of distancing from risks in the modern world and poses the problem of minimizing risks and even managing them.

It is necessary to emphasize three important provisions of the concept of U. Beck. Firstly, the revision of the fundamental regulatory model of society. The normative standard of modern risk society is safety, and the perfection of past eras was the similarity. In this regard, the importance of the phenomenon of charity in terms of improving security in society is growing. Helping others, a person reduces the level of tension (even by a small fraction of a percent) in his immediate social environment. Secondly, the emergence of new social forces that destroyed the old social partitions. The breakdown and building of the social structure of society inevitably entails the emergence of a fairly wide layer of marginal circles, respectively, the volume of the so-called charity objects is increasing. Third, risk society is politically unstable. Hesitancy towards existing political institutions and organizations is constantly growing. Examples of charity are necessary for the current government to influence citizens in terms of their loyalty. At the same time, the opposition is also resorting to charity work in order to increase the contingent of its supporters.

Meanwhile, the risk category researcher O.N. Yanitsky, relying on the theoretical constructs of Western scientists and the theory of a "risk society" they proposed, developed the concept of a "universal risk society". O.N. Yanitsky argues that the emergence of the concept of "risk" was necessary for the further development of sociological knowledge in the field of risks. To do this, using comparison, he considers "risk" with concepts that are similar in meaning to sociology, such as "crisis", "social conflict" and "anomie." So, he defines the crisis “as a result of the impact of many risks (dangers), as well as neglect of them” [17. P. 10]. Social conflict as a clash of forces, economic and political interests, erroneous decisions. Deviant behavior or anomie contains the concept of risk, but does not fully disclose it. In this regard, the author concludes that in sociology the use of the concept of "risk" is really necessary to identify new situations that have arisen in connection with the transition to risk society. The normative ideal of such a society is security, as a result of which the society is no longer focused on achieving the best (social progress), but on protecting and avoiding the worst [17].

In general, the sociological theories of U. Beck, E. Giddens, and O.N. Yanitsky are a heuristic and methodological incentive for theoretical searches and a variety of empirical studies of such an ambiguous category as risk. Theories proposed by researchers do not contradict, but clearly complement each other: U. Beck and E. Giddens consider the risk phenomenon through processes of modernization and globalization, O.N. Yanitsky interprets the risk phenomenon through a synonymous series, highlighting concepts such as "crisis", "social conflict", "anomie of society." If E. Giddens associates the risk category with the general problem of the relationship between nature and society, then U. Beck places it in the historical context of the change of stages and the development of modern society.

Thus, the specifics of modern society is that social reality is changing at a breakneck pace, forcing members of society and society as a whole to function in such situations, stereotypes, rules of behavior, which are absent in individual or social practice, in the existing experience of interaction. In this case, the uncertainty acts as a constructive sign, that is, the medium of the appearance of risk, so the increase in uncertainty may entail even greater risk. Risk is an objective category of modern scientific analysis, since elements that introduce uncertainty into our actions are present in the reality surrounding us, while the content of the concept of “risky behavior” is subjective.

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中华人民共和国在香港解决冲突的战略
PRC'S STRATEGY ON CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN HONG KONG

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本文讨论了罢工的香港居民的动机，以及他们分裂主义情绪的原因。同时，我们要注意中国政府为和平解决冲突而采取的措施，以及香港在2047年和平加入社会主义中国。
关键字：中国，香港，罢工，“大湾区”，特区
Abstract. *This article discusses the motives of the striking residents of Hong Kong, as well as the reasons for their separatist sentiments. At the same time, attention is paid to measures taken by the PRC government to peacefully resolve the conflict, as well as the peaceful accession of Hong Kong to socialist China in 2047.*
Keywords: *China, Hong Kong, protests, the Greater Bay Area, SAR.*

Deng Xiaoping, former leader of the People's Republic of China, proposed the principle of "one country, two systems" for territories such as Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macau. It was decided to make them into special administrative regions (SAR) so that the inhabitants of these cities adapt to socialist China after long foreign rule. They were granted autonomy in the economic and legal spheres, as well as freedom in choosing a political regime until 2047.

This allowed these areas to be more open to foreign capital, Western culture and its influence, and also created the prerequisites for the emergence of separatist sentiments that started at the beginning of this century in Hong Kong.

The repeated protests that swept in this city in 2003, 2012 and in 2014, against the PRC's interference in its autonomy and for adherence to democratic values, showed the sensitivity of the Hong Kong people to these issues. In 2019 the strikes became more radical as protesters attacked police officers, citizens of Mainland China and also asked the US Congress to help [1]. As a result, deeper motives of the protesters began to emerge. They believe that Hong Kong has sufficient financial and economic independence so as not to become part of mainland China in 2047 [2]. In view of this conflict, the Hong Kong economy is currently in recession, which is deepening under the influence of the coronavirus [3].

Despite this course of events, the PRC government is in no hurry to resolve the conflict through military intervention, but rather takes forward political, economic and social steps for the future. As an example, the government has been developing Greater Bay Area since 2017. This global project has been officially working since 2018. The agglomeration of Hong Kong, Macau and nine cities of Guangdong province sets itself up as the hugest innovative area in the world..

It is noteworthy that the project will develop under the motto “one country, two systems”, emphasizing the importance of SARs, their autonomy and their contribution to the development of the country's economy. Particular attention is also paid to supporting the SARs in their gradual integration with mainland China and forging strong economic ties with the provinces of China. Today these highly developed cities have already become the locomotive of the Chinese economy, giving 12% of the country’s GDP. However, the most crucial point is the cooperation of the SARs with their mainland neighbours [4].

Another step was taken during the escalation of protests in 2019. The government launched a range of reforms in Shenzhen, one of the cities of the Greater Bay Area. According to Xi Jinping, Shenzhen will have become an “international innovation city” by 2025; by 2035 - “a model of the modernization of socialism”; and by 2050 - “a world reference city with competitiveness, innovation and financing” [5]. This city was chosen because it attracts a lot of startups and that is why deemed as the Chinese “Silicon Valley”. Furthermore, Shenzhen surpassed Hong Kong in GDP in 2018 [6].

However, Shenzhen is not so attractive for overseas investments as Hong Kong, which nowadays plays the role of the international business centre in China. It should be noted that for 25 years in a row the American “Heritage” Foundation has recognised Hong Kong economy as the most open in the world. This result is achieved due to the creation of the most attractive conditions for business and a flexible financial system for foreign investors. That is why the government plans to reduce barriers to foreign investment through the integration of financial markets from Hong Kong and Macau, as well as through the simplification of visa procedures.

It is worth noting that the Shanghai government also published a plan of developing a free trade zone in the Lingang area. Such a development will let the PRC increase the number of financial and economic territories and redirect the part of foreign capital from Hong Kong to Chinese provinces. As a result, it will have a significant impact on the Hong Kong economic independence, which is now the key factor of the separatist tendencies [5].

In addition, at the end of 2019, the PRC government announced its plans for Macau, which is known for gambling and whose revenues exceed the ones of Las Vegas. In order to diversify and expand the economy of this city, the Chinese government plans to develop tourism along with opening a stock exchange on Macau territory. All this will allow the city to become a financial centre comparable to Hong Kong. Experts explain such initiatives by the desire to find an alternative to weakened Hong Kong, where there has already been an outflow of investments to other Asian countries. Since there are no anti-Chinese sentiments in Macau, it seems to replace Hong Kong in the near future [7].

Thus the PRC government is taking long-term steps in economic and social spheres in order to settle the conflict in Hong Kong peacefully. Moreover, economic measures are aimed primarily to make up for the losses, since the recent turmoil has already affected the investors that have moved to more stable places – Macau, Shanghai, Shenzhen and other Asian countries. Along with it, Hong Kong will not be the only international centre in China anymore, as the whole Greater Bay Area will take on this role.

All in all, this project inevitably strengthens the social ties between residents of SAR and Mainland China, which will also affect Hong Kong and reduce its anti-Chinese sentiments by 2047.

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俄罗斯联邦各族裔社区代表的道德特征
MORAL FEATURES OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ETHNIC COMMUNITIES LIVING IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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这篇文章评估了俄罗斯年轻人的道德特征，并结合“智能”概念对其进行了全面的描述。 考虑智力标准。 该研究分为3组-每组30个：一组-俄罗斯男孩和女孩，俄罗斯国立人道主义大学的学生； 第二组-奥塞梯人，第三组-Dagestanis，公共组织“莫斯科达吉斯坦青年协会”的活动家。 高加索地区的受访者和俄罗斯人的智力表现水平存在差异。
关键字：情报，情报标准，民族特征。
Abstract. *The article assesses the moral traits of young Russians, included in a comprehensive description, united by the concept of "intelligence". The criteria of intelligence are considered. The study involved 3 groups - 30 each: one group - Russian boys and girls, students of the Russian State Humanitarian University; the second group - Ossetians, the third group - Dagestanis, activists of the public organization "Association of Dagestan Youth of Moscow". Differences in the level of manifestation of intelligence by respondents of the Caucasian region and Russians were revealed.*
Keywords: *intelligence, criteria of intelligence, national character.*

Each cultural-national society can be characterized not by individual personality traits, signs, but by the totality, the system of leading signs, their quantitative and qualitative combination, forming what is commonly called the "national character." National character is the sum of personality traits accepted and approved by a certain social community and ideas about socially acceptable behavior that distinguishes it from other communities. Such traits are considered useful, valuable in the framework of a particular society [9, 13].

A long (or permanent) stay in a certain relatively stable sociocultural environment with steady influences on an individual leaves a noticeable, sometimes lifelong imprint on his psyche and, in particular, character. At the same time, it is obvious that individuals belonging to the same society and even to the same sociocultural and age group are not identical in their personality traits, but differ in their individuality, uniqueness, and uniqueness. From our point of view, this is primarily due to the fact that each of them forms its own attitude to national features, which determines the degree of their appropriation, acceptance [1].

Moral traits are also included in the characterization of a national character, but they do not exhaust it entirely. These features are extremely important in assessing the mental image of a person, since morality is associated with the problems of regulating his behavior in all areas of social life and in the life of society as a whole.

In morality, the role of consciousness is especially important, since moral requirements must be realized, and their impact on people's actions is carried out through a sense of duty, through reflection and evaluation of their actions.

In our study, only the problems of the moral self-awareness of Russians, which are closely related to the adoption of the moral standards of their social group, are affected. The most important categories of moral consciousness, reflecting the basic values of the individual and determining the relationship of humanity between people, are human rights, freedom and justice [3, 7, 8].

The study assesses the moral traits of young Russians, included in a comprehensive description, united by the concept of “intelligence”. E. Meyman [10] understood intelligence as the highest spiritual level, a person’s ability to productive thinking, independent and independent judgment, affecting his worldview and values.

Intelligence, according to a number of writers, philosophers, psychologists, is not a characteristic of the social stratum, but a special spiritual state, a special type of life science [2, 3, 6]. Highlighting such a personality trait as intelligence, they believe that without freedom, the spiritual life of a person is impossible, therefore one of the criteria of intelligence is the attitude of a person to freedom, which is considered the greatest value of a person. As N.A. Berdyaev [3] wrote, freedom is a state of mind, it is a philosophical concept that reflects the inalienable right of a person to realize his human will, the wealth of his inner world and his abilities.

Freedom is manifested in a system of self-prohibitions, internal restrictions freely and voluntarily imposed on oneself, otherwise a person is “ashamed”, “awkward”, his conscience “torments” him. The boundaries of freedom of each are in contact with the boundaries of freedom of the other, and intelligence is distinguished by the moral intuition that allows this conflict to be resolved. Accepting freedom as a value, an intelligent person takes responsibility for not violating the freedom of others. He believes that he has no right to demand that they remove everything that he does not like, which destroys his monochrome world.

A person who is aware of his infinite, unconditional dignity is a necessary condition for any spiritual development of the people, therefore the progress of society lies in the awakening of respect for an individual person, for human diversity, for individualization. This is what domestic literature has been doing for many years, the best minds of philosophical thought, and outstanding teachers. This attitude to the personality is a characteristic feature that is part of the concept of intelligence.

Intelligence is characterized by the recognition of the changeability, selectivity and control of power by society, the need for its openness. Two more criteria of intelligence - respect for human rights, their dignity, as well as citizenship, active citizenship as an attitude towards one's active participation in politics, what is happening in the country, recognition of responsibility for the country [12].

Intelligence is formed in the social environment and depends on the standards adopted in it. Any ethnic group, nation, create their own environment and form their ideas about the significant personal characteristics of the nation, useful for its existence. This also applies to those features that are included in such a complex characteristic as intelligence [3, 6, 9].

The hypothesis of our study is that representatives of the three ethnic groups participating in the study will differ in the level of manifestation of intelligence.

Intelligence was revealed using a specially developed tool - the Intelligence Questionnaire (author M.K. Akimova). The use of this questionnaire is due to the fact that it reflects the moral values noted above associated with the category of intelligence.

The study involved 90 people - 30 in each of the three groups of subjects: one group - Russian boys and girls, students of the Russian State Humanitarian University and participants in the Civil Change project; the second group - Ossetians, members of the choreographic ensemble "Alan"; the third group - Dagestanis, activists of the public organization "Association of Dagestan Youth of Moscow". The average age of respondents in all groups is 21 years.

As a statistical method for analyzing the results, the nonparametric Mann-Whitney method was used.

Table 1

The results of the intelligence questionnaire of three groups of subjects

Intelligence	Ossetians		Dagestanis		Russians	
	X	σ	X	σ	X	σ
	13,4	2,7	13	2,1	11,8	2,5

The results of the Intelligence Questionnaire showed significant differences between Ossetians and Russians (U = 313 p <0.05), as well as Dagestanis and Russians (U = 316 p <0.05). There were no differences between Ossetians and Dagestanis. Consequently, it can be argued that the two groups of the Caucasian region, to a greater extent than the Russians, are characterized by the value of freedom, the recognition of the equal rights of people regardless of their status, as well as their opinion on the need for succession, election and government control of society.

The reasons for this lie in the historical path of peoples. So, Dagestan already in the 18th century it was “a unique ethnopolitical unity, an unspoken union of “free societies” that do not have statehood” [4, p.10], living in an early civil-democratic system: all legal issues were settled on the basis of a decision of the council of elders, whom He elected the people from the most knowledgeable, wise and authoritative people, as well as the opinions of learned Alim.

Ossetians also already from the end of the 18th - beginning of the 19th century there were civil-democratic institutions of government. In Ossetia, the functions of power were realized by an extensive network of patriarchal power-management institutions. Their presence made the Ossetian rural community a self-governing economic and territorial social unit. Thanks to the existing institutions of self-government (people's assemblies, institutes of elders and the mediation court), all basic functions of public authority (executive, normative and judicial) were implemented [5].

The situation in Dagestan and Ossetia at that time was fundamentally different from the Russian one. If in the Caucasus socio-political life in the past was thoroughly saturated with the ideology of network polycentrism based on the principles of mountain democracy and the values of civil society, then in the Russian Empire politics was determined by unconditional monocentrism, and therefore Russian society took the tsar’s autocratic power for granted [5].

At the same time, as Yu.M. Lotman [9] wrote, "every culture is multi-layered". An educated, Europeanized noble society in Russia of the 18th - early 19th century adopted the norms of European culture, grown on the basis of enlightenment. At that time, a Russian noble culture developed, characterized by a desire for freedom and an active civic position.

Freedom changes the scope and essence of choice, individual and collective responsibility. She emphasizes the contrast between initiative and apathy, enterprise and obedience, competition and complete dependence on the state of fatal submission to fate. Only a country of free people can follow the path of progress, success, development, modernization. A society consisting of unfree people is not capable of self-development: unfree people are not able to create, because they are afraid of any changes, uncertainty, competition. J.S. Mill also wrote in his treatise “On Freedom” that strict adherence to habits, traditions, and customs is “the tyranny of the majority,” which inhibits the development of mankind, and individualism as a manifestation of freedom, the presence of free personalities is the basis for its development [11]. Historical experience shows that the factors of successful development of the country are the space of freedom, reliance on individuality, the desire of an individual citizen to take responsibility for their own fate (and not rely on the state) [2]. Thus, it is intelligence that is more in line with social cohesion and the effective functioning of society, and the formation of youth is an urgent task.

Since a person's desire for awareness, his ability to analyze and think is associated with intelligence, it can be assumed that different social groups and individuals with different intellectual development will also differ in the level of intelligence. This hypothesis remains to be verified.

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主体对压力承受能力的元认知现象学
METACOGNITIVE PHENOMENOLOGY OF THE SUBJECT'S STRESS TOLERANCE

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Abstract. *Under stress, metacognitive approach to the study of adaptive behavior regulation mechanisms, allows to define individual resource potential to social adaptation. The cognitive assessment adequacy detects metacognitive model of the subject's coping behavior to stress. Mental representations as a coping resource of the individual self-regulation system, determine metacognitive phenomenon of the subject's stress tolerance.*
Keywords: *stress tolerance, mental representations, coping strategy*

Mental representations as coping resource characterize the model of subject's coping behavior with a stressful situation. As a cognitive function of the mental [8; 268], mental experience is a necessary construct for the personality behavior self-regulation.

Based on the need to consider various environmental factors, the model of the subject's metacognitive activity as a way of regulation behavior requires constant complication [5; 69]. Developed within the framework of J. Gibson's ecological approach, the perceptual cycle theory of W. Neisser [7] views cognitive-representative structures related to the subject's activity assessment as anticipating patterns of the adaptive ways of interacting with an environment (Fig. 1).

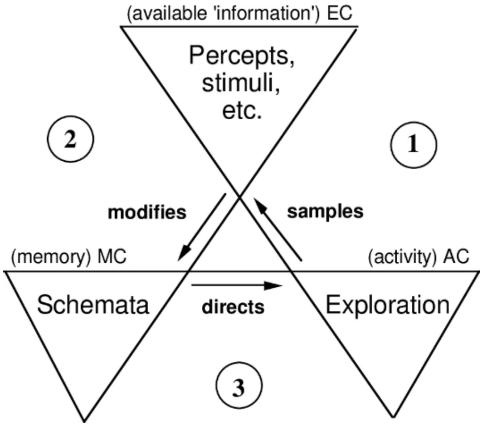

Fig. 1. W. Neisser's perceptual cycle model

Following A. Wells, G.V. Zalevsky suggests using metacognitive analysis in assessing mental flexibility / rigidity to select adaptative behavioral strategies [4]. The metacognitive model of social interaction adequacy to specific environmental conditions determines effectiveness of the adaptive individual mechanisms in a stressful situation.

The metacognitive model of social interaction imbalance, because of inadequate assessment of stressful situations, generates the cognitive dissonance, which is a non-adaptive mechanism of the system of regulation of the subject's behavior. The cognitive distortions are characterized by such destructive parameters as selectivity, categorization, hyperbolization, catastrophicity, personification, emotions transfer, etc. [10]. The dysfunctional character of mental representations contributes to an addictive stimulation and reinforcement of maladaptive behavior forms [4].

The risk of mental activity violation increases due to cognitive dissonance in assessing the stress factor. As a mechanism for regulating stress tolerance, the destructive model of metacognitive activity leads to maladaptive the subject's behavior based on cognitive distortion. As a social disintegration factor, cognitive impairment negatively affects the subjective level of stress tolerance, and increases a risk of the chronic psychoemotional stress.

The interconnection of adaptive mechanisms of behavior regulation characterizes an adequacy of the social interaction metacognitive model due to requirements of a stressful situation [2]. Based on the individual mental experience, stress factor cognitive assessment determines the subjective behavior control direction. Model of the subject's coping behavior is founded by integrative assessment of the metacognitive phenomenology of stress tolerance (Fig. 2).

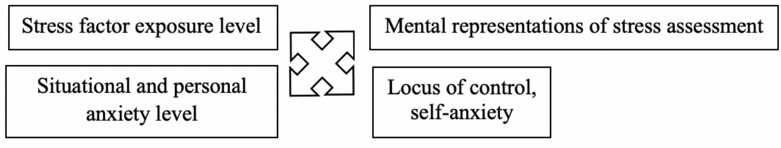

Fig. 2. The integrative assessment of the individual stress tolerance level

The cognitive distortions provoke a pronounced intensity of psychoemotional stress. As a result, the decrease of stress tolerance level is expressed in a catastrophic interpretation of stressful situation, low tolerance to the life prospects uncertainty and life quality deterioration on the subjective level [9; 119].

As D.V. Moskovchenko notes, the cognitive assessment is associated with a choice of coping behavior strategy with a stressful situation and individual differences of coping resources [6; 16]. Accordingly, effective strategies of the subject's behavior metacognitive regulation will contribute to a social adaptation associated with the need of intrapersonal restructuring.

The adequate stress factor cognitive assessment contributes to select adaptive coping strategies to overcome a difficult life situation, their complex interaction, depending on specific conditions, and forms a positive mental experience. By the results of the N. Agazade's research, it is necessary to allow probability of the restructuring of adaptive behavior into maladaptive, due to overloading of the personal resource potential by a cognitive dissonance [1].

According to A. Wells, the negative metacognitive factors, which are cognitive distortions, contribute to the fixation of stereotyped behavior forms, due to irregular character of the subject's mental activity. The dysfunctional fear metacognitive model is expressed in the destructive response to a stress factor negative impact and provokes a choice of maladaptive coping behavior (Fig. 3).

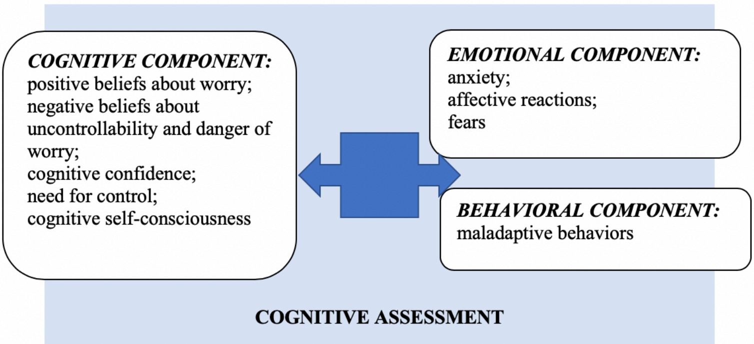

Fig. 3. The dysfunctional fear metacognitive model in a stressful situation

The adequate stress factor cognitive assessment positively affects individual level of a stress tolerance. The dysfunctional fear metacognitive model determines destructive repertoire of behavioral regulation strategies and negatively affects the personality. The semantic field of social adaptation metacognitive model conditions a subjective stress tolerance level by a behavior control.

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