

BELGOROD STATE NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND PROFESSIONAL
COMMUNICATION,
INSTITUTE OF CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION AND
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

WE MAKE THE FUTURE

Volume II

Students' Papers

February– March 2019

Belgorod
2019

UDK 378.147
BBK 74.480.278
W 37

Reviewers

I.B.Akinshina, Ph.D. in Pedagogics, Associate Professor,
E.V.Shemaeva, Ph.D. in Philology, Associate Professor,

Editorial Board:

I. V. Borisovskaya, Ph.D in Philology, Associate Professor, Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E. N. Taranova, Ph.D. in Philology, Associate Professor, Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

Yu. S. Blazhevich, Ph.D. in Philology, Associate Professor, Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

I. O. Eschenko, Ph.D. in Philology, Associate professor, Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E. A. Kamyshanchenko, Ph.D. in Philology, Associate Professor, Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E. A. Karabutova, Ph.D. in Pedagogics, Associate Professor, Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

N. S. Miroshnichenko, Assistant lecturer, Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

T. V. Petrunova, Ph.D. in Psychology, Associate Professor, Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

Yu. A. Razdabarina, Ph.D. in Philology, Associate Professor, Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

O. P.Ryadinskaya, Ph.D. in Philology, Associate Professor, Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

I. V. Sagalaeva, Ph.D. in Pedagogics, Associate Professor, Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

T. M. Shekhovtseva, Ph.D. in Philology, Associate Professor, Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

I. V.Sopova, Ph.D. in Philology, Associate Professor, Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

K. A. Strakhova, Ph.D. in Philosophy, Senior lecturer, Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

W 37 **We make the future:** Collected papers of students / Editor-in-Chief: I.V. Borisovskaya, E.N. Taranova. – V. 2 – Belgorod, 2019. – 158 p.

This book is a collection of students' papers written to present the most interesting and the most important universal scientific ideas and researches.

БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ
ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ И ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
КОММУНИКАЦИИ
ИНСТИТУТ МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ И
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

МЫ ДЕЛАЕМ БУДУЩЕЕ

Выпуск II

Сборник тезисов научных докладов студентов по итогам работы
межинститутского круглого стола „WE MAKE THE FUTURE“
(февраль-март 2019 г.)

Белгород 2019

УДК 378.147
ББК 74.480.278
W 37

Рецензенты:

Е.В.Шемаева, к.ф.н, доцент кафедры иностранных языков Педагогического института
И.Б.Акиншина, к.п.н, доцент кафедры иностранных языков Педагогического института

Редакционная коллегия:

И. В. Борисовская, кандидат филологических наук, доцент, доцент кафедры ИЯ и ПК ИМКиМО;
Е. Н. Таранова, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры ИЯ и ПК ИМКиМО;
Ю. С. Блажевич, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры ИЯ и ПК ИМКиМО;
И. О. Ещенко, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры ИЯ и ПК ИМКиМО;
Е.А. Камышанченко, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры ИЯ и ПК ИМКиМО;
Е. А. Карабутова, кандидат педагогических наук, доцент, доцент кафедры ИЯ и ПК ИМКиМО;
Н. С. Мирошниченко, ассистент кафедры ИЯ и ПК ИМКиМО;
Т. В. Петрунова кандидат психологических наук, доцент кафедры ИЯ и ПК ИМКиМО;
Ю. А. Раздабарина, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры ИЯ и ПК ИМКиМО;
О. П. Рядинская, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры ИЯ и ПК ИМКиМО;
И. В. Сагалаева, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры ИЯ и ПК ИМКиМО;
И. В. Сопова, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры ИЯ и ПК ИМКиМО;
К. А. Страхова, кандидат философских наук, ст. преподаватель кафедры ИЯ и ПК ИМКиМО;
Т. М. Шеховцева, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры ИЯ и ПК ИМКиМО.

W 37 **We make the future** (Мы делаем будущее): сборник тезисов научных докладов студентов по итогам работы межинститутского круглого стола „WE MAKE THE FUTURE“ (февраль-март 2019 г.) / Под ред. И.В. Борисовская, Е.Н. Таранова. – Вып. II. – Белгород, 2019. – 158 с.

Сборник тезисов научных докладов охватывает широкий спектр актуальных проблем современной науки, отражает результаты теоретических и научно-практических исследований студентов и магистрантов очной формы обучения разных специальностей.

CONTENTS

SECTION 1. NATURAL AND HUMANITARIAN SCIENCES

<i>Koshkin Stanislav Yurievich</i> METAMORPHIC FACIES.....	11-13
<i>Kotin Artur Spartakovich</i> DIE PRODUKTION DER WINDENERGIE IN DEUTSCHLAND UND IN RUSSLAND.....	13-14
<i>Krukovsky Artyom Sergeevich</i> URANIUM DEPOSITS IN KURGAN REGION.....	15
<i>Morozova Daria Evgenievna</i> ECOLOGICAL AND GENETIC ANALYSIS OF THE SOIL COVER IN MOLDOVA.....	16-17
<i>Parfenyuk Tatyana Andreevna</i> NATURAL AND RESOURCE CAPACITY OF KRASNOGVARDEISKY DISTRICT.....	17-18
<i>Pogoreltseva Marina Ivanovna</i> ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT ON GROUNDWATERS IN BELGOROD REGION.....	19-20
<i>Prokopenko Evgeny Aleksandrovich</i> GEOÖKOLOGIE ALS UMWELTWISSENSCHAFT.....	20-22
<i>Pushkina Arina Arturovna</i> KALININGRAD – RUSSISCHE ENKLAVE UND KULTURELLE BRÜCKE ZWISCHEN RUSSLAND UND DEUTSCHLAND.....	22-23
<i>Romanov Ilya Vladimirovich, Gappoev Islam Soslan-Bekovich</i> SPATIAL PATTERNS AND MOSAIC OF CITIES.....	23-25
<i>Salova Tatyana Leonidovna</i> PALEOECOLOGICAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE EASTERN EUROPE'S ENVIRONMENT IN THE HOLOCENE.....	26
<i>Sevriukov Mikhail Sergeevich</i> THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EROSION NETWORK IN THE BASINS OF SMALL RIVERS.....	28-29
<i>Vorobiev Vadim Anatolievich</i> ECOLOGICAL AND GENETIC ANALYSIS OF THE SOIL COVER IN KAZAKHSTAN.....	29-30
<i>Zhuyko Yulia Vitalievna</i> ECOLOGICAL AND GENETIC ANALYSIS OF THE SOIL COVER IN TURKMENISTAN.....	31-32

SECTION 2. SOCIAL SCIENCES, ECONOMICS

<i>Babakina Alina Sergeevna</i> RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMFEDERATION ZIELE DES PERSONALMANAGEMENTS.....	33-34
<i>Fisenko Yulija Sergeevna</i> FEATURES OF CUSTOMS CLEARANCE IN THE FUNCTIONING OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION.....	34-36
<i>Garmatuk Alexander, Goloshapova Viktoria Borisovna</i> FEATURES OF MOVEMENT OF GOODS UNDER THE CUSTOMS PROCEDURE OF TEMPORARY IMPORTATION.....	36-38

<i>Goloshapova Viktoria Borisovna</i> FEATURES OF MOVEMENT OF GOODS UNDER THE CUSTOMS PROCEDURE OF TEMPORARY IMPORTATION.....	38-40
<i>Khromysheva Ludmila</i> THE FEATURES OF CUSTOMS CLEARANCE IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.....	40-41
<i>Kochanova Maria Andreevna</i> FEATURES OF REGIONAL TOURISM.....	42-44
<i>Kusegenova Luisa</i> GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND PROBLEMS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CUSTOMS SERVICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.....	44-45
<i>Linnik Elizaveta Vjatcheslavovna</i> WEBSITE-DESIGN IN DEN KOMMUNIKATIONSMEDIEN.....	45-47
<i>Lomazov Alexandr Vadimovich</i> THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SOCIOLOGY.....	47- 49
<i>Muradyan Lilith Arturovna</i> FEATURES OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST DESTINATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.....	49-50
<i>Pilugina Viktoria Aleksandrovna</i> DIE GRUNDLAGEN DER KOMMUNALVERWALTUNG IN DEUTSCHLAND.....	51-52
<i>Sorokina Alina Andreevna</i> CUSTOMS OPERATIONS CONCERNING TRANSFERRED GOODS ACROSS THE BORDER OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION BY INDIVIDUALS.....	52-53
<i>Shishko Margarita</i> THE STRATEGY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN CUSTOMS.....	54-55
<i>Torosyan Arthur Simonovich</i> ONE BELT ONE ROAD.....	55-56
<i>Tyuchin Maxim Vasilievich</i> COMPARISON OF METHODS FOR ASSESSING THE COMPETITIVENESS AND WELFARE OF REGIONS.....	56-58
<i>Washinskaja Alexandra Yuryevna</i> HERAUSBILDUNG DER GELBEN PRESSE.....	58-59
<i>Zinova Darja Viktorovna</i> RUSSISCHE ONLINE-MEDIEN UND ONLINE-JOURNALISMUS.....	60-61

SECTION 3. PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTIC

<i>Askerkhanov Djambulat Izmutdinovich</i> ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ ИЗ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ДАРГИНСКОМ И КУМЫКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ.....	62-63
<i>Baturina Kseniya Romanovna</i> АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК КАК ЯЗЫК ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ.....	63-65
<i>Chernykh Vladislav Alekseyevich</i> ИСТОРИЯ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ ПИДЖИНОВ.....	65-67
<i>Gaidukov Dmitry Sergeevich</i> К ВОПРОСУ О ЯЗЫКОВОЙ КАРТИНЕ МИРА.....	67-68
<i>Kondrashova Arina Sergeevna</i> ТЕНДЕНЦИИ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ИМЯ НАРЕЧЕНИЯ В НЕМЕЦКОЯЗЫЧНЫХ СТРАНАХ.....	68-71
<i>Lebedeva Darya Sergeevna</i> СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ СТАТУС ЯЗЫКОВ В ОБЩЕСТВЕ. ДИГЛОССИЯ.....	72-73

<i>Magomedov Surkhai Ilyasovich</i> ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ И КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ КОНТАКТЫ ДАГЕСТАНСКИХ ЯЗЫКОВ С АРАБСКИМ, ПЕРСИДСКИМ И ТЮРСКИМИ ЯЗЫКАМИ.....	73-75
<i>Isaenko Elena Sergeevna</i> RECHTSSPRACHE ALS FACHSPRACHE.....	75-76
<i>Lubenskaya Anastasiya Sergeevna</i> ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ЯЗЫКА.....	76-78
<i>Moskalchenko Vitaliya Alexandrovna</i> TEXTSORTEN DER RECHTSSPRACHE.....	78-79
<i>Moskalchenko Vitaliya Alexandrovna</i> EUROPÄISCHE UND NATIONALE RECHTSTERMINOLOGIE.....	80-81
<i>Pilipets Anna Valentinovna</i> TEXTSORTEN IN DEN MASSEN MEDIEN.....	81-83
<i>Pilipets Anna Valentinovna</i> BÜRGERJOURNALISMUS: EIN HOBBY ODER EIN BERUF.....	83-85
<i>Sidorova Olga Sergeevna</i> DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF AUSTRALIAN CULTURE.....	85-87
<i>Stadnik Victoria Victorovna</i> GERINGE INTERNATIONALITÄT DES DEUTSCHEN RECHTSWORTSCHATZES.....	87 -88
<i>Yatcenko Victoria Alexandrovna</i> ПОНЯТИЕ ЯЗЫКОВОГО КОДА В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ.....	88-89
<i>Yesina Elena Petrovna</i> О СВЯЗИ НЕЙРОНАУК И ЛИНГВИСТИКИ.....	90-91

SECTION 4. LAW AND SCIENCE

<i>Chebanenko Larisa Vladimirovna</i> PRACTICE OF JUDICIAL RECOURSE OF THE RUSSIAN CITIZENS TO THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS.....	92-93
<i>Golosova Alexandra Sergeevna</i> SOME PECULIARITIES OF LEARNING LEGAL ENGLISH.....	93-95
<i>Isaenko Elena Sergeevna</i> URHEBERRECHT: EIN BLICK IN DIE GESCHICHTE.....	95-97
<i>Kazantseva Diana Sergeevna</i> THE MAIN ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENCE OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.....	97-98
<i>Polishchuk Yuriy Alexandrovich</i> DETENTION OF MINORS IN RUSSIAN FEDERATION.....	99-100
<i>Rumyantseva Kristina Olegovna</i> URHEBERRECHT IN DER MUSIK.....	100-101
<i>Samygina Anna Dmitrievna</i> INDEPENDENCE OF JUDGES AS A GUARANTEE FOR FAIR AND IMPARTIAL JUSTICE.....	102-103
<i>Savintsev Anton Sergeevich</i> ENSURING SECURITY MEASURES OF THE ACCUSED (SUSPECT) WHO CONCLUDED A PRE-TRIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT.....	103-105
<i>Shemaev Maxim</i> THE USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS AND OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES ON THE INTERNET BY BAILIFFS WITH THE AIM OF INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF COURT DECISIONS EXECUTION.....	105-107

<i>Sopova Ekaterina Yevgenievna</i> THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IS A SOCIAL STATE.....	108-109
<i>Tarassenko Victoria Vladimirovna</i> THE APPLICATION OF THE RULES ON THE INVIOLABILITY OF THE HOME IN THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.....	110-111
<i>Yaduta Svetlana Alekseyevna</i> PROBLEMS OF DISTINCTIONS OF APPROPRIATION AND EMBEZZLEMENT IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.....	112-113

SECTION 5. MEDICAL SCIENCE

<i>Bukach Olesya</i> WHY DO WE NEED FLEXIBILITY?.....	114-115
<i>Denischenko Valeriya</i> THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON VISION....	115-116
<i>El Khammudani Leila Abdeliazirovna</i> MAKING SWALLOWING SAFER.....	116-118
<i>Gubarev Artyom Valerjevitch</i> TELOMERE, TELOMERASE UND ZELLALTERUNG.....	118-119
<i>Kapusnyak Anastasia</i> DIABETES AND ITS SIGNS.....	119-120
<i>Khokhlova Daria Valerievna</i> HERSTELLUNG VON MEDIKAMENTEN -VON DER ERNTWICKLUNG BIS ZUR ZULASSUNG.....	120-121
<i>Kononov Mihail</i> CLASSIFICATION OF POISONS.....	122-123
<i>Lazareva Tatyana Aleksandrovna</i> DIE BEEINFLUSSUNG DER MEDIKAMENTENWIRKUNG DURCH BESTIMMTE LEBENSMITTEL.....	123-124
<i>Lugovskaya Anna</i> ARACHNOPHOBIA: CAUSES OF PHOBIA.....	124-125
<i>Mikhareva Veronika Mikhailovna</i> ÜBERGEWICHT BEI KINDERN UND JUGENDLICHEN IN DEUTSCHLAND.....	126-127
<i>Morozova Anastasia</i> THE PHYSIOLOGY OF LIE.....	127-128
<i>Orekhova Alina Alexandrovna</i> APOTHEKE UND ARZNEIMITTELVERKAUF	129-130
<i>Orekhova Alina Alexandrovna</i> ALKOHOL IN ARZNEIMITTELN.....	130-131
<i>Potapova Marina Sergeevna</i> MEDIKAMENTE IN DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DER SCHWEIZ.....	131-132
<i>Shiglin Yevgeniy Vladimirovitch</i> VORBEUGUNG DER KÖRPERHALTUNGSEKRANKUNGEN.....	132-134
<i>Shvets Natalya Alexandrovna</i> VITAMIN D UND UNSERE GESUNDHEIT.....	134-135
<i>Vishnevskaya Elizaveta Aleksandrovna</i> ABWEHRKRÄFTE UNSERES ORGANISMUS.....	135-136

SECTION 6. ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

<i>Badanis Kirill Evgenievich</i> THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SOCIOLOGY.....	137-138
--	---------

<i>Barahtyanskaya Elizaveta</i> THE REVIEW OF MAINFRAMES AND THEIR ROLE IN CYBERSPACE.....	138-139
<i>Belenko Artem Dmitrievich</i> NETWORK OPERATING SYSTEM.....	139-140
<i>Breusov Nikita Anatolievich</i> DISTRIBUTED INFORMATIONAL SYSTEMS.....	140-141
<i>Chashin Dmitry</i> THE DESCRIPTION OF QUANTUM COMPUTE.....	141-142
<i>Demehina Viktoriya</i> THE VARIETIES OF COMPUTER PROGRAMS.....	142-143
<i>Feskova Maria</i> WHO INVENTED THE COMPUTER?.....	143-144
<i>Fisenko Oleg</i> SIGNS THAT WE LIVE IN A MATRIX.....	144-146
<i>Glushenko Maria</i> USING AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.....	146-147
<i>Karaev Vadim</i> THE DESCRIPTION OF PERSONAL COMPUTERS AND THEIR COMPONENTS.....	147-148
<i>Kornienko Stepan Vladimirovich</i> ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS - CLASSIFICATION AND CHARACTERISTICS TYPES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS DEPENDING ON FREQUENCY.....	148-149
<i>Larina Karina</i> EHE EFFECTS OF COMPUTER USE ON EYE HEALTH AND VISION.....	149-150
<i>Malyutin Roman Alexeevich</i> UNIX-LIKE OPERATING SYSTEMS.....	151-152
<i>Muzaffarov Rustam</i> THE DESCRIPTION OF ANALYTICAL ENGINE CREATION.....	152-153
<i>Rashin Maksim</i> THE DESCRIPTION THE FIRST SUPERCOMPUTERS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS.....	153-154
<i>Shaidorova Galina Mikhailovna</i> KOHLENSTOFF-NANORÖHRCHEN UND EPOXIDHARZE.....	154-155
<i>Tyukhina Irina Vasilyevna</i> VIRTUELLE PROJEKTTEAMS.....	156-157
<i>Zelenyk Dmitriy Olegovich</i> STANDARTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATING SYSTEMS.....	157-158

SECTION 1. NATURAL AND HUMANITARIAN SCIENCES

METAMORPHIC FACIES

Koshkin Stanislav Yurievich,
Student, Earth Sciences Institute,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: stanislav.koshkin.belgu@gmail.com;

Scientific advisor:
Karabutova Elena Aleksandrovna,
Ph.D. in Pedagogy,
Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages
and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: karabutova@bsu.edu.ru

The concept of the metamorphic facies concerns the study of metamorphism. This term was used in Geology by the Finnish petrologist P. Eskola. It was the major step in metamorphism study.

The principle of facies is based on the P. Eskola's understanding that the mineral composition of metamorphic rocks is the result of chemical composition and physical conditions of metamorphism functioning. In modern science the concept 'metamorphic facies' is defined as the limited area in thermodynamic coordinates characterized by a certain, specific set of the mineral associations which are specific only in this area.

It was recently revealed that in the facies of the same chemical composition some rock materials can change their mineral composition. Thus, diagnostics of facies of metamorphism must be based, firstly, on the 'critical' minerals and associations.

Table 1. Scheme of Mineral Facies of Metamorphic Rocks

Temperature increase →				
Low pressure	Area of initial changes (Zeolite facies)			Sanidine facies
Moderate pressure	Greenschist facies	Epidote-amphibolite facies	Amphibolite facies	Pyroxene-hornfels facies
High pressure				Granulite facies
Very high pressure			Blueschist facies	Eclogite facies

For the graphic representation of a complex of the minerals found within facies, P. Eskola used paragenetic charts of structure in the form of an equilateral triangle reflecting rocks chemical and mineral compositions dependence.

The phase (paragenetic) triangle of ACF ($A = Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3 - (Na_2O + K_2O)$; $C = CaO - 3,3P_2O_5$; $F = FeO + MgO + MnO$) corresponds to a particular pressure and an interval of temperatures. Therefore, it characterizes equilibrium associations. The triangle ACF helps to reveal nonequilibrium associations and

helps to resolve an issue of orientation of metamorphic process, i.e. to clarify whether metamorphic process is progressive or regressive.

Critical minerals do not change their mineral and chemical compositions in the conditions of different temperature and pressure regimes in a particular narrow interval of metamorphic process.

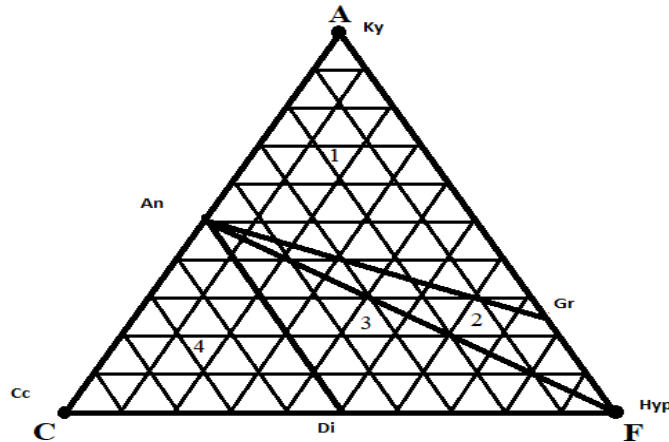


Figure 1. Mineral paragenesis in breeds of the granulite facies on the chart ACF

1. Sanidinite facies

Critical minerals: sanidine and pigeonite. Conditions: very high temperatures and low pressures.

2. Greenschist facies

Association of critical minerals: muscovite–chlorite–quartz and albite–epidote–quartz. It is formed as a result of regional metamorphism in the conditions of low pressures and temperatures.

3. Epidote-amphibolite facies

Association of critical minerals: quartz–albite–epidote–hornblende. Geological situation indicates the intermediate conditions for green schist facies and amphibolite facies.

4. Amphibolite facies

Association of critical minerals: hornblende–plagioclase. Regional metamorphism is in the conditions of moderate temperatures and pressure. Water plays more significant role, than in contact metamorphism.

5. Pyroxene-hornfels facies

Association of critical minerals: diopside–hypersthene anorthoclase–andalusite. It is developed in internal zones of contact areolas.

6. Granulite facies

Association of critical minerals: quartz–orthoclase–plagioclase–almandine—hypersthene. Regional metamorphism is at high temperatures and pressure in “dehydrated medium”.

7. Blueschist facies

Association of critical minerals: glaucophane–lawsonite–pumpellyite.

8. Eclogite facies

Association of critical minerals: omphacite–garnet–rutile. It is formed as a result of deep metamorphism at very high pressure and temperature.

The huge value of minerals concerning the metamorphic rocks causes also the value of petrography to learn the laws of mineral deposits formation and makes geologists study rocks not only in terms of the theory of their genesis, but also in terms of the facies and minerals connection. It is always necessary to remember the fact that processes of ore formation and petrogenesis are connected.

DIE PRODUKTION DER WINDENERGIE IN DEUTSCHLAND UND IN RUSSLAND

Kotin Artur Spartakovich,

Student of Institute of Earth Sciences,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: arturkotin1414@gmail.com

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

Das Thema meines Vortrags ist die Produktion der Windenergie in Deutschland und in Russland. Der vorliegende Vortrag zeigt den Anteil der Windproduktion der beiden Staaten im Vergleich.

Die Windenergie ist die ressourcenintensivste und gleichzeitig attraktivste Form aller erneubaren Energien. Mehr Strom aus Windenergie zu erzeugen, hat daher für eine zukunftsfähige Energieversorgung enorme Bedeutung.

Der hohe Stellenwert der Windenergie ergibt sich bereits daraus, dass sie im ganzen Land verfügbar ist.

Die Windenergie in Deutschlands nimmt nach China und den USA den dritten Platz in der Welt. Am Ende 2017 betrug die Gesamtleistung der deutschen Windkraftwerke 56,2 GW. Im Jahre 2018 hat der Anteil der Windkraft in der Gesamtproduktion 21% genommen.

In Deutschland begann der Übergang zu erneuerbaren Energiequellen erst in den frühen 1990er Jahren. Die aktive Entwicklung der Windenergie Deutschland geschah gleich nach dem Tschernobyl-Unfall. Die Deutsche Regierung beschloss, die Energieproduktion aus erneuerbaren Quellen zu entwickeln.

Das erste Regierungsprogramm zur Unterstützung der Windenergie mit dem Titel „100 MW Wind“ erschien in Deutschland 1989. Das spürbare Wachstum der Windkraft begann mit im Jahre 1991. Im Jahre 2002 erreichte die Gesamtkapazität der deutschen Windkraft 10.000 MW.

Seit 2010 entwickelt Deutschland aktiv Offshore-Windkraftanlagen. Zurzeit gehört die küstennahe Windkraft zu günstigsten erneuerbaren Energiequellen. Im Jahre 2016 erhielt Deutschland rund 12 Prozent der Elektrizität von den

Landwindstationen. Bis 2020 soll Deutschland den Anteil der Windkraft verdreifachen.

42% der an Land installierten Windkraft-Anlagen stehen im Norden Deutschlands, vor allem in Niedersachsen und Schleswig-Holstein.

Zwei Drittel der deutschen Windgeneratoren werden hauptsächlich in die USA, nach Großbritannien und Spanien exportiert. China und die osteuropäischen Länder, einschließlich Russland, gelten als vielversprechende Windenergiemärkte. Die Produktion der Windenergie Russlands ihre Geschichte seit den 1920er Jahren. In dieser Zeit entstanden Wind-und Elektrostationen und Windmühlen. Sie wurden speziell für die Landwirtschaft entwickelt. Heutzutage wird die Windkraft hauptsächlich in ländlichen Gebieten mit geringer Bevölkerungsdichte eingesetzt, wo der Zugang zu den Hauptenergiequellen begrenzt ist.

Die Erfolgsgeschichte der Windenergie in Russland begann erst 2015. Am 1. Januar 2018 betrug die Gesamtleistung der Windkraftanlagen in Russland 134,36 MW oder nur 0,06% der gesamten Leistung der Kraftwerke des Energiesystems Russlands.

Im Großen und Ganzen beträgt das technische Potential der Windkraft Russlands 80 000 TW Stunden im Jahr, von denen 6218 TW Stunde im Jahr sind wirtschaftlich vorteilhaft.

Die Windzonen Russlands sind Steppen im Süden Russlands (Untere und Mittlere Wolga, Don), Seeküsten (die Küste des arktischen Ozeans von der KOLA-Halbinsel bis zur Kamtschatka, Kaspisches, Schwarzes, Asowsches, Baltisches und Okhotskisches Meer) und einige separate Windzonen (Karelien, Altai, Tuva, BAIKAL).

Die maximale durchschnittliche Windgeschwindigkeit fällt in diesen Gebieten auf Herbst und Winter. Etwa 30 % des Wirtschaftspotenzials der Windenergie konzentriert sich auf Fernen Osten, 14 % - im nördlichen Wirtschaftsgebiet, etwa 16 % - in West-und Ostsibirien.

Die Gesamtleistung der Windkraftanlagen-Projekte in Russland beträgt 1700 MW. Bis Ende 2010 war die wirkliche Leistung von denen nicht mehr als 17 MW. Die Vereinigung der Russischen Windindustrie sagt, dass im Falle eines Anteils der erneuerbaren Energie in 4,5% wird bis 2020 die Leistung der Windkraftwerke 7 GW betragen. Im Jahr 2010 wurde der Beginn einer Reihe von Projekten bekannt gegeben. Bis 2015 betrug es jedoch nur 15,4 MW anstelle der geplanten Leistung von 1250 MW.

Fazit: Die Vorteile der Windkraft sind sehr groß. Die Windenergie hat sich in letzter Zeit rasant entwickelt und leistet einen besonderen Beitrag zur deutschen und russischen Stromversorgung.

URANIUM DEPOSITS IN KURGAN REGION

*Krukovsky Artyom Sergeevich,
Student, Earth Sciences Institute,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: 1270648@bsu.edu.ru;*

*Scientific advisor:
Karabutova Elena Aleksandrovna,
Ph.D. in Pedagogy,
Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages
and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: karabutova@bsu.edu.ru*

Kurgan region, a large uranium deposit, has recently become one of the main uranium mining regions of the Russian Federation. The Dolmatovskoye field, which has been developed for many years, is located in the region. There is also the Khokhlovskoye field, which is currently at the stage of pilot industrial development.

Uranium-containing rocks are located at great depths, so the extraction of uranium is carried out by the method of underground borehole leaching, the most environment-oriented method.

The Atomredmetzoloto uranium holding, the leading uranium mining company in Kurgan region, has applied for the permission to develop the Dobrovolnoye deposit, which is partially located on the territory flooded by the waters of the Tobol River. They have already got the license of Rosnedra and it is necessary to obtain the permission of Rostekhnadzor. Interestingly, neither the state nor the public environmental expertise was conducted.

The development of the field, the production wells can be covered by flood waters, which cannot but lead to the flush of half the territory of Kurgan Region into the river Tobol, which is the main source of water. Consequently process medium containing uranium compounds and other radionuclides can be flushed as well. In this case, the development of the Dobrovolnoye field may lead to a great radioactive contamination of the Tobol River.

Unfortunately, the former authorities of Kurgan region, headed by Governor A. Kokorin, did not take the public opinion in consideration, but, on the contrary, demanded the Dalur Company to speed up the development of the Dobrovolnoye field. It's important to mention, the Dalur Company was exempted from taxes to the regional budget by the decision of the governor.

This problem touches me greatly, because I was born in Kurgan and lived there for 12 years. My relatives and grandparents live there. I'd like this problem to be considered important by the society, because, as Francois Voltaire said "Great sorrows are always the fruit of unbridled greed".

ECOLOGICAL AND GENETIC ANALYSIS OF THE SOIL COVER IN MOLDOVA

Morozova Daria Evgenievna,

Student, Institute of Geosciences

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1125160@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Strakhova Ksenya Aleksandrovna,

Ph.D. in Philosophical sciences,

Senior lecturer of the Department of Foreign Languages and Professional

Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: strakhova@bsu.edu.ru

Soil mantle of the Earth plays an important role in the formation of areas of human activity. Therefore, the state of the soil on any territory requires constant monitoring to obtain the highest quality products. The Republic of Moldova was chosen for studying because its territory is rich in diversity of soil cover.

The main objective of the practical work was to analyze the soil cover of the Republic by ecological and genetic parameters. That is why the first step was to study the factors of soil formation in the country. According to V.V. Dokuchaev, there are five such factors: soil-forming rocks, plant and animal organisms, relief, climate and time.

The climate of the republic is characterized by warm summer and moderately cold winter. The relief of Moldova is a hilly plain, which is dissected by river valleys and beams and specific landforms – gyrtops. As for soil-forming rocks, in the country they are mainly represented by loess-like clays and loams. Moldavia's vegetation is diverse and colorful and represents rich in herbs feather-grass steppes. Dorbeetles are widespread in the animal world.

Further, soil types of the Republic of Moldova were investigated. The country is represented by several types of soil. However, a large area is occupied by fertile black soil and gray forest soil. We can also find brown, alluvial meadow, solonchak and solonetz, but their part in the total area of the country is small.

The next stage was the analysis of the soil-geographical zoning of the Republic of Moldova. The territory of the country is located in the subboreal geographical belt, in the central forest-steppe and steppe soil-bioclimatic region. Moldova occupies 2 soil zones: gray forest soil and forest-steppe and steppe chernozems. Soil-climatic facies are also two: warm freezing and short-freezing soils. The territory of the country belongs to the North-Ukrainian and Danube soil provinces.

Moldavian soil districts are represented by several types at once. Part of the territory is steeply-sloping - eluvio - diluvial - loamy and clay on bedrock erosion plains. The second half is wavy-ridged loess and loess-like loamy erosion plains.

In conclusion, the agricultural use of the soils on the territory was

examined. The soils of the republic are favorable for cultivation of many cereals, industrial, forage and fruit and berry crops. The main problem of the country's soils is their depletion; therefore, various measures are being taken to improve the fertility of such soils.

NATURAL AND RESOURCE CAPACITY OF KRASNOGVARDEISKY DISTRICT

*Parfenyuk Tatyana Andreevna,
Student, Institute of Geosciences*

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: tatiana.parfieniuk.9733@gmail.com

Scientific advisor:

*Strakhova Ksenya Aleksandrovna,
Ph.D. in Philosophical sciences,*

*Senior lecturer of the Department of Foreign Languages and Professional
Communication,*

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: strakhova@bsu.edu.ru

Natural resource potential in the broad sense is that part of the natural conditions and natural resources that can actually be involved in economic activity under the current scientific, technical and socio-economic opportunities of society without ecological disturbance.

Krasnogvardeisky district is located in the southern part of the Central Russian Upland, in the south-east of Belgorod Region. The terrain is a wavy plain. The main land forms are watersheds and their slopes, terraces and floodplains of rivers, beams and ravines.

The climate of Krasnogvardeisky district, as well as in the entire Belgorod region as a whole, is moderately continental. The average annual air temperature is + 6.2 °C. Irregular nature of moisture prevails on the area. Most parts of Krasnogvardeisky district receive 475 mm of rain per year. The prevailing wind direction in accordance with the number of days is east and southeast. Krasnogvardeisky district, in general, is characterized by clear manifestation of the seasons.

13 small rivers and 17 streams flow through the territory of Krasnogvardeisky district. Most streams dry up in summer. The length of the river network throughout the district is 237 km. The main source of feeding for the rivers is precipitation in the form of rain showers, as well as snow-melt waters. There are more than 120 springs in the area, 55 of which are equipped. It should be noted that Krasnogvardeisky district is the leader in the total number of known springs among all the districts in Belgorod region, as well as in the number of protected springs.

The predominant soil types are typical chernozem, leached chernozem and

ordinary chernozem. According to the nature of vegetation, the territory of the district is evenly divided into forest-steppe (northern part of the region) and steppe (southern part). In this regard, both plant and animal life is composed of a mixture of steppe species and species typical for broad-leaved forests. The total floristic composition includes about 1300 species, forests and anti-erosion plantations occupy 15% of the total area of the region. Wild boars, goats, carnivorous mammals: wolf, fox, raccoon dog, ferret, marten, badger have settled in almost all parts of forests. The following species are included into The Red Book: elk, European deer, roe deer, marten, ermine.

There are both ore and non-metallic minerals on the territory of Krasnogvardeisky district. As for the first, they are located in the southwestern part of the area, represented by iron ores. Non-metallic minerals are widely represented by chalk, sand, clay, marl, etc. The district has 75 quarries of chalk, sand and clay. Wide exposure of the Cretaceous deposits allows using the opencast mining. The territory of Krasnogvardeisky district is characterized by certain agro-climatic resources.

The main meteorological factors determining the conditions of growth and development of crops are light, heat and moisture.

Almost all agricultural crops are well supplied with heat in the district. However, late-ripening varieties of sunflower, tomatoes and corn are not completely provided with heat and ripen not annually. Soil moistening depends on the amount of precipitation, their intensity, duration, evaporation, as well as the nature of underlying surface. During the period of active vegetation of plants, the amount of precipitation is on average 240-290 mm, but at the same time their variability is very large.

Wintering conditions and unfavorable weather conditions in the region also belong to agroclimatic resources. Unfavorable weather events include frosts, hot winds, strong winds, heavy rains and hail. These phenomena are relatively rare there. Late spring and early autumn frosts are dangerous for the agriculture of the region, which lead to the partial or complete death of plants.

There are quite large reserves of forest resources within Krasnogvardeisky district. Natural vegetation is represented mainly by broad-leaved species that are practically the same throughout the area. Preservation of forests and the increase in their productivity is achieved by a whole system of measures, including pests, diseases, fires, and unauthorized cuttings control.

Making conclusions, I would like to say that Krasnogvardeysky district, however, like Belgorodchina as a whole, is a multicolored land with rivers and meadows, protected forests and famous fertile soil, diverse animal and plant world. Preserving the wealth of nature for future generations is the task of every person living on the Earth.

ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT ON GROUNDWATERS IN BELGOROD REGION

*Pogoreltseva Marina Ivanovna,
Student, Earth Sciences Institute,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: 1197693@bsu.edu.ru;*

*Scientific advisor:
Karabutova Elena Aleksandrovna,
Ph.D. in Pedagogy,
Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages
and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: karabutova@bsu.edu.ru*

Currently the iron ore deposits of the Kursk magnetic anomaly is the main resource of the metals industry of the Russian Federation. The territory of the Belgorod region is famous for a highly developed industry and agriculture which cause significant anthropogenic impact on the hydro geological system, primarily on groundwaters as the source of drinking quality water for population of the region.

Intensive development of iron ore deposits and exploitation of water bearing stratum aimed to supply major centers of Belgorod region with drinking quality water demand to make the state and hydro geological conditions of groundwater of higher quality. The greatest burden falls on the mining districts of the region. Mining districts are of great importance.

The environmental footprint is bunchy on the territory of the region. The North-Eastern part of Gubkin region and StaryOskol industrial area (about 2300 km²) influence the environment strongly because the industrial process is concentrated in these parts of Belgorod region.

In this area there is coalmine named after geologist Ivan Gubkin and two open-cut mining works (Lebedinskoye and Stoylenskoye) of 350–380 m deep, two colmatage areas (Birch Log and Grachev Log), two tailing dumps (Lebedinsky and Stoilensky mining-and-processing integrated works). Two mining works and concentration complexes (Lebedinsky and Stoilensky) and Oskol Electrometallurgical Plant extract metal front ore.

The main factors of man-made impact on groundwaters of the region are as the followings:

- water drawing and removing made by different hydro-technical utilities;
- open water and groundwater contaminating due to the influence of percolation ponds, tailing dumps and other hydro geological systems.

The Lebedinsky complex influences negatively intensive groundwater abstraction systems and filtration process causing:

- 1) Groundwater depletion;
- 2) Water flooding;

3) Groundwater quality changing.

Open-cut mining works and tailing dumps significantly change the groundwaters level.

Being at the distance of 1600 m from open-cut mining works water in the coniac-turonian water bearing stratum is fully drained.

The groundwaters of the quaternary water bearing stratum are formed in the lenses and interlayers of sand and loam. The groundwaters typically reach the maximum level point in the periods of March-April and October-December. But groundwaters of quaternary water bearing stratum decrease it in the mentioned periods.

It should be noted that the fluctuations of groundwater points are of the random nature. It depends on both natural conditions and man-made factors. It may be due to the changes in the drainage system of Stoilensky complex or water level process in the tailings compartments, or some other factors.

GEOÖKOLOGIE ALS UMWELTWISSENSCHAFT

Prokopenko Evgeny Aleksandrovich,

*Master's Degree Student of Institute of Earth Sciences,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: romova13@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

*Associate Professor of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

Der vorliegende Vortrag beschäftigt sich mit der Erläuterung der Geoökologie als Umweltwissenschaft. Die Geoökologie ist eine Teildisziplin der Umweltwissenschaften und der Geowissenschaften. Der Begriff „Geoökologie“ wird von diesen Fachdisziplinen verschieden verwendet. Sie betrachten ihn unter deutlich unterschiedlichen Schwerpunkt. Der Begriff wurde erst von Carl Troll im Jahre 1966 als englische Übersetzung für die von ihm begründeten Landschaftsökologie eingeführt.

Im ersten Teil des Vortrags wird die Definition der Geoökologie gegeben. Für diesen Begriff gibt es heute einige Definitionen. So, gibt der Verband für Geoökologie in Deutschland folgende Definition des Begriffs: „Geoökologie ist eine an Umweltproblemen orientierte, interdisziplinäre Naturwissenschaft. Diese Naturwissenschaft zielt sich auf das Verständnis der Funktions- und Wirkungsweise der Umwelt, insbesondere Probleme im Zusammenhang mit der menschlichen Nutzung zu erkennen und zu lösen“.

Die andere Definition der Geoökologie ist: „Die Geoökologie ist eine Wissenschaft, die die unbelebten Teilbereiche der Ökologie untersucht. Diese Definition des Begriffs ist eine weitere Definition“.

Im Fokus des zweiten Teils des Vortrags liegt die Frage nach der Aufgabe der Geoökologie. Dazu muss man folgendes sagen: Die Aufgabe der Geoökologie besteht darin, die Entwicklung, die Verbreitung und die Struktur von Geoökosystemen zu beschreiben und die in ihnen ablaufenden Stoff- und Energieumsätze aufzuklären und zu bilanzieren. Hierbei werden sowohl physische als auch biotische und anthropogene Einflüsse auf das Systemverhalten betrachtet.

Zunächst wird die Aufmerksamkeit den Arbeitsfeldern der Geoökologie gelenkt. Geoökologinnen und Geoökologen arbeiten im industriellen Bereich, in Kommunen, Behörden, Verbänden, in Forschung und Lehre, in der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit sowie in Ingenieur-, Consulting- und Planungsbüros, aber auch selbständig als Freiberufler. So ist das Arbeitsfeld der Fachleute im Gebiet der Geoökologie breit.

Entsprechend der Ausbildung und den vielfältigen Spezialkenntnissen reichen die Arbeitsfelder von Geoökologinnen und Geoökologen von der Umweltanalytik über Abfallwirtschaft, von der Altlastensanierung, der Agrar- und Forstwirtschaft sowie dem Naturschutz bis hin zur Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung, zum Öko-Auditing, Umweltmanagement und zur Umweltbildung.

Weiter möchte ich über die Geoökologie als Fachrichtung an der Universität berichten. Die Geoökologie ist ein universitärer Studiengang. Ich bin Masterstudent und studiere im Rahmen des Masterprogramms Geoökologie. Das Studium der Geoökologie an der Universität beschäftigt sich mit der Umwelt. Das Geoökologiestudium orientiert sich an dem Sphärenmodell. Dabei werden Ökosysteme als Zusammenspiel von Bio-, Hydro-, Atmo-, Litho-, Pedo- und Technosphäre gesehen. Bei der Geoökologie geht es also um die Zusammenhänge, die mit einem interdisziplinären Ansatz untersucht werden.

Das Grundstudium der Geoökologie vermittelt naturwissenschaftliche und geoökologische Grundlagen. Dazu kommen zahlreiche methodische Kurse, zum Beispiel die methodische Kurse in Statistik und (Geo) Datenverarbeitung, sowie die Exkursionen, Labor- und Geländepraktika.

Der Studiengang in Geoökologie bietet die Möglichkeit sich für MasterstudentInnen die Geoökologie grundsätzlich zu bewerben. Es handelt sich um einen forschungsorientierten Studiengang.

In dem Masterstudium werden vertiefte Kenntnisse, Methoden und Fähigkeiten der Geoökologie und der von der Geoökologie berührten Fachdisziplinen (z. B. Bodenkunde, Hydrologie, Ökologie, Stofftransport und Landschaftsmanagement) vermittelt. Weiterhin geht es um Verständnis und Modellierung der Dynamik und der komplexen Interaktion natürlicher Prozesse sowie interdisziplinäres, vernetztes Denken als Ansatz zur Lösung vielschichtiger Umweltprobleme auch unter Einbeziehung gesellschaftlicher Aspekte.

In diesem Studiengang erwerben die MasterstudentInnen durch die Vertiefung theoretischer und experimenteller Grundlagen viele Kenntnisse und

Fertigkeiten, die sie zu eigenständigem wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten befähigt. Das Ziel des Studienganges ist es, die MasterstudentenInnen auf ihre zukünftigen Tätigkeiten und Aufgaben in Wissenschaft und Forschung oder in Behörden, Ingenieur- und Planungsbüros oder der Industrie im In- und Ausland vorzubereiten.

Als Fazit. Das Masterstudium der Geoökologie ist auf interdisziplinäres und problemorientiertes Denken in Bezug auf umweltnaturwissenschaftliche Fragestellungen ausgerichtet. Dafür werden geeignete Methoden und Fähigkeiten in Vorlesungen, Seminaren, Übungen und (Landschafts-) Praktika vermittelt.

KALININGRAD – RUSSISCHE ENKLAVE UND KULTURELLE BRÜCKE ZWISCHEN RUSSLAND UND DEUTSCHLAND

*Pushkina Arina Arturovna,
Student, Medical Institute*

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: arina.pushkina.2017@bk.ru

Scientific advisor:

*Sopova Irina Valentinovna,
Ph.D. in Philology,*

*Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and
Professional Communication,*

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: sopova@bsu.edu.ru

Kaliningrad ist ohne Frage sowohl für die Geschichte Deutschlands als auch Russlands von herausragender Bedeutung. Die Stadt war das kulturelle Zentrum Ostpreußens, die Heimat des bedeutenden Philosophen Immanuel Kants und daher ein Zentrum der Aufklärung und der philosophischen Schule des Deutschen Idealismus.

Bis nach Polen sind es nur 50 Kilometer, Litauen ist in 120 Kilometern erreicht, bis Moskau sind es hingegen 1200 Kilometer. Russlands westlichste Großstadt Kaliningrad liegt weit entfernt vom russischen Kernland, dafür mitten in Europa.

Diese Lage, dazu noch fast am Meer, und die Geschichte der Stadt macht Kaliningrad interessant, sowohl für Russen als auch für Deutsche. Denn gegründet wurde die Stadt 1255 als Königsberg und war bis zum Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs die Hauptstadt Ostpreußens, bevor sie 1946 in Kaliningrad umbenannt und Russlands westlichster Vorposten wurde.

Die Stadt und ihr deutsches Erbe

Das deutsche Erbe ist trotz großer Zerstörungen im Zweiten Weltkrieg überall zu sehen. Ungefähr 15 Prozent der heutigen Stadt wurden Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts gebaut. Während Käufer für solche Immobilien in Deutschland Schlange stehen, sind die Kaliningrader den Gründerzeitbauten gegenüber

skeptischer. Das liegt in erster Linie an deren Zustand. Viele der Häuser befinden sich in einem sehr schlechten Zustand und sind oft von Schimmel und Pilzen befallen. Dennoch verlangen die Besitzer sehr hohe Preise. Der Markt für deutsche Häuser sei deshalb in den letzten Jahren zusammengebrochen.

Das heutige Kaliningrad ist eine multikulturelle Stadt. Noch zu sowjetischen Zeiten, aber insbesondere in den 1990ern und 2000ern fanden auch viele Russlanddeutsche den Weg an die Ostsee.

Lebendiger Teil des kulturellen Lebens

Im kulturellen Leben Kaliningrads hat das Kultur- und Geschäftszentrum seinen Platz bereits gefunden. Das Haus steht für alle offen. Und so treten nicht nur russlanddeutsche Ensembles auf, sondern, wie zum Gedenktage der Russlanddeutschen, auch schon mal das Symphonieorchester Kaliningrads.

Das Gebiet Kaliningrad bildet den nördlichen Teil des ehemaligen Ostpreußens. Auf einer Fläche von 15 125 qm leben insgesamt 994 599 Menschen, davon 475 056 in der Hauptstadt Kaliningrad. Das durchschnittliche Monatseinkommen beträgt 31 326 Rubel (385 Euro), womit das Gebiet im Mittelfeld aller russischen Regionen liegt.

Neben der Industrie ist der Tourismus ein wichtiger Wirtschaftsfaktor für das Gebiet. Die Strände der Ostseebäder lockten im Jahr 2017 1,3 Millionen Touristen an.

SPATIAL PATTERNS AND MOSAIC OF CITIES

Romanov Ilya Vladimirovich, Gappoev Islam Soslan-Bekovich,

Students, Institute of Geosciences

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1080513@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Eschenko Irina Olegovna,

Ph.D. in Philological sciences,

Assistant professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: eschenko@bsu.edu.ru

Towns don't want to be suburbs, suburbs don't want to be cities, and cities don't want to be wastelands.

Michael Dukakis, quoted in Conservation and Values, 1978

The key vector of modern development is the rapid growth of the number of cities and the increase of their role in the life of society.

Between bedrock and stratosphere, a city lies uneasily on a sheet of wet soil and is covered by a sheet of air. Industrious lilliputians in the city keep creating patterns, upward, downward, inward, and especially outward. The surface of the

earth or wet soil is the benchmark. Upward pattern is largely formed by earthen fill, vegetation, low and tall buildings, and engineered structures. Combinations and arrangements create the vertical patterns familiar to urban residents – skyscrapers, street trees, mounded dumps, bridges, residential areas, and so forth.

Downward from the ground surface is not a mirror image, though the assortment of human constructions may double the city's vertical pattern. Deep and shallow wells, which lower the water table, often dry out the upper soil. An anastomosing three-dimensional network of rails is used by noisy subway trains. Exploring the urban underground promises a Christopher Columbus-type voyage in the abyss, in this case, eternally lost within meters of the multitude above.

Many discussions of scale conclude that “Scale matters”. Both patterns and processes tend to differ at different scales. Also scale involves both time and space. Temporal scales vary, say, from minutes to millennia. Here we focus on urban spatial scales, especially from meters to hundreds of kilometers.

Each scale in the zoom sequence shows a heterogeneous pattern. Heterogeneity could be simply a gradient, or series of gradients, where objects or attributes gradually change in density across space so that no distinct boundaries are evident. Relating grain size to the “extent” or area being examined provides insight into the spatial scale of ecological processes.

Like roses or people, there are fractals and then there are fractals. A fractal is a geometrical shape repeated over different scales of measurement.

1. The self-similar fractal, illustrated by a typical fern leaf or dendritic stream network, refers to a basic form repeated in the similar form at a series of spatial scales.

2. A boundary or edge fractal is illustrated by a boundary composed of several large lobes alternating with large coves. Focusing in on one lobe reveals that it is also composed of similarly shaped smaller lobes and coves, and then focusing in on one of them in its turn reveals roughly the same pattern. The sequential forms in nature are not normally identical but similar.

3. A route or trajectory fractal effectively measures the sinuosity of a route in geometrical dimensions.

What aspects of nature do ecologists normally consider to be most important, and of relevance to urban areas? Typical priorities for natural vegetation protection are (1) a large area; (2) a remnant representing former conditions; (3) a rare example; (4) a representative example; and (5) a species-rich patch or area. The same priorities apply to vegetation-protected water bodies (stream, lake, estuary, etc.), as well as their headwaters and fish habitats and movement routes.

Consequently, human-created patterns imprinted on the land appear dramatically different from the natural patterns. Motivations for creating our forms involve control, protection, access, efficiency, and community. Squares, grids, smooth curves, straight lines, dual lines, and circles with radiating lines cover built areas.

The city is a complex phenomenon. Urban ecology focuses on the combination of natural and human patterns. The former predominate in the outer

portions of the urban region and the latter prevail in the city center. In the outer areas the predominant natural forces are typically supplemented by planning and management of large areas, e.g., wood harvest, water protection, and recreation. The city center is normally highly “planned” as a whole and “designed” in detail at spots.

APPLICATIONS

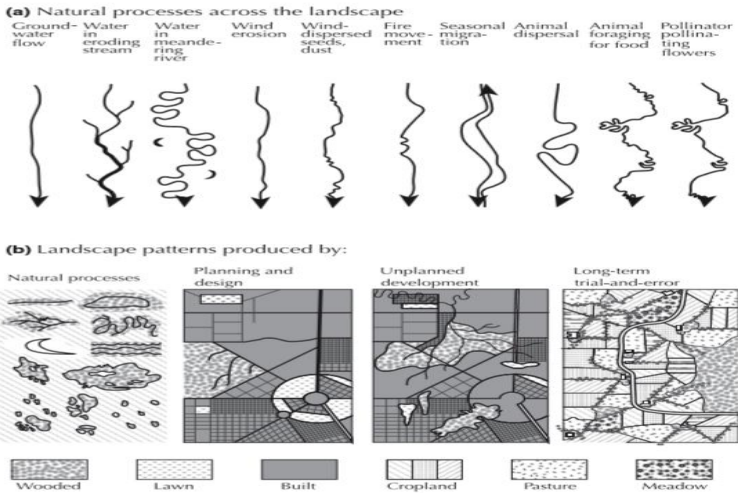


Figure 1. Horizontal natural processes and four types of spatial patterns on the land. (a) Typical routes of flow or movement. (b) (left) Wooded areas surrounded by agriculture (barchan dune, left center); (center two diagrams) built areas with streams, woods, and lawn parks; (right) farmland with woods, crops, pastures, meadows, streams, and farmsteads (based on central Toscana, Italy).

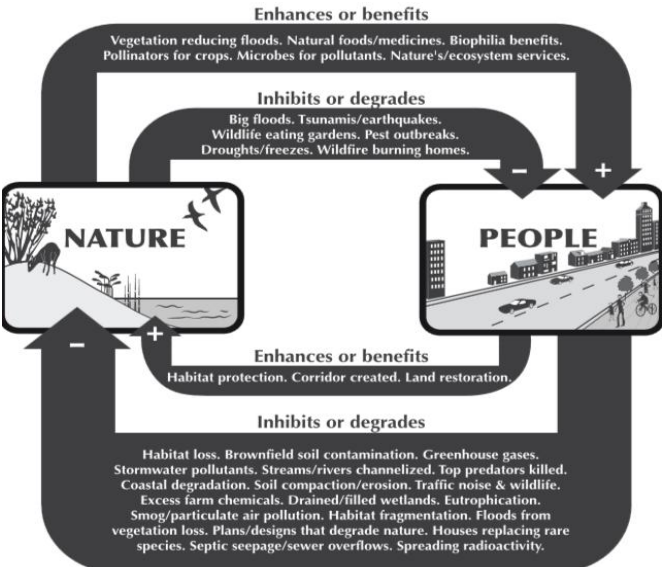


Figure 2. Nature-and-people interactions model. Examples listed of positive and negative effects

PALEOECOLOGICAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE EASTERN EUROPE'S ENVIRONMENT IN THE HOLOCENE

*Salova Tatyana Leonidovna,
Student, Institute of Geosciences
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: tania.salova2012@yandex.ru*

*Scientific advisor:
Strakhova Ksenya Aleksandrovna,
Ph.D. in Philosophical sciences,
Senior lecturer of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: strakhova@bsu.edu.ru*

Paleoecological reconstruction of the conditions of past epochs in their chronological sequence allows us to understand the patterns of the nature development in the present and give a logical forecast of their development for the future. In this regard, the study of the natural environment of the Holocene is not only of scientific, but also of practical value, since it was during the Holocene that the newest features of climate, soil, vegetation were formed, and then anthropogenic changes in landscapes began.

Reconstructions of the paleoecological situation of the past based on the study of paleosoils and paleobotanical micro-remains were carried out both for many territories in Russia and in the world. And one of the discussion regions, on the territory of which this kind of research was conducted in different years, is the forest-steppe in the south of the Central Russian Upland.

The objects of the study are located on the territory of the Yamskaya Steppe Reserve. The choice of this site is connected with the fact that this territory is represented by standard variants of meadow-steppe biogeocoenosis.

The first object of study was the Bronze Age mound. The second object was the background soil.

Soil studies were conducted using the soil-archaeological method. It consists in the comparative study of paleosoils of earthen archeological monuments (burial mounds, ramparts, cultural layers of ancient settlements) and modern soils of the natural environment near the monuments. Soil in certain lithological-geomorphological conditions is formed under the influence of climate and vegetation, recording information about the bioclimatic environment in which it develops.

When overlaid with artificial sediment, soil "turns off" from the sphere of active soil formation and for a long time retains in its properties information about the combination of environmental factors that existed before its burial. Therefore, comparison of its properties with the properties of the modern (background) soil, which continued to evolve and change to this day, makes it possible to identify the direction and speed of the evolutionary development of the soil, which continued

to evolve and change to this day, makes it possible to identify the direction and speed of the evolutionary development of the soil, as well as to reconstruct the natural environment in which population of a particular historical epoch lived.

The palynological method was also used. The method consists in the quantitative content of all microfossils of plant origin in soils. At the same time, the type of biocenosis is ascertained and its historical development is traced, the change in the species composition of the tanatocenosis throughout the Holocene has been established.

On the basis of the conducted studies, it was revealed that the black soil of the mound is characterized by a smaller thickness of humus horizons and a humus profile as a whole, as well as a smaller depth of carbonates in comparison with the background black soil. Thus, it can be assumed that during the formation of the kurgan paleosoil (4300-4100 years ago towards modern analogues), the climate in the under study area was arid and more xerophytic steppe vegetation grew. This is also confirmed by the data of palynological research.

Palynological analysis was implemented on two horizons of the Bronze Age mound. These are the upper horizon 0-10 cm, corresponding to modernity and the horizon 120-130 cm, corresponding to the time of the Bronze Age. I revealed the following:

0-10 cm, 2150 ± 400 years ago. A lot of microscopic coal and phytoliths were detected. The pollen spectrum is dominated by herbs (86%). Among them are Gramíneae/cereals (22%), Compositae/composite flowers (20%), Chenopodioídeae/pigweeds (10%), and Artemísia/sagebrush (9%), which is typical for steppe landscapes.

120-130 cm, 4300 ± 100 years ago. A lot of microscopic coal and a lot of phytoliths were also detected with a lot of pollen. Trees and shrubs make up 21% of the total pollen spectrum, these are birch (6%), oak (5%), pine (4%), linden and alder (2% each), spruce (1%). Herbs make up 79%, among them are Compositae/composite flowers (22%), Artemísia/sagebrush (14%) and Gramíneae/cereals (9%). The palynological spectrum reflects the conditions of the arid steppe.

Analysis of the palynological spectra also showed that the pollen of cereals of the cultural type (Cerealia-type) is presented not only in modern layers, but also in more ancient sediments corresponding to the second half of the Bronze Age (4300 years ago), however, for certain conclusions about the presence of agriculture we need further studies in these eras.

Thus, it can be assumed that about 4,300 years ago forest vegetation began to recede northward due to aridization of climate. This led to the formation of black soil and steppe vegetation. Anthropogenic impacts on the landscapes of the Yamskaya Steppe on paleobotanical characteristics (microscopic coal as a result of the steppe burns) presumably occurred throughout the second half of the Holocene. The oldest identified signs of cultivated plants growing (pollen of cultivated cereals) in the study area and in its surroundings correspond to the Bronze Age (4600-3200 years ago).

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EROSION NETWORK IN THE BASINS OF SMALL RIVERS

Sevriukov Mikhail Sergeevich,

Student, Institute of Geosciences

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: misevriukov@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Eschenko Irina Olegovna,

Ph.D. in Philological sciences,

Assistant professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: eschenko@bsu.edu.ru

With active human activity, exogenous processes become anthropogenically accelerated, their rates increase. The large relative height of the watersheds above the level of the rivers, the high erosion potential of precipitation, the significant distribution of loose subsoil rocks contribute to the wide development of slope and deep erosion. This problem is most acute on the territory of Belgorod Region, where natural conditions and marginal agricultural development contribute to the development of intensive erosion.

To assess the current situation, we have identified erosional forms according to the digital model of the relief on the territory of the region, obtained according to SRTM data.

The erosion network map was the basis for the calculation of horizontal dismemberment. The length of thalwegs of erosion forms per unit area (km / km²) was used as an indicator of horizontal dismemberment. The solution to this issue is possible in two ways in GIS. The first is based on the imposition of a grid of squares on a dedicated erosion network.

The erosion net polylines were divided according to the calculated squares (500 * 500), and the obtained segments, with the calculated length, were attached to the attribute data table of the vector layer of the calculated cells. Using these data and the known area of the cell, using the Field Calculator function, the values of horizontal dissection are calculated.

Another way to assess the density of the erosion network is to use the tools of the Spatial Analyst block of the ArcGIS software package. The essence of the method is to calculate the density of point objects around each cell of the output raster. Conceptually, a neighborhood is determined around the center of each cell of the raster, after which the number of points in the neighborhood is calculated and divided by the area of the neighborhood.

To estimate the density of erosion networks for 200 years, we constructed a map of erosion networks according to the end of the 18th century. For the correctness of the data, we loaded a digital model of the relief of the region,

obtained according to SRTM. Thus, cartographic sources were combined in such a way as to most adequately display historical data.

Thus, the capabilities of the software ArcGIS allow you to automatically get a picture of the development of the erosion network according to the digital elevation model. Tools of spatial analysis of the used GIS allow modeling the obtained results in the form of a series of maps reflecting the characteristics of the gully network. The analysis of the geometry of the obtained vector objects also provides the user in an automatic mode to obtain quantitative characteristics of the selected erosion network and its dynamics, including those at different hierarchical levels.

ECOLOGICAL AND GENETIC ANALYSIS OF THE SOIL COVER IN KAZAKHSTAN

*Vorobiev Vadim Anatolievich,
Student, Institute of Geosciences
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: vadlmv369@gmail.com*

*Scientific advisor:
Strakhova Ksenya Aleksandrovna,
Ph.D. in Philosophical sciences,
Senior lecturer of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: strakhova@bsu.edu.ru*

The variety of landforms of the Republic contributes to the diversity and complexity of the soil cover. Under the conditions of flat surface soil formation proceeds normally and soils turn out to be sufficiently developed, with more or less robust upper humus horizon. And the normal formation and development of soils is difficult where the surface is dismembered, it is hindered by flushing and washout, in other words, the occurrence of water erosion. Soil-forming materials also have a great influence on soil formation and soil characteristics. There is a very close link between parent materials and soils concerning mechanical composition and other physical and chemical properties.

The following soils prevail on the territory of Kazakhstan: chernozems (black-earth soil), chestnut soils, gray-brown and brown semi-desert soils, grey desert soils (sierozems), saline soils (salt marshes, solonetz, malt) and mountain soils. The territory of Kazakhstan lies in the subboreal and subtropical geographical belts, central forest-steppe and steppe and semi-desert and desert soil-bioclimatic areas. The following zones exist here: steppe chernozems, dark chestnut and chestnut soils of dry steppe, light brown and brown soils of semi-desert, gray-brown soils of subboreal belt, slightly calcareous sierozems of submontane semi-desert and gray-brown soils of subtropical desert.

Since several types of soils prevail on the territory of Kazakhstan, their agricultural use differs from each other depending on the characteristics of each soil. Measures to improve soil productivity and fertility are also different. Therefore, we consider the application and measures to improve productivity of each type of soil.

The Black-Earth zone is the most important agricultural area of the country. Half of the arable soil is represented by black-earth soil. People use it for growing cereal, technical and oil-bearing crops: winter and spring wheat, corn, sugar beet, sunflower, crown flax and many others. These are areas of widely developed animal husbandry and fruit growing.

The land fund of dry steppes where arable lands are located mainly on dark chestnut soils, and pastures – on light chestnut ones. The main cultivated crops are durum wheat, millet, sunflower, melons and others.

Gray-brown and brown semi-desert soils are characterized by low natural fertility. Development of these soils for crop sowing is possible only with irrigation. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the development of the system of agrotechnical measures to prevent secondary salinization, salination and manifestation of wind erosion.

Salt marshes, where most cultivated plants with high content of water-soluble salts in soils cannot develop or gives very low crops. Therefore, the development of salt marshes and highly saline soils is possible only with complex land-reclamation measures.

After careful study of the soil map of Kazakhstan, having carried out the analysis of the soil cover of the country and its agricultural use, it can be concluded that the territory of Kazakhstan is dominated by chestnut soils (light chestnut, chestnut, dark chestnut). It is also possible to distinguish such soils as black soil (northern part of the country), gray-brown and brown semi-desert soils (southern part) and mountain soils (eastern part).

In agricultural terms, Kazakhstan is not a very successful country for extensive arable farming. The harsh dry climate on the territory of the Republic makes husbandry and other types of agricultural land use possible only using certain measures, such as irrigation, moisture accumulation, etc. The most favorable conditions for the development of agriculture are observed in the North of the country, where black soil prevails. In General, lush agriculture cannot exist in Kazakhstan.

ECOLOGICAL AND GENETIC ANALYSIS OF THE SOIL COVER IN TURKMENISTAN

Zhuyko Yulia Vitalievna,

Student, Institute of Geosciences

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: ul.zhuyko2015@yandex.ru

Scientific advisor:

Strakhova Ksenya Aleksandrovna,

Ph.D. in Philosophical sciences,

Senior lecturer of the Department of Foreign Languages and Professional

Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: strakhova@bsu.edu.ru

The territory of Turkmenistan is located within the Mediterranean geosynclinal belt. It occupies a part of two large tectonic elements – the epipaleozoic Turan plate and the Alpine folded area. Before upper Paleozoic metamorphic basement, upper Paleozoic Triassic effusive-sedimentation complex and mesozoic-kainozoic platform sedimentary cover take part in the formation of the Turan plate. The Eastern part of the territory of Turkmenistan encompasses the mountain block-folded high ground of the South-Western branches of the Gissar Range.

The climate in Turkmenistan is extremely continental, dry, with low air humidity, high evaporation and low rainfall. Milder weather is in mountainous regions and on the shores of the Caspian Sea that is the western border of the country. The lowest temperature of -32°C was registered in winter in deserted regions and highest up to $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$ in summer. Even in summer period, night time temperature in deserts may fall down to $+14-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ causing up to 30°C fluctuations of diurnal temperature. Summer is hot and dry; the average temperature in January is -5°C , in July – $+28^{\circ}\text{C}$. It rarely rains or snows in Turkmenistan. Precipitation is in average 80mm a year, in mountainous regions it reaches 300-400 mm. Mainly, snow and rainfalls happen in the period of December to March; the rest of the time the weather is clear and cloudless.

Vegetation in this area has pronounced desert character with the predominance of ephemeral plants and ephemeroids that can bear fruit in the shortest possible time in low precipitation conditions. The fauna of Turkmenistan is amazingly diverse despite the fact that there is the Karakum Desert. The first animals that catch your eye will be a variety of lizards – agamas, toad agamas, geckos, as well as “desert crocodile” – monitor lizards (varans), etc.

Turkmenistan is the most flattest republic of Central Asia. Almost 1/5 of its territory lies within the Turan lowland, occupied mainly by the Karakum Desert. Only a narrow strip of heights and medium-altitude mountains stretches in the South.

Gray-brown soils of deserts with sands, takyrs, and takyr-like soils

occupy 140 million hectares, or 6.3% of the country.

Gray-brown soils are confined to the rocky deserts of the most ancient plateaus. They are formed on elevated flat terrain. Humus content is low (up to 1%). Soils are characterized by low absorption capacity and alkaline reaction. High levels of carbonate in gray-brown soils belong to the top horizon.

Takyr-type deserted soils are coincided with clay deserts. These are relatively young soils of ancient alluvial plains and dried deltas formed mainly from meadow soils after their desertification caused by water table depression. The soil surface is fractured, but loose and water permeable. Humus content in the upper horizon is about 1%. Soil reaction is alkaline or faintly alkaline.

Takyr are usually formed in a shallow depressed area with a heavy clay soil, which is submerged by water after seasonal rains. After the water evaporates, a dried crust with fissures forms on the surface. Most takyr are populated with sodium sulphates and chlorides, high levels of salts belong to the subcortical horizon.

Typical sierozems occupy higher parts of piedmont plains, foothills and in places low mountains at an altitude of 900–1200 m above sea level. The average annual amount of precipitation is 270–400 mm and the soil moistens up to 1.5 m. The amount of humus in the upper horizon varies from 1.5 to 2.5%.

The territory of Turkmenistan is located within the subtropical geographical zone, Subtropical xerophytic forest and subtropical semi-desert and desert areas. The soil-climatic facies are represented by subtropical short-frozen soil and subtropical non-freezing soil.

Agriculture on the territory of Turkmenistan is exclusively irrigated and concentrated in the oases of the Amu Darya, in the lower reaches of Zeravshan and also in the region of the Karakum Canal. The main crop is cotton and the most valuable. The other cultivated crops are alfalfa, corn, melons, vegetables, etc. Along with irrigated agriculture, the leading branches of agriculture are desert - pasture meat-wool and Karakul sheep breeding. The most valuable are year-round sandy pastures.

Irrigated soils are widespread in Turkmenistan. Due to the close bedding of mineralized ground waters, these soils are subjected to salinization. In order to prevent secondary salinization of the soil, it is necessary to carry out various hydro land reclaiming measures and, first of all, to build a collector-drainage system.

After analyzing the soil cover of Turkmenistan, studying the soil map of the country and its agricultural use, we can say that the predominant types of soil in Turkmenistan are gray-brown, takyr, sierozems. Also we can find desert takyr soils, old irrigated meadow soils, etc., but they're very rare. Also, during the analysis we examined all the factors of soil formation and found out that all the processes occurring in the soil are committed over time because geographical conditions do not remain constant, but change, that is why the evolution of soils occurs over time.

SECTION 2. SOCIAL SCIENCES, ECONOMICS

RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FEDERATION

Babakina Alina Sergeevna,

*Student, Institute of Economics and Management
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: herin111@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Strakhova Ksenya Aleksandrovna,

*Ph.D. in Philosophical sciences,
Senior lecturer of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: strakhova@bsu.edu.ru

The Federal customs service plays an important role in regulating Russia's foreign trade activities. Currently, the customs authorities are guided by the principle of selectivity when conducting customs control, i.e. apply only those forms of customs control that will be sufficient to comply with the legislation of the EAEU and the Russian Federation. The risk management system (RMS) is based on the effective use of customs authorities' resources to prevent violations of the customs legislation of the Customs Union and the customs legislation of the Russian Federation and to counter violations in the implementation of other types of control entrusted to the customs authorities.

The main risks in customs include: unreasonable delays during customs control, unreasonable delays in registration, falsification of goods or documents, failure to pay customs duties.

The main tasks of RMS include:

- creation of the information base necessary for the operation of RMS;
- development of modern and effective risk identification programs;
- forecasting potential risks and recording identified risks;
- identification of the reasons for the Commission of offences and crimes within the competence of the customs authorities;
- finding ways to prevent or minimize potential risks;
- evaluation of the effectiveness of the RMS and subsequent adjustment of its functioning.

In the order of the State Customs Committee of the Russian Federation of September 26, 2003 No. 1069 "About the approval of the Concept of risk management system in customs service of the Russian Federation" the following elements of risk management system are defined:

1. Collection and processing of information on goods and vehicles transported across the customs border of the Russian Federation –collection and processing of statistical information on movement of goods and vehicles across the customs border of the Russian Federation, data on the productive and economic

capacity of the Contracting countries, transport and logistics information, data on offenses and crimes in the sphere of activity of customs authorities.

2. Identification and analysis of risks.

3. Development and implementation of risk management measures – taking into account the forecast of results, determination of possible consequences of planned measures and analysis of measures to prevent or minimize risks.

4. Generalization of the results of the measures taken and preparation of proposals for improving the work of RMS – is implemented by taking into account a balanced assessment of the joint total effect of the selected measures.

The effectiveness of RMS application is evaluated in accordance with the State program of the Russian Federation “Development of foreign economic activity”, approved by the RF Government decree of April 15, 2014 № 330 “on approval of the state program of the Russian Federation Development of foreign economic activity” by the following indicators:

1) share of commodity lots in respect of which customs inspection was carried out, in the total number of commodity lots in respect of which the goods Declaration has been filed;

2) share of violations of customs legislation and other offenses identified during goods declaring using RMS.

A flexible system of risk management is the basis of modern methods of customs control, which allows to effectively control the processes of customs clearance in those areas where there is the greatest risk of their manifestation.

ZIELE DES PERSONALMANAGEMENTS

Fisenko Yulija Sergeevna,

Student, Institute of Economics and management

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1250664@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Sopova Irina Valentinovna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: sopova@bsu.edu.ru

Unter Personalmanagement versteht man den gesamten Tätigkeitsbereich, der mit der Personalverwaltung, –führung, –planung und –entwicklung in Zusammenhang steht. Das moderne Personalmanagement ist keine Aufgabe, die ein einzelner Mitarbeiter oder eine einzige Abteilung alleine stemmen kann. Vielmehr geht es darum, mit der gesamten Führungsebene beginnend, Geschäftsleitung, leitende Mitarbeiter und Vorgesetzte mit einzubeziehen und entsprechende Abläufe zu implementieren.

Die Ziele des Personalmanagements werden nicht nur von den Mitarbeitern der Personalabteilung verfolgt, auch die Unternehmensleitung, die Führungskräfte und der Betriebsrat eines Unternehmens sind maßgeblich an der Verfolgung der personalwirtschaftlichen Ziele beteiligt.

Die Ziele lassen sich im Wesentlichen in zwei große Gruppe unterteilen: wirtschaftliche Ziele und soziale Ziele.

Wirtschaftliche Ziele

Ausgangspunkt der Überlegungen bezüglich der wirtschaftlichen Ziele ist die bestmögliche Versorgung des Unternehmens mit den geeigneten Mitarbeitern unter der Berücksichtigung des ökonomischen Prinzips.

Wesentliche wirtschaftliche Ziele sind:

- Optimaler Einsatz des Elementarfaktors „menschliche Arbeit“ und die optimale Kombination mit den übrigen Einsatzfaktoren;
- Minimierung der Kostensumme aller Einsatzfaktoren und die Maximierung des Gewinnes gemäß dem ökonomischen Prinzip;
- Steigerung der menschlichen Arbeitsleistung durch Fortbildungen oder Motivation;
- Nutzung der Kreativität und Erfahrungen der Mitarbeiter zur effizienteren Aufgabenerledigung. Dies geschieht zum Beispiel durch den kontinuierlichen Verbesserungsprozess (KVP).

Häufig stehen diesen wirtschaftlichen Zielen die sozialen Ziele konfliktär gegenüber, sodass es nicht immer leicht ist hier geeignete Kompromisse zu finden.

Soziale Ziele

Das soziale Hauptziel des Personalmanagements ist die bestmögliche Gestaltung der Arbeitsumstände für die Mitarbeiter. Aus diesem Hauptziel lassen sich unter anderem die folgenden Ziele ableiten:

- Arbeitsplatzgestaltung
- Arbeitsschutz
- Arbeitszeitgestaltung
- Entlohnung
- Arbeitsbedingungen
- Personalführung
- Personalentwicklung
- Mitbestimmung

Verallgemeinert könnte man durchaus sagen, dass der Betriebsrat eher die sozialen Ziele vertritt und durchsetzen möchte, während die Unternehmensleitung eher die wirtschaftlichen Ziele verfolgt.

Woher werden diese Ziele abgeleitet? Die (vor allem wirtschaftlichen) Ziele werden aus den Unternehmenszielen abgeleitet, die wiederum von der Unternehmensleitung vorgegeben werden. Aber auch im Rahmen des Unternehmensleitbildes oder der –vision können wichtige Aspekte der Personalpolitik geregelt werden.

So werden oft in einem Unternehmensleitbild bestimmte Grundsätze zur Mitarbeiterführung eingebaut, aus denen sich dann wiederum eine Reihe von sozialen Zielen für das Personalmanagement ergeben kann.

Mitarbeiter. Der zentrale Inhalt des Personalmanagements sind die Mitarbeiter. Mitarbeiter unterscheiden sich von den anderen Produktionsfaktoren eines Unternehmens in einigen Punkten sehr wesentlich:

- **Aktivität:** Mitarbeiter sind nicht passiv, sondern sie verfolgen eigene Ziele, haben einen eigenen Willen und entwickeln Initiative. All das tun Maschinen nicht;
- **Individualität:** Jeder einzelne Mitarbeiter eines Unternehmens unterscheidet sich deutlich von den anderen Mitarbeitern. Jeder Mitarbeiter hat eine unterschiedliche Leistungsfähigkeit, eine andere Motivation, andere Interesse und Ziele;
- **Motivation:** Trotz der eigenständigen Ziele eines jeden Mitarbeiters, soll ein Mitarbeiter neben diesen aber auch die Unternehmensziele in einer geeigneten Form verfolgen;
- **Probabilität:** Niemand kann das Verhalten von Mitarbeitern 100%-tig voraussagen, es lässt sich allenfalls mit einer gewissen Wahrscheinlichkeit prognostizieren.
- **Beeinflussbarkeit:** Auch, wenn das Verhalten nicht sicher voraussagbar ist, so ist der Mitarbeiter dennoch von bestimmten psychologischen und physischen Einflüssen abhängig, die in gewisser Weise auch beeinflussbar sind.
- **Zugehörigkeit:** Mitarbeiter sind meistens auch Mitglieder unterschiedlicher sozialer Gruppierungen.

FEATURES OF CUSTOMS CLEARANCE IN THE FUNCTIONING OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

Garmatuk Alexander,

Student, Institute of Economy and Management

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1178296@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Sagalaeva Irina Vladimirovna,

Ph.D. in Pedagogics,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: sagalaeva@bsu.edu.ru

Modern external relations of countries are built in the context of globalization, changes in political dominants, aggravation of integration contradictions, information war and the formation of new alliances and structures.

A special place at the world level is occupied by the EAEU (Eurasian Economic Union), which is formed as an international economic association, which includes five countries: Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. The main purpose of the creation of the EAEU is to update the national economies of all partner countries and increase competitiveness at a new level. Eurasian integration in the customs sphere means trade without duties and customs borders in order to help partners increase trade, reduce the prices of goods and products imported from the countries of the Union, including through creating equal competitive conditions for producers.

Depending on the specifics of the customs service, the degree of economic development, legislative consolidation and regulation, relations in the EAEU change quite difficult and problematic. The service is characterized by intangibility, inconsistency, inconstancy of quality and inseparability from the source. At the same time, the service can be perceived as a commodity, special actions aimed at the consumer, some activities, certain benefits. In determining customs services, it is important to emphasize that this is a type of business for business (B2B), carried out by specialized companies acting as contractors for the implementation of auxiliary business processes. Customs services are provided in the customs and near-customs areas. The range of services related to customs transactions is provided to participants of foreign economic activity, as well as to each other in the framework of joint projects on outsourcing schemes. Experts attribute the specific conditions that shape the demand for customs services in Russia to three main factors: the non-transparency of customs administration by government agencies and the voluntaristic nature of their decision-making, the problems of corrupt influence; the complexity of the Russian legislation, variations of law enforcement practice; the implementation of the customs system of tax functions and the principles arising from it, related to the collection of payments from the participants of foreign economic activity to the state budget.

The EAEU adopted single customs tariff (UTT) – a set of customs duties, which are set taking into account the current EAEU CNP for goods imported from third countries. However, each member of the Union has the right to independently form seasonal duties and apply them for 6 months instead of the tariffs provided by the ETT, or set the size of import duties on certain products. The list of goods is approved by a special Commission on the basis of an agreement on accession to the Union signed by such a state. In particular, each country has reserved the right to determine the amount of customs duties on exported gas, oil and oil products to third countries that are not used in trade between the EEU states. When goods produced in developing and least developed countries are imported into the territory of the EAEU, tariff preferences on import duties are applied. For the least developed countries, zero size, and for developing countries – 75% of their current level. The developing countries include 103 countries, of which the main beneficiaries are Brazil, Turkey, Paraguay, Argentina, China, Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt and Iran. It should be noted that the delivery of goods from China is the most demanded. Only 22 countries from this list have reached a high level of

income, which is the basis for their exclusion. The list of least developed countries that received this status according to the UN classification includes 49 countries, in connection with which the main beneficiaries are: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Malawi, Myanmar, Afghanistan and Cambodia.

Experts believe that it is necessary to make an urgent transition from the presentation and control of documents (including electronic ones) to the presentation and control of information (information), to move away from local state control to consolidated, to standardize processes and information. In their opinion, the Federal Customs Service of Russia should be the authorized state body in charge of the work on the construction of a “single window”. It will be possible to significantly reduce the cost of TP by reducing the cost of a single financial support, improve the investment climate in the country and ensure the growth of its investment attractiveness. It is proposed to support the initiative of bona fide entrepreneurs who have taken on additional obligations to the state and the consumer of services to promote the project to introduce self-regulation of customs representatives. The institute of authorized economic operators, well-recommended organizations performing foreign trade activities under simplified customs procedures can be attributed to the new direction. Such enterprises will be able to significantly reduce their time and resource costs. The objectives of the innovation are: the development of a full-fledged system of interaction between the customs service and participants of foreign economic activity; simplification and acceleration of customs operations; easing administrative pressure. AEO status can be granted to declarants, customs representatives, carriers, owners of bonded warehouses.

So, the customs legislation in the EAEU is unified, about 90% of the regulation is carried out on the basis of a single regulatory framework. But total unification is not the goal of integration, there is no need to unify the natural competitive advantages of countries that should be able to compete according to transparent rules. Optimization of relations is based on the new Customs Code of the EAEU, which will reduce the time of customs operations, establish legitimate, clear and clear legal relations, make maximum use of Internet resources, actively develop and use AEO services, and eliminate subjectivity in decision-making by customs authorities.

FEATURES OF MOVEMENT OF GOODS UNDER THE CUSTOMS PROCEDURE OF TEMPORARY IMPORTATION

*Goloshapova Viktoria Borisovna,
Student, Institute of Economics and Management
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: vika.goloshchapova.98@mail.ru
Scientific advisor:*

*Strakhova Ksenya Aleksandrovna,
Ph.D. in Philosophical sciences,*

*Senior lecturer of the Department of Foreign Languages and Professional
Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: strakhova@bsu.edu.ru*

The significance of temporary importation as independent customs procedure is determined by the development needs of trade and other forms of international cooperation.

Application of the temporary importation procedure allows, by providing certain benefits, to remove unnecessary obstacles for the development of economic, cultural, humanitarian relations with foreign countries – this is the main feature of the movement of goods across the customs border.

At the same time, considerations of protecting the national economy, ensuring the security of the country requires the establishment of a clear legal framework for using this customs procedure.

Temporary importation of professional equipment, goods for exhibition demonstration, educational materials, etc. can be the examples of the application of temporary importation procedure with total exemption from customs taxes.

The customs control over the goods placed under the customs procedure of temporary exportation is carried out by the customs authorities of clearance during the entire period when goods are under the customs procedure.

Temporary importation is rather complicated customs procedure, the application of which can cause difficulties and problems:

- illegal use, disposal and transfer of goods and vehicles to other persons without the permission of the customs authorities;
- violation of terms of the temporary importation of goods, which is the reason for untimely re-exportation of goods from the customs territory of the EAEU;
- vehicles can be the object of committing offenses of the customs legislation, which involves their confiscation.

In order to solve a number of these problems which can arise when applying the customs procedure of temporary importation and to bring the entire system of customs affairs of the EAEU to a higher level, it is necessary to work out and implement the proposals concerning temporary importation.

Such necessarily actions are:

- change in the licensing system under the implementation of foreign economic activity to simplify the importation of materials by scientific and research organizations;
- creation and maintenance by the authorized body of a single openly accessible database, including information on the names of materials, their characteristics and manufacturers;
- removal of obstacles to apply (samples) of simplified procedures under the temporary importation of goods provided for by the Federal Law “On Customs Regulation in the Russian Federation”.

Improvement of the customs procedure of temporary importation contributes to the increase in volumes of foreign economic activity, enhancement of its qualitative component, ensuring the dynamic development of the country's economy, therefore the role and significance of this customs procedure is very high.

THE FEATURES OF CUSTOMS CLEARANCE IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Khromysheva Ludmila,

Student, Institute of Economy and Management

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1184709@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Sagalaeva Irina Vladimirovna,

Ph.D. in Pedagogics,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages

and Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: sagalaeva@bsu.edu.ru

Customs control is a set of procedures designed to comply with the provisions of the Russian customs legislation. Customs inspection is carried out in specially designated areas. The main objective, which is pursued in this case-to prevent unauthorized entry into the country of prohibited goods and hazardous materials.

For this purpose, a random inspection of goods crossing the border is carried out, in which technical means of varying degrees of complexity can be used. Customs officials use a form of the examination, which suits the situation and allows to detect possible violation of rules on carriage of goods.

Customs zones are usually located in places where foreign goods and individuals first enter Russian land. These are transitional points on land borders, in sea ports, at international airports, receiving passengers and cargo from abroad.

All actions of customs officers to prevent illegal entry into the country of various goods are regulated by the provisions of the relevant legislation. Under the code, staff members do not require any additional authorizations, such as warrants, permits, mandates or the like, to perform their duties. Inspections are carried out on the basis of the provisions of the current legislative and regulatory acts.

To do this, use the following methods:

- Oral survey.
- Surveillance, including with the help of special equipment.
- Checking the conformity of the marking of goods transported across the border.
- Check the accompanying documentation for the goods.

The oral survey is aimed at preliminary clarification of the features and nuances of documentary registration of exported or imported goods. Employees collect all necessary information about the nature of the imported goods and other circumstances that are essential for the customs clearance of goods transported across the border. All the explanations are recorded.

Inspection of vehicles and goods transported by them, as well as personal Luggage of individuals may be superficial or detailed. In the latter case, the procedure involves unpacking sealed and sealed goods, opening containers and vans. At the same time, the presence of identification marks or other signs confirming the legal origin of the cargo on the goods before it reached the borders of Russia is checked.

The goals and objectives of these procedures are to detect and prevent the crossing of the border objects that pose a danger to life and health of people, as well as the economy of the state.

These include, for example:

- Explosive.
- Firearms and edged weapons.
- Narcotic and other potent drugs.
- Antiques and art objects of cultural or historical value.
- Precious jewelry, stones and metals.
- Cash in excess of the limit.
- Other unregistered items and goods referred to as the collective term “smuggling”.

All actions of customs officers are prescribed by the provisions of the Russian customs legislation and are mandatory for effective compliance with official duties.

Their responsibilities include the following:

- Implementation of customs control procedures in full compliance with the provisions of legal acts and using all necessary techniques and technical means.
- Collection of statutory border crossing duties and taxes from the owners of the goods.
- Suppression of attempts to violate the law in the form of illegal transportation of goods.
- Maintain strict accountability regarding cross-border transportation of goods.
- Clarification of citizens of their rights, obligations, as well as bringing to them other information about the features of customs control.

Customs officials have the right to choose their own methods of inspection. If they suspect that the person crossing the border is carrying illegal goods, they can use all the technical means in their arsenal to establish the truth. Customers are allowed, in addition to inspection of imported or exported cargo, to carry out private inspection of persons crossing the border.

FEATURES OF REGIONAL TOURISM

Kochanova Maria Andreevna,

Student, Institute of Economics and Management

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: vasha.mashunya@mail.ru;

Scientific advisor:

Razdabarina Yuliya Anatolevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: rasdabarina@mail.ru

Modern tourism influences all spheres of production infrastructure, contributing to the accelerated economic development at the same time. Thanks to researches of world analysts (Association of business tourism), it is possible to allocate new trends in the tourist industry.

The orientation of 80% of tourist flows in the world is concentrated in the same geographical regions, and continents. The main movements of tourists between continents look so: from Northern and Central Europe to the Mediterranean Sea and to Africa; from Western Europe to the Middle East and to Asia; from Western Europe to North America; from North America to Europe; from North America to Central and South America; from Japan to Europe and America, to the countries of the basin of the Pacific Ocean. So always some countries gain popularity, and others lose it.

One of the main factors – climatic changes and global warming. Because of high temperature some „hot” countries will become uncomfortable for tourism (the country of Mauritania (recession for 60%), Mali (59%) and also Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates). Changes can lead to increase a season of tourism from 4–5 months to 6–7 months in a year. However, also the countries with winter types of tourism can be damaged. Travel agencies and tourists understand that climate changes can destroy tourism the near future. Therefore in many countries of the world the ecotourism (departures on the nature without its pollution are national parks, ancient villages, the clean nature), rural tourism and programs of volunteering for restoration of parks, forests and ecosystems develop. For example, the most popular countries for ecological tourism are the Latin American, Costa Rica, Argentina, Ecuador, Brazil and Peru, east India and Nepal and also incomparable Australia and New Zealand. In Europe, the ecotourism is most of all popular in the northern countries – in Iceland, Norway and Finland. Russia also does not lag behind a global trend. In 2018 "responsible" types of tourism occupied 17% of all tourists, but their share in the industry grows every year.

Nowadays, a type of tourist products becomes more and more individual. Many like to call it “experiment” – when the tourist does not know that he waits

for it on vacation. Gastronomic festivals, electronic musical festivals, traditional local beliefs and rituals, interesting from the ethnographic and historical point of view, became a product of the directions of the movement of tourist flow. Thanks to exclusivity, many local rituals, festivals and holidays became popular for the whole world. For example, “Care” for a festival of paints, “Oktoberfest”, rituals of Thailand – all this is popular because of the correct advertising. Holidays are not only cheerful, but also profitable.

New technologies connected with tourism also. The artificial intelligence and digital technologies influence how users prepare for a travel. 64% of tourists use virtual tours before reservation and purchase of tour, and 57% of tourists are ready to buy tour if the offer is created especially for their. Nearly 70% of tourists use platforms for tour selection.

The Booking and Agoda, Tripadvisor, Skyscanner, Aviasales applications are known to all modern tourists. Experts expect that within five next years the global market of online travel will grow and will make 12% of world economy. However, as opposed to the monopolistic companies the system of the Blockchain – the choice of hotel and moving without intermediaries and in low price is already formed. The system only begins to develop in the market of Germany; however, the platform will gain popularity in the future.

The warm directions of tourism still have wide popularity, but more and more people begin to travel in the winter, preferring northern beauty. Tours to Lapland, trips to Sweden and Norway, winter Siberia and various festivals attract those who want to look at the real winter. For example, the international festival of ice and snow in Habrin attracted more than one million visitors this year. In 2018, “winter” tourists make 36% of all number.

Modern travelers are mostly millennials or generation Y to whom already from 25 to 35 years, and gradually they depart from travel with a backpack and want an exclusive. However, luxury and comfort in their understanding are not hotels of 5 stars and high quality of service. For them the luxury-travel consists in receiving unique experience, which allows to become better and to learn more. In 2018, there was a growth of this trend. Many brands already reacted to it and offer exclusive yoga-tours, playing basketball with Dwayne Wade or a culinary master class with Eric Ripper. In general, educational and business tourism already became a part of a holiday: people want to gain new knowledge and skills in the course of rest.

One of age category of people important for tourism is pensioners. The progressing sector of health care, an economic situation, improvement of living conditions, technological developments, promoted increase in average life expectancy of people in Europe.

Of course, pensioners in Russia are 7-8% of total number of the traveling people when in the world, especially in Europe – 31%-35%. Tours for pensioners are not always beach or improving tours. Often, it is sated with the cultural program and the movement of a travel: campaigns, excursion programs, the exotic

directions attract tourists of “solid age”. Therefore, to become the expert, it is already important to study this market now.

Only the future will show how new trends will affect our travel for now – it is important to watch flows of information, new trends and desires of tourists.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND PROBLEMS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CUSTOMS SERVICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Kusegenova Luisa,

Student, Institute of Economy and Management

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1125849@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Sagalaeva Irina Vladimirovna,

Ph.D. in Pedagogics,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages

and Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: sagalaeva@bsu.edu.ru

The customs policy of Russia, which was previously exclusively fiscal in nature, hindered the development of international cooperation and the competitiveness of domestic producers. But over time, in the course of its development, the range of its tasks became much wider than filling the budget. Currently, these tasks include:

- Protection of the economic interests of Russia;
- Ensuring the economic security of the country;
- Control over the export of strategic and other materials vital for the interests of Russia;
- Collection of customs duties, taxes and other customs payments;
- The creation of conditions conducive to the acceleration of trade through the customs border;
- Implementation of currency control;
- Cooperation with the customs authorities of foreign countries and organizations dealing with customs issues.

In addition to the above objectives, the customs policy is aimed at solving the following problems that have a negative impact on the activities of customs authorities: trade barriers, customs bureaucracy, low economic growth, inflation, insufficient financing (money), lack of professionalism, government intervention, low staff motivation.

Today, the Russian Federation has a modern multifunctional Customs Service, which is able to take a deserving place in market economy regulation. For effective work of the customs authorities, it is necessary that they have a legal

base, professional personnel, high technological base and relatively simplified customs procedures. For this, the following progress paths have been developed:

- collecting more revenue;
- detecting more smuggling or a reduction in smuggling and fraud, because of greater compliance;
- better targeted training and technical assistance, and thereby better value for money;
- more accurate and timely statistics and management information;
- better planning and performance measurement.

Thus, the activities of the customs authorities are universal and specific, it has no analogues. Its multiplicity is manifested in the diversity of social functions performed by customs authorities. Radical changes in the economy, demonopolization of foreign economic activity, separation of customs authorities into an independent state structure and many other factors related to the fact that more than 20 ministries and departments of Russia transferred to the customs authorities parts of their powers and functions: economic, statistical, environmental protection, etc. these functions has become an integral element of the competences of the customs authorities of the Russian Federation.

WEBSITE-DESIGN IN DEN KOMMUNIKATIONSMEDIEN

Linnik Elizaveta Vjatcheslavovna,

Student, Faculty of Journalism

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1226041@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Sopova Irina Valentinovna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: sopova@bsu.edu.ru

In der modernen Welt ist das Leben der Menschheit ohne das Internet kaum vorstellbar. Die Site ist das wichtigste Bindeglied in diesem Mechanismus zur Wissensgewinnung. Die Informationen im Netzwerk werden stündlich und jeden Tag mehr und die Anforderungen der Benutzer an die Internetseiten sind höher. Zunächst wird ein derartiger Bestandteil der Website als Design betrachtet.

Jedes Jahr werden Webdesign-Tools und –Techniken verbessert, um den hohen Anforderungen der Informationskonsumenten gerecht zu werden. Daher ist es unmöglich, eine Formel für ein ideales Website-Design zu finden, das neue Besucher anzieht und ihnen das wahre Vergnügen der Präsenz und Nutzung der Ressource vermittelt. Es gibt jedoch gängige Entwurfsmethoden, Modelle, die erkennbarer werden. Sie werden als Webdesign-Trends bezeichnet.

Dieses Thema ist jetzt besonders relevant, da es viele Seiten im Internet gibt, die jedoch nicht alle auf sich aufmerksam machen können. Eine wichtige Rolle bei der Aufrechterhaltung des Interesses an Ihrer Webressource und bei der Gewinnung neuer Kunden spielt das Webdesign. Daher ist es wichtig, die Website rechtzeitig neu zu gestalten, d. h., das gesamte Erscheinungsbild der Seiten oder einen Teil davon neu zu gestalten. Das Website-Design ist ein externes Design, das einen allgemeinen Stil einer Webseite sowie eine Reihe von grafischen Elementen, Schriftarten und Farben auf der Website erstellt.

Das globale Telekommunikationsnetz für Informations- und Datenverarbeitungsressourcen ist zugänglich und erwirbt die Eigenschaften eines Phänomens der sozialen Masse, das alle Bereiche der menschlichen Tätigkeit betrifft.

Im Bereich Webdesign ist der Trend, Trends zu folgen, wie nirgendwo sonst spürbar. Neue Lösungen und schwer verständliche Begriffe erscheinen: ein „Skevomorphismus“, von dem nur Kosten verursacht werden. Aber wissen Sie, welche Metamorphose die Industrie durchlaufen musste, um aktuelle Ergebnisse zu erzielen?

Der Beginn der Geschichte des Webdesigns ist der Moment, an dem die erste Website erschien. Daher sollte die Geschichte des Ursprungs und der Entwicklung des Bereichs des Web-Interface-Designs aus den 90er Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts betrachtet werden.

Grafikdesign ist „das Erstellen oder Auswählen von Zeichen und deren Position auf der Oberfläche, um eine bestimmte Idee zu vermitteln“.

Modernes Webdesign ist ein integraler Bestandteil fortschrittlicher Technologien und ist eine Projektaktivität, die auf Spitzentechnologien der entwickelten Länder Europas und des Westens basiert. Webdesign hat die Fähigkeit, die Aufmerksamkeit des Besuchers durch die folgenden Mechanismen zu steuern: dynamisch wechselnde Bilder, Akzente, Pausen in der visuellen Komposition, Animationseffekte komplexer kontrastierender Kombinationen von Unternehmensidentität.

Grafikdesign ist die vielseitigste Kunstform. Mit der Arbeit der Grafik – Erklären, Dekorieren, Darstellen – stehen wir sein ganzes Leben gegenüber.

Grafikdesign hat viele Funktionen. Dank Schildern, Logos usw. können wir ein Unternehmen, eine Organisation und sogar eine ganze Branche leicht von einem anderen unterscheiden. Wir sollten die informative Funktion nicht vergessen – viele Designlösungen sollen dem Verbraucher die Antworten auf verschiedene Fragen vermitteln. Auch emotionale Auswirkungen. Der Entwurf gibt uns bestimmte Assoziationen, Gefühle und bildet eine bestimmte Meinung.

Das Designobjekt in der aktuellen Situation ist meistens nicht nur ein Produkt, sondern auch ein modisches Objekt, das in den Prozess der modischen Kommunikation involviert ist.

Grafikdesign umfasst eine breite Palette von Konzepten, einschließlich menschlicher Aktivitäten wie Werbung, alle Werbeartikel wie: Broschüren, Poster, Werbebroschüren, Schilder, Buchdesign, 3D-Grafik und Computergrafik.

Grafikdesign hat zwei Grundlagen: Die Offenlegung von Bedeutung, die Schaffung eines Originalprodukts.

Die Hauptprodukte des Grafikdesigns:

- Unternehmensstil des Unternehmens und dessen Hauptelement – das Logo;
- Broschüren, Broschüren, Kalender und andere Werbedruckprodukte;
- Verpackungen, Etiketten, Umschläge;
- Souvenirprodukte;
- Internetseiten;
- Buchlayouts und Illustrationen.

Derzeit ist Webdesign eine sich entwickelnde Technologie. Jeden Tag erscheinen neue Websites, neue Elemente der Benutzerinteraktion werden entwickelt, bestehende Formen der Einflussnahme auf die Sinne werden verbessert, Spielprinzipien der Informationsdarstellung werden eingeführt.

Das Webdesign spielt eine wichtige Rolle bei der Erstellung der Website und schafft eine leistungsfähige Plattform für die Entwicklung und Übertragung von Informationen.

Webdesign ist ein sich ständig änderndes Werkzeug der virtuellen Umgebung, das wichtigste Bindeglied zwischen Technologie und dem Konzept der korrekten Darstellung von Informationen für den Benutzer. Das Design der Webseite wird daher ständig verbessert, bleibt jedoch das Hauptelement bei der Erstellung einer Website.

THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SOCIOLOGY

Lomazov Alexandr Vadimovich,

Master Student, Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: alomazov@yandex.ru

Scientific advisor:

Razdabarina Yuliya Anatolevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and Professional

Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: rasdabarina@mail.ru

As you know humans live in society. Living in society, as a member of a social group, humans face different problems. Science of civil defense distinguishes a special class of emergency situations, called social emergencies.

To inquire into the social group, to solve its problems or to predict the occurrence of social problems, it is necessary to conduct special kind of research.

The science that studies human society is called sociology. Sociology uses following methods for research:

- observation;

- oral survey;
- questionnaire survey;
- interview.

First of all, the state and other authorities, as well as the top managers of large organizations are interested in conducting sociological research because of the basis of data on the situation in society, the state or other management structure or social community, the authorities should make appropriate decisions.

Also, conducting sociological research allows you to acquire knowledge about human society, its structure, parts and processes occurring in it. This knowledge can help to solve some social problems of different social formations, as well as to predict the emergence of new social problems and to make decisions in advance on their full or partial neutralization.

Nowadays, the informatization of the sphere of sociological research is very wide, which led to a radical change in this sphere of activity. However, there are problems, the solution of which will contribute to the use of artificial intelligence methods.

These problems include:

- a large number of questions in the questionnaires (on average – 50-70);
- lack of taking into account the peculiarities of individual social formations;
- presence of factors that are difficult to quantify, and the limited ability of mathematical methods to work with them.

It should also be noted that artificial intelligence is able to deeper analysis of the data available in the collected arrays of patterns. Modern Russian scientists, who conduct research on the use of artificial intelligence and computer technology in sociology, consider the following research methods:

- Data Mining;
- Big Data;
- Data Science.

There are also the following interdisciplinary areas of research which use information technology as a research method – Digital Humanities and Computational Sociology.

The main advantages of the methods of artificial intelligence is to automate the process of finding patterns in data arrays, which can significantly facilitate the work of the researcher with the data. Also, artificial intelligence will improve the application of both mathematical methods and those methods that are not mathematical. The main advantages of the methods of artificial intelligence is to automate the process of finding patterns in data arrays, which can significantly facilitate the work of the researcher with the data. Also artificial intelligence will improve the application of both mathematical methods and those methods that are not mathematical.

Due to the fuzzy production method, it is possible to identify the preferences of the Respondent on an unasked question according to the production rules with some accuracy. This will lead to the fact that the number of questions in the

questionnaires will decrease, respondents will be less tired and answer the proposed questions more correctly.

Thanks to the methods of artificial intelligence researcher will be able to more correctly determine the situation in social groups. Modern mathematical methods allow obtaining some numerical values of certain properties of the object under study. But this does not completely solve the problem of assessing the situation in which the studied social education is located, since it is possible that the same numerical indicators speak in one case about the absence of problems in the social object, and in the other case – about their presence. However, it is possible to solve this problem in the following way: to put verbal characteristics in accordance with the ranges of numerical data, after which the intelligent system will automatically display not a numerical value, but the corresponding verbal value of the range.

In conclusion, we can say that artificial intelligence methods are a very useful tool for sociology and will provide more knowledge about human society and, therefore, can help in solving various social problems.

FEATURES OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST DESTINATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Muradyan Lilith Arturovna,

Student, Institute of Economics and Management

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: lilith-04@mail.ru;

Scientific advisor:

Razdabarina Yuliya Anatolevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: rasdabarina@mail.ru

Despite existence of numerous scientific works of domestic and foreign scientists on tourist destinations, to definition “a tourist destination” there was no uniform approach. This problem is connected with lack of a uniform international conceptual framework, “the tourist destination” is considered as the tourist center, a product, the industry or the tourist region that it gives the wrong idea of an entity and purpose of tourist destinations.

In legislative practice this term actively is not used as is absent in a domestic regulatory framework. “The tourist destination”, is a multilateral and complex concept which needs to be studied both from management and from science. Therefore studying of scientific approaches to an entity, characteristic and management of a tourist destination is relevant.

“Destination” comes from Latin and to be translated as the address, the destination or stays. According to the existing definitions of different authors, it is possible to formulate that “the tourist destination” is the geographical territory having certain borders, having tourist potential (including: tourist products, such as support services and sights and also tourist resources) in which physical space the visitor spends, at least, one night.

According to theoretical researches, there are following characteristics of a tourist destination: the destination consists of set of such components as 30 economic sciences the monograph of attraction, tourist infrastructure and services, availability, human potential, image, the price, tourist resources, feature is the continuity of process of production and consumption of a destination as tourist product.

The forms of government a tourist destination can include the following interacting structures: separate department of authority; the partnership of authorities managed by joint management; the authorities giving a part of works on outsourcing, partnership of the power and business.

The Russian Federation includes 85 subjects. In the country development of tourist destinations is carried out on the basis of public-private partnership according to the federal target program “Development of Internal and Entrance Tourism in the Russian Federation (2011-2018)”.

According to implementation of this program (according to Rustourism, 2017) 6 tourist and recreational clusters are implemented, 17 – are in a stage of implementation. The purpose of creation of a tourist and recreational cluster is increase in competitiveness of the territory in the tourist market at the expense of the arisen synergy effect and increase in overall performance of all enterprises and the organizations entering a cluster, stimulations of development of innovations and new activities.

Tourist and recreational clusters influence forming of image of the region. Tourist and recreational clusters are created in different regions of Russia. These clusters can be subdivided into local, regional and border; on features of a geographical framework – star clusters prevail, by types of tourism – 40% make clusters with the mixed complex specialization, 30% – sports, 12% sanatorium, 9% ecological, 6% – ethnographic tourist clusters, 3% – beach.

Now problems with implementation of cluster policy in connection with not clear principles of the space and functional organization of tourism on the basis of the cluster principles, lack of conceptual approaches to design of tourist and recreational clusters, characteristics of stages of their development, features of forming were outlined.

As a result of the analysis of the available approaches to tourist and recreational assessment of the region as the method of definition, the analysis and selection of these destinations was offered a potential tourist destination.

DIE GRUNDLAGEN DER KOMMUNALVERWALTUNG IN DEUTSCHLAND

***Pilugina Viktoria Aleksandrovna,**
Student, Institute of Economy and
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: 1190373@bsu.edu.ru*

*Scientific advisor:
Borisovskaya Irina Valentinovna,
PhD in Philological sciences, Associate Professor of
Foreign Languages Department,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia
E-mail: borisovskaya@bsu.edu.ru*

Der Begriff „Kommune“ bezieht sich auf kreisfreie Städte, Verbände von Gemeinden, Städten und Gemeinden des Kreises.

Die Kommunen sind Gemeinden des öffentlichen Rechts. Nach der Verfassung gehören sie zu den Ländern und stellen daher keine unabhängige Ebene dar. Die Kommunen beteiligen sich nur marginal an der Gesetzgebung. Ihre Rechte sind in Bundes- und Landesregierungen begrenzt.

Die Kommunen erfüllen die Aufgabe, das Wohlergehen ihrer Einwohner zu verbessern. Daher wird ihr Recht auf kommunale Selbstverwaltung gewährt. Bund und Länder delegieren verschiedene Aufgaben an die Kommunen. Bei der Aufgabenerfüllung existieren zwischen den Kommunen deutliche Unterschiede. Größe, Landeszugehörigkeit, politische Mehrheiten, Finanzkraft oder Geschichte gehören zu den Ursachen.

Der Bürgermeister oder Landrat und der Rat sind die Organe der Gemeinden. Die Ausschüsse sind auch Teil des Rates. Die Bürger wählen den Rat und Bürgermeister für 5 Jahre.

Der Rat beschließt wichtige und grundlegende Fragen der Gemeinschaft. Er ist ein exekutives Organ und kein Teil des Parlaments. Der Gemeinderat besteht je nach Einwohnerzahl aus 20 bis 90 Mitglieder.

Die Verwaltung wird vom Bürgermeister geleitet. Die Kommune wird von ihm vertreten und repräsentiert. Der Bürgermeister bereitet die Beschlüsse des Rates vor und ist der Vorsitzende des Rates. Neben dem Wahlrecht haben die Bürger aber auch andere Rechte, mit denen sie die Gestaltung der Gemeinde beeinflussen können.

In letzter Zeit hat sich der Trend zur Aufteilung der Verwaltungsbranchen weiter entwickelt. Man bezeichnet die Ausgliederungen oft als „kommunale Unternehmen“.

Haupteinnahmequellen für die Kommunen sind Steuern und allgemeine Zuweisungen von Bund und Ländern. Die Gebühren nehmen erst die dritte Stelle ein.

Die Finanzkrise stellt das größte Problem vieler Kommunen dar. Die Finanzkrise ist auf einen Mangel an Bundes-und Landesgesetzen zurückzuführen, die Kommunen haben darauf wenig Einfluss.

Die Zentralverbände der Kommunen behaupten, dass die Kommunen wegen des Rückzugs nur auf administrativer Ebene agieren.

CUSTOMS OPERATIONS CONCERNING TRANSFERRED GOODS ACROSS THE BORDER OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION BY INDIVIDUALS

Sorokina Alina Andreevna,

*Student, Institute of Economics and Management
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail:alina.sorockina2010@yandex.ru

Scientific advisor:

Strakhova Ksenya Aleksandrovna,

Ph.D. in Philosophical sciences,

Senior lecturer of the Department of

*Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: strakhova@bsu.edu.ru

According to the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union (the EAEU) the customs operations are understood as acts committed by persons and customs authorities in conformity with international agreements and acts in the sphere of customs regulation and (or) the legislation of the member-states on customs regulation.

The performance of customs operations usually involves two parties. On the one hand, the customs authorities, on the other – concerned persons (declarants, carriers, the persons authorized to deal with goods and others). It must comply with the principles determining the customs regulation both on the customs territory of the Union and the Russian Federation, namely, principle of legitimacy, efficiency, respect for the rights and legitimate interests of persons transferring goods across the customs border of the Union and the State Border of the Russian Federation.

What is the feature of these operations fulfillment? Goods can be transported through the customs border of the EAEU as the legal entities for commercial purposes and for personal use by individuals. The movement of goods for personal use has its own characteristics in order and forms of customs declaration, payment of customs duties, the application of certain forms of customs control.

It also stands to mention that the goods transported for personal use may be subjected to customs declaration in writing and orally with the application of double corridor system. Declaration of the goods in the red channel is done by

filling in passenger's customs declaration and submitting it to the customs authority together with other documents and information.

Customs declaration in writing form is obligatory for:

- 1) imported goods, if their total value exceeds 1, 500 euros and (or) their gross weight exceeds 50 kg;
- 2) imported and exported cash and/or traveller's cheques exceeding \$10 000.;
- 3) cultural values;
- 4) exported Russian state awards;
- 5) animals and plants threatened with extinction, their parts other products derived from them;
- 6) weapons and ammunition;
- 7) imported alcoholic beverages in a quantity exceeding 3 liters;
- 8) narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as medicines for medical reasons in the presence of relevant documents;
- 9) and other goods identified by the customs legislation of the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Failure to submit passenger customs declaration, as well as providing false information with respect to the above-mentioned items in it, is regarded as a statement that the individual has no goods subject to customs clearance. Detection at selective customs control of goods subject to customs declaration entails attracting passengers to justice in accordance with the laws of the State-member of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Green Corridor is intended for declaring goods which are not subject to declaration in writing, thus the passenger customs declaration is not filled in and submitted to the customs official. Crossing the green line at the entrance to the green corridor by individuals, is regarded as his statement that transported goods are not subjected to be declared in writing and indicate the facts of legal value.

Based on the above mentioned we can say that the improvement of transferred goods across the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union by individuals should take place in various directions, such as: improving the awareness of individuals, enhancement of the legal framework, application of preliminary declaration, application of the electronic passenger customs declaration.

Introduction in practice proposed directions will contribute to create more favorable conditions for individuals transferring goods for personal use across the customs border of the EAEU, and for the customs authorities responsible for monitoring of their movement, subject to the interests of both parties in this process.

THE STRATEGY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN CUSTOMS

Shishko Margarita,

*Student, Institute of Economy and Management
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: 1137545@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Sagalaeva Irina Vladimirovna,

Ph.D. in Pedagogics,

*Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages
and Professional Communication,*

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: sagalaeva@bsu.edu.ru

The Federal Customs Service is an authorized federal executive authority, which is carrying out its duties and functions in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation with regard to the development of state policy and legal regulations, oversight and control over the customs issues, as well as the functions of currency control agency, functions of the transport control in the stations of passing over the state border of the Russian Federation and sanitary-quarantine, quarantine phytosanitary and veterinary control, document check in specially equipped and provided for these purposes border checkpoints on the state border of the Russian Federation (special-purpose checkpoints) and special functions of dealing with and other crimes and administrative violations.

The customs service of Russia at the present stage is a very effective organization. The Russian customs system performs several basic functions in the economy: regulatory, supervisory, fiscal enforcement.

In modern conditions, the customs authorities of the Russian Federation contribute to the realization of the interests of the state in the sphere of foreign trade, the development of Russian production, counter threats to the security of the Russian Federation, crimes and administrative offenses, provide implementation of the revenue side of the Federal budget, also contribute to the creation of favorable conditions for the development and intensification of foreign economic activity and minimize the costs of participants in foreign economic activity by reducing the time, necessary for customs operations, improving the quality of public services in the field of customs.

The main directions of development of the customs service of the Russian Federation include: customs regulation, implementation of fiscal function, law enforcement, provision of public services and implementation of control and supervisory –functions, promotion of integration processes and international cooperation.

The following support areas need to be improved in order to provide the main areas: customs infrastructure, human resources and anti-corruption activities, social sphere.

In order to perform their duties promptly, customs authorities should have certain qualities and skills: leadership qualities, responsibility, sociability, loyalty, knowledge of laws, planning and organization skills.

Thus, the above allows us to conclude that the current stage of implementation of the concept of the customs strategy until 2020 in Russia, involves the improvement of organizational and managerial activities and the qualitative transformation of customs regulation of foreign trade, and implementation of the concept will allow to form a modern system of ensuring the interests of the state in the field of customs , to counter the threats to the security of the Russian Federation effectively, to solve social and economic problems , to create favorable conditions for the activities of trade communities of individuals and legal entities.

ONE BELT ONE ROAD

Torosyan Arthur Simonovich,

Student, Institute of Economics and Management

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: artur.torosyans@gmail.com

Scientific advisor:

Razdabarina Yuliya Anatolevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: rasdabarina@mail.ru

The Belt and Road Initiative, also known as the One Belt One Road or the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-century Maritime Silk Road is a development strategy adopted by the Chinese government involving infrastructure development and investments in countries in Europe, Asia and Africa. “Belt” refers to the overland routes for road and rail transportation, called “the Silk Road Economic Belt”; whereas “road” refers to the sea routes, or the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. Until 2016, the initiative was officially known in English as the One Belt and One Road initiative but the official name was changed as the Chinese government considered the emphasis on the word “one” prone to misinterpretation.

The Chinese government calls the initiative „a bid to enhance regional connectivity and embrace a brighter future”. Some observers see it as a push for Chinese dominance in global affairs with a China-centered trading network.

The initiative was unveiled by Chinese President Xi Jinping in September and October 2013 during visits to Kazakhstan and Indonesia, and was thereafter promoted by Premier Li Keqiang during state visits to Asia and Europe. The initiative was quickly given intensive coverage by Chinese state media and became

the most frequently mentioned concept in the official newspaper *People's Daily* by 2016. Indeed, B&R is a connectivity of system and mechanism. To construct a unified large market and make full use of both international and domestic markets, through cultural exchange and integration, to enhance mutual understanding and trust of member nations, ending up in an innovative pattern with capital inflows, talent pool, and technology database as was written by Kuik.

The initial focus has been infrastructure investment, education, construction materials, railway and highway, automobile, real estate, power grid, and iron and steel. Already, some estimates list the Belt and Road Initiative as one of the largest infrastructure and investment projects in history, covering more than 68 countries, including 65% of the world's population and 40% of the global gross domestic product as of 2017.

The Belt and Road Initiative addresses an “infrastructure gap” and thus has potential to accelerate economic growth across the Asia Pacific area and Central and Eastern Europe: a report from the World Pensions Council estimates that Asia, excluding China, requires up to US dollars 900 billion of infrastructure investments per year over the next decade, mostly in debt instruments, 50% above current infrastructure spending rates. The gaping need for long term capital explains why many Asian and Eastern European heads of state “gladly expressed their interest to join this new international financial institution focusing solely on 'real assets' and infrastructure-driven economic growth”.

COMPARISON OF METHODS FOR ASSESSING THE COMPETITIVENESS AND WELFARE OF REGIONS

Tyuchin Maxim Vasilievich,

Postgraduate Student, Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: maxtalker@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Razdabarina Yuliya Anatolevna,

Ph. D. in Philology

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: razdabarina@bsu.edu.ru

Today for successful management, competent distribution of financial, material and human resources across the city or an entire region, you need to have a correct understanding of its problematic and positive aspects, economic and ecological conditions, and much more.

In addition to analyzing the state of a subject, it is also necessary to have an idea of its competitiveness in various fields in comparison with other subjects. This brings up the need for relative indicators.

Competitiveness of a region can be assessed by determining:

- level of social and economic development and investment attractiveness of the regions;
- indicators of region's investment potential and the level of investment risks.

The quantitative assessment methods are based on macroeconomic indicators of socio-economic development. They include an assessment based on integral indicators of the effectiveness of socio-economic development.

There are 4 integral indicators:

IISED 1 is an integral indicator of social and economic development. It is calculated according to the method of A. Revaikin. It focuses on the economic and social indicators of the region with emphasis on GRP (Gross regional product).

IISED 2 is an integral indicator of social and economic development. It is calculated according to the method of G. Gubanov. It focuses on the economic indicators of the region.

ICTD is an integral criterion for territory development. It is calculated by the method of I. Vistbakka and A. Shishkin. It focuses on the balance of economic and social indicators.

IISW is an integral indicator of social welfare. It is calculated according to the methodology of the Institute of Economics of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. It focuses on the level of social well-being of the population of the region.

In order to choose, which of the indicators is best suited for the assessment, they need to be compared with each other by various criteria. One of the ways to do this is by using Hierarchy Analysis Method (HAM).

There are several types of hierarchies. The most commonly used is the hierarchy of paired comparisons.

Paired comparisons are made in terms of the dominance of one of the elements over the other. These judgments are then expressed in integers. If the element A dominates the element B, then the matrix cell corresponding to row A and column B is filled with an integer, and the cell corresponding to row B and column A is filled with a number (fraction) to it. In HAM, T. Saati proposed a scale of the relative importance of hierarchy elements. The matrix is recessively symmetric, meaning $c_{ij} = \frac{1}{c_{ji}}$. (c_{ij} equals one divided by c_{ji}).

For the purpose of evaluating given indexes, I have picked 5 main criteria:

- Accounting for economic indicators
- Accounting for sociological indicators
- Considering the opinions of respondents
- Considering the statistics
- Easy data retrieval

Then each of the indexes was compared to the others by these criteria, and the vector of criteria importance was calculated. Also, the reference consistency ratio was calculated for the criteria. It is close to 10%, which is within normal limits.

Then the score for each alternative index was calculated:

IISED 1	0,18
IISED 2	0,35
ICDT	0,22
IISW	0,25

So, according to the Hierarchy Analysis, the best suited index for evaluating the socio-economic development of a region, is IISED 2 (integral indicator of social and economic development).

HERAUSBILDUNG DER GELBEN PRESSE

Washinskaja Alexandra Yuryevna,

Student, Faculty of Journalism

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: alexandrawashinskaja@gmail.com

Scientific advisor:

Sopova Irina Valentinovna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: sopova@bsu.edu.ru

Die gelbe Presse wird als zweitklassig bezeichnet und verdient weder Respekt noch Vertrauen. Der gelben Presse wird vorgeworfen, auf niedrigen Instinkten gespielt zu haben und die öffentliche Moral zu unterminieren. Aber seine Zirkulationen gehen über die Spuren hinaus, zu denen niemand jemals die höchste Qualität und umso mehr respektable Publikationen erreichen wird. Menschen aller Altersgruppen, Berufe und Titel lesen weiterhin die gelbe Presse, auch diejenigen, die darauf bestehen, dass es unanständig ist, sogar eine Lektüre zu halten.

Die gelbe Presse wird oft mit der Boulevardpresse verwechselt. Zwischen ihnen besteht jedoch ein erheblicher Unterschied. Gelbe Ausgaben verwenden zwar skandalöse, aber überprüfte Informationen. Sie sollen für ihre Worte verantwortlich sein. Und für die Boulevardpresse gibt es keinen Unterschied zwischen Tatsachen, Hören und offener Fiktion. Sein Prinzip ist es, alles zu veröffentlichen, was den Leser schockieren kann.

Die gelbe Presse erschien 1895 in Amerika, als auf den Seiten der populären Zeitung „The New York World“, die sich im Besitz des Medienmagnaten Joseph Pulitzer befand, das Kid in einem gelben Hemd (Yellow Boy) erschien. Er erzählte allen seinen Lesern lustige Geschichten. Berühmte Comics mit dem Kid möchten die Amerikaner so sehr, dass sich die unbekannte Zeitung wie frische und heiße Kuchen zerstreute.

Konkurrenten versuchten, sich von den Lesern des anderen zu locken, gefüllt mit skandalösen und trotzig Geschichten. Die verbleibenden

Publikationen mit großer Skepsis betrachteten die Konkurrenz der Zeitungen Pulitzer und Hirst als schlechte Show. Eines Tages, einer der lokalen Journalisten, The New York Press, bei dem Versuch, diesen Bürgerkrieg zu beleuchten, benutzte er als erster den Ausdruck „Yellow Press“, der zu unserer Zeit berühmt war. Es wurde zum Stigma für jene Publikationen, die ihre Taktik für den Leser von Pulitzer und Hearst übernommen hatten. Im Laufe der Zeit hat die Gelbe Presse Amerikas ihr Themenspektrum und damit auch ihre Leser erweitert.

Der Niedergang der maßgeblichen gelben Presse begann mit der ersten Niederlage von Hirst. Medienmogul besaß riesige Grundstücke in Mexiko. Als er mit der Konfiszierung bedroht war, versuchte er, die USA in den Krieg mit Mexiko zu ziehen. Seine Publikationen berichteten, wie sich bis zu den Zähnen bewaffnete mexikanische Soldaten in Richtung Amerika bewegten. Die „Chicago Tribune“ wagte es nicht zu glauben und schickte einen Korrespondenten nach Mexiko, der feststellte, dass kein einziger Mexikaner etwas Unfreundliches gegen die Vereinigten Staaten plante.

Bei den Veröffentlichungen nahm der Anteil von „Bytovuhi“, Skandalen und Sensationen, Sex und Gewalt um das Dutzende Mal zu. „Gelbe“ Journalisten sind zu Augen und Ohren von Menschen geworden, die sich schon immer für die Details des Privatlebens ihrer Idole und der mächtigen Menschen dieser Welt interessiert haben. Die „Gelben“ blickten durch die Fenster der Schlafzimmer, schauten in das Schlüsselloch und waren sich sicher, dass egal welche Drecks und Gemeinheiten die Informationen, die sie erhielten, genannt wurden, sie gekauft werden würden.

Das Hauptziel des „neuen Gelbs“ – das öffentliche Interesse am Privatleben von Prominenten zu befriedigen. Nach und nach wurde eine Regel entwickelt: Wenn nach Ansicht eines Journalisten kein illustratives Foto vorhanden ist, wird es höchstwahrscheinlich nicht veröffentlicht. Daher hat jede gelbe Ausgabe einen großen Zustand der Paparazzi. Manchmal bekommen diese „Fotojäger“ ein ganzes Jahr ein Gehalt, indem sie es mit ein oder zwei „Bomben“ üben.

Hier ist ein unverzichtbares Zeichen der gelben Presse. Eine Rubrik, in der diejenigen beraten werden, die nicht miteinander auskommen, ist fast in jeder gelben Zeitung zu finden. Leserbriefe mit Antworten werden auf den Seiten veröffentlicht, „Hot Lines“ werden geöffnet, in denen jeder sein Problem teilen und sich kostenlos beraten lassen kann.

Und dennoch zeigt die moderne klassische gelbe Presse gewissenhaft politische Neutralität. Sie betont auf jede mögliche Weise, dass sie keiner Partei den Vorzug gibt, für niemanden aufrührt und niemanden zur politischen Orientierung verurteilt. Sie ist „darüber“, ihre Kette besteht darin, Geld zu verdienen. Sie sagt nur, dass die meisten Leute „echt“ interessiert sind.

RUSSISCHE ONLINE-MEDIEN UND ONLINE-JOURNALISMUS

Zinova Darja Viktorovna,

Student, Faculty of Journalism

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: darja-zinova@yandex.ru

Scientific advisor:

Sopova Irina Valentinovna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: sopova@bsu.edu.ru

Was wissen wir über das Internet? Ohne es ist es unmöglich, auch nur einen Tag zu machen. Das Internet als Informationsmedium ist ein globales Netzwerk, in dem ständig eine unbegrenzte Menge völlig unterschiedlicher Informationen vorhanden ist. Internetmedien und Journalismus im Allgemeinen helfen diese oder jene Informationen, die in jeder Minute von überall herkommen, zu zerlegen und zu strukturieren.

Moderne Technologien entwickeln sich jedes Jahr rasant. Der Bedarf an einfachen und schnellen Informationen wächst ebenfalls. Es ist viel einfacher, einen Link im Internet zu öffnen und die benötigten Informationen zu lesen, als in einer Zeitung zu suchen, die Sie zuerst kaufen müssen, und es ist keine Tatsache, dass es genau die Informationen enthält, die Sie benötigen. In dieser Hinsicht sinkt die Nachfrage nach Printmedien im Gegensatz zu Online-Publikationen, deren Informationsfluss regelmäßig aktualisiert wird. Viele Verleger verschiedener Zeitungen und Zeitschriften überlegen, wie sie neue Informationen zur Verfügung stellen können, um die Aufmerksamkeit des Publikums einer neuen Generation zu erhalten. Heutzutage gibt es für jede Publikation, die etwas auf sich hält, eine elektronische Version (neben der gedruckten Version) oder nur eine elektronische Version.

Online-Journalismus ist eine neue Art von Journalismus. Es erschien am Ende des 20. Jahrhunderts mit der Entwicklung und Verbreitung des Internets. Online-Veröffentlichungen können den offiziellen Status der Medien haben und möglicherweise nicht. Ein Journalist, der für eine Online-Publikation arbeitet (ein Online-Journalist), stößt in der Regel nicht auf viele Merkmale des traditionellen Journalismus – Spezialausrüstung für Tele- und Tonaufzeichnung, Druck.

Wichtig ist der rechtliche Aspekt der journalistischen Tätigkeit im Internet. In der Tat ist der Journalist für die veröffentlichten Informationen verantwortlich.

Die Individualisierung des Journalismus erfreut sich großer Beliebtheit. Dies ist ein neues Phänomen, das im Journalismus populär geworden ist. Jede Person fungiert als Produzent und Vertreter von Informationen ohne Kontrolle und Einschränkungen. Man begann, die Popularität der Blogosphäre zu entwickeln und zu erobern. Die Öffentlichkeit, die Presse und die Wissenschaft haben sich gefragt,

ob Blogs „traditionelle Medien“ verdrängen können. Viele sind bisher zum Schluss gekommen, dass sich professioneller Journalismus und die Blogosphäre ergänzen, da die Vorteile des einen die Mängel des anderen ausgleichen und umgekehrt.

Vielleicht kann der Blog als ein weiterer Schritt in der Entwicklung des Journalismus betrachtet werden. Eines der Anzeichen dafür ist die Dezentralisierung der Medien, der Wunsch nach Interaktivität, der Übergang vom Monolog zum Dialog usw.

Internetjournalismus hat seine eigenen Merkmale. Das ist vor allem der Journalismus der kleinen Formen. Es ist schwer vorstellbar, dass eine Person mehr als 8-10 Tausend Zeichen online lesen wird. Außerdem ist es wünschenswert, dass das Material in kurze Blöcke mit Untertiteln gegliedert wird und die verfügbaren Auswahlwerkzeuge (fett, kursiv, unterstrichen, Aufzählungslisten) verwendet werden, die den Text beleben und die wichtigsten Momente verbessern können. Es sollte daran erinnert werden, dass Sie keinen Text schreiben, sondern einen Hypertext. Es ist wichtig zu lernen, wie Verweise auf Quellen oder zusätzliche Informationen verwendet werden.

Ein wichtiges Merkmal des Online-Journalismus ist seine Interaktivität, d.h. die Fähigkeit, über die Foren schnell mit einem interessierten Leser in einen Dialog zu treten.

SECTION 3. PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTIC

ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ ИЗ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ДАРГИНСКОМ И КУМЫКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Askerkhanov Djambulat Izmutdinovich,

Student, Institute of Medicine

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: boston9900@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Blazhevich Yuliya Sergeevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: blazhevich@bsu.edu.ru

В последние 300 лет наиболее длительный и постоянный контакт местных языков Республики Дагестан происходит, естественно, с русским языком. В настоящий момент существуют заимствования, которые прошли морфологическую адаптацию в местных языках, и, не воспринимаются самими носителями языка как иноязычные, например: *пич – печь, капек – копейка, турба – труба, бидра – ведро.*

Влияние русского языка на местные языки Дагестана стало более интенсивным после 1917 г. в связи с тем, что население стало двуязычным (около 70% свободно владело двумя языками).

Нами было проведено исследование лексико-тематических групп русизмов в даргинском и кумыкском языках. Был собран, проанализирован и классифицирован по группам языковой материал.

Были выделены следующие лексико-семантические группы:

- Название продуктов питания и блюд
- Домашняя утварь и инструмент
- Одежда и обувь
- Зоонимы
- Название цвета
- Названия транспортных средств
- Судо- и делопроизводство, названия социальных институтов
- Наука и образование.

Оказалось, что в группе «**названия продуктов питания**» в даргинском языке заимствования малочисленны, например: «*укрон*» и «*морковь*», как и в кумыкском. Среди названий инструмента встречаем «*молоток*», «*дрель*», «*пила*» и практически все слова, принадлежащие к этой группе.

В группе «**зоонимы**» в даргинском языке заимствованы названия некоторых экзотических животных, например, «*хамелеон*», «*коала*», в то время как в кумыкском языке таких заимствований мы не обнаружили.

Названия одежды и обуви в даргинском языке заимствованы из русского языка: «футболка», «брюки», «кроссовки» и т.д.

В кумыкском языке существуют собственные лексические единицы для их номинации, за исключением современных названий, пришедших из английского и др. языков, например, «лоферы», «слипоны», «поло» и др. **Названия современного транспорта, электроники, инфраструктур, институтов, медицинские термины** (кроме слова «лекарство») в кумыкском и даргинском языках полностью заимствованы из русского языка или же через русский язык (в случае с интернационализмами).

Иными словами, наиболее заметно влияние русского языка в научной, образовательной, экономической, культурной, медицинской и общественно-политической сферах. Прежде всего, русизмы служат для номинации новых понятий и реалий жизни местного населения. Основная масса русизмов относится к терминологической и профессиональной лексике языка. Они встречаются в научной и учебной литературе.

Необходимо отметить, что в орфографии языков Дагестана русизмы сохраняют оригинальное написание, хотя в устной речи могут подвергаться фонетической адаптации. Среди приемов фонетической адаптации можно выделить: замещение фонемами родного языка отсутствующих в соответствующих языках фонем, устранение сочетаний согласных (особенно в начале слова).

По нашему мнению, существуют несколько основных причин столь многочисленных заимствований. Во-первых, русский язык, будучи государственным, обладает более высоким статусом и обслуживает абсолютно все сферы жизни жителей Дагестана. Во-вторых, урбанизация приводит к значительному ухудшению уровня владения этническими языками, поскольку в городах языком межэтнического общения служит русский. В-третьих, использование русских слов в речи на этническом языке может происходить из-за стремления экономии речевых усилий говорящего, если русское слово или понятие более емкое или постоянно на слуху, и быстрее приходит в голову, чем слово из родного языка.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК КАК ЯЗЫК ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

Baturina Kseniya Romanovna,

Student, Medical Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: Ksushenk_1998@mail.ru

Scientific adviser:

Blazhevich Yuliya Sergeyevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication

В настоящее время английский считается языком глобализации, в связи с этим человечество разделилось на два лагеря. Одни считают, что в этом множество минусов, а другие, что только плюсы.

Вторая половина XX века стала временем «триумфального шествия» английского языка в глобальном масштабе. До середины XIX столетия трудно было предположить, что этот язык, «сложившийся из диалектов, на которых говорили переселившиеся в раннее средневековье в Британию германские племена, станет через несколько десятилетий доминирующим в мировой экономике, науке и технике, дипломатии» (П.Л. Палажченко).

Многие исследователи этого вопроса, как, например, Е.В.Хапилина считают, что «идеи глобализации и стремление людей к совместному разрешению соответствующих проблем и трудностей несут в себе большой заряд положительного. Умение взаимодействовать на одном или нескольких языках международного и межкультурного общения при решении глобальных тем является не только необходимой, но и обязательной задачей».

Если внимательно присмотреться, то можно увидеть, что практически все инструкции, все научные конференции базируются на едином языке – английском.

В наше время английский язык действительно продвинулся далеко вперед и приобрел статус международного языка. Уже трудно представить жизнь без знания английского языка. Сейчас его масштабы не имеют границ. Услышать английскую речь можно везде: находясь на улице, или же дома при просмотре телевизора.

Возможность изучения английского языка в наше время стала доступной многим. Сейчас предоставлено много различных вариантов, для его изучения: это уроки в школе, занятия в университетах, можно так же закончить курсы, а в век прогресса информационных технологий большинство молодых людей изучают английский язык, просматривая сериалы с английскими субтитрами, что создает возможность не отрываться от любимых дел.

Существует мнение, что английский язык приобретает господствующий характер, а это значит, у него есть возможность стать «вторым родным языком» для социально активной части населения. Мы не замечаем, но постепенно слова английского происхождения все чаще входят в наш обиход. Если обратить внимание на разговор сверстников со стороны, то можно убедиться в том, что в разговоре присутствуют такие слова как «*термопот*», что в переводе на русский язык, «*чайник*», «*мейк-ап*» (*макияж*) и многие другие. Или, например, принято считать, что такие слова как «*клевый*» и «*фигнюшка*» построены на английской основе: «*клевый*» от «*clever*» (умный), а слово «*фигнюшка*» от «*things*» (вещи).

Среди прочих встречаем: «фолловер» (*подписчик*), *плейлист* от «*playlist*», «ток-шоу» от «*talk show*». Много названий популярных видов спорта и направлений фитнеса (как и сами слова «спорт» и «фитнес»): «фитнес» от «*fitness*», «бодибилдер» от «*bodybuilder*» и др., сети питания «фаст-фуд» от «*fast food*».

Любой человек в наше время сталкивается с таким понятием как англицизм при просмотре постов в инстаграмме популярных людей и во время телевизионных передач, или же проходя мимо рекламных стендов.

Для того чтобы хоть как-то выделиться из толпы сверстников, многие молодые люди заменяют обыденные слова на более выразительные заимствования, часто переделанными на новый лад, например: «лузер» от «*loser*» (*неудачник*) и «спойлит» от «*spoil*» (досл. «*испортить*» (*удовольствие*)), т.е. рассказать содержание или концовку книги или фильма, который собеседник только собирается или еще не закончил читать или смотреть).

В этой связи возникает вопрос: «возможно ли вымирание национального языка»? У многих людей сложилась своя точка зрения на этот счет. Они считают, что влияние английского языка негативно сказывается на родном языке и лишает национальной индивидуальности большую часть подросткового населения, которая часто употребляет английскую речь. В связи с этим необходимо бережно относиться к родному языку и не засорять его без необходимости иноязычными словами в тех случаях, когда есть соответствующие эквиваленты в родном языке.

Однако, современному человеку без знаний английского невозможно ощутить все блага современного мира. Знание английского с каждым годом все более востребовано и является своеобразным «окном в Европу». Для людей, которые хотят достигнуть высоких целей, получить престижное образование и работу, без знаний английского шансы на сегодняшний день малы.

ИСТОРИЯ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ ПИДЖИНОВ

Chernykh Vladislav Alekseyevich,

*Student, Institute of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Biology
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: chernykh.vladislav1999@gmail.com

Scientific advisor:

Blazhevich Yuliya Sergeyevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

*Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages
and Professional Communication*

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: blazhevich@bsu.edu.ru

Для начала необходимо отметить, что не существует единого мнения о происхождении самого термина «*пиджин*». Наиболее распространенная версия говорит о том, что при торговых контактах англичан с китайцами английское слово “*business*” произносилось на китайский манер, и в искаженном виде стало звучать как “*pidgin*”.

Пиджин – это язык, который возникает в условиях, когда необходимо установить контакт между двумя и более этническими группами, говорящими на разных языках и не имеющими общего средства общения.

При длительном контакте общение с помощью жестов и мимики начинает сопровождаться словами, которые «закрепляются» и становятся понятны обеим сторонам. Постепенно рождается новый примитивный язык, который представляет собой смешение двух или более языков.

Как правило, изначально он используется только в ограниченных сферах, поэтому и словарь такого языка мал и составляет около 1500 – 2000 слов. Сначала *пиджин* существует в отсутствии каких-либо конкретных грамматических законов, но постепенно этот язык приобретает собственные правила грамматики и нормы применения, без освоения которых невозможно на нем общаться.

Что касается структуры *пиджинов*, то лексика обычно заимствуется из наиболее престижного языка контактирующих групп. Такой язык называют «языком-лексификатором». Часто в этой роли выступали языки колонизаторов: португальский, английский, французский и др.

Так, благодаря Великим географическим открытиям, которые начались в XV веке, произошел контакт между европейскими языками и языками местного населения Африки, Индии и Америки. Поскольку на тот момент не существовало общего языка, на котором могло происходить общение, на основе португальского, английского, французского и других европейских языков возникли многочисленные *пиджины*.

Стоит отметить, что *пиджины* появляются также в результате торговых отношений, как в случае с языком «*руссенорск*», существовавшим в XVII-XIX веках на Северном побережье Норвегии. Данный *пиджин* сформировался при общении русских и норвежских торговцев, когда между ними велась активная торговля рыбой и зерном. Поскольку представители обоих народов были в своих отношениях равноправны, оба языка представлены в *руссенорске* в пропорции 50 на 50.

Изначально обладая исключительно утилитарным назначением и невысокой престижностью, при определённых условиях *пиджин* способен со временем стать достаточно престижным и оказаться единственным (родным) языком для своих носителей (к примеру, такое происходило с детьми рабов на плантациях), функционируя как полноценный креольский язык.

Стоит отличать *пиджин* от креольского языка. В то время как *пиджин* весьма примитивен и используется только в ограниченном числе ситуаций, креольский язык имеет развитую лексику и грамматику и применяется во многих сферах жизни. Формирование креольских языков связывают с

процессом нативизации, когда *пиджин* достигает такого уровня развития, что может обслуживать все основные коммуникативные потребности социума, постепенно становясь родным и часто единственным языком нового поколения.

К ВОПРОСУ О ЯЗЫКОВОЙ КАРТИНЕ МИРА

Gaidukov Dmitry Sergeevich,

*Student, Institute of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Biology
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: dima271199@yandex.ru

Scientific advisor:

Blazhevich Yuliya Sergeevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

*Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and
Professional Communication*

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: blazhevich@bsu.edu.ru

Основным источником формирования и проявления мироощущения людей является язык. Он выступает в роли связующего звена, благодаря чему сохраняется и передается культура другим поколениям. Поскольку в языке отражается взгляд на мир, его понимание отдельным народом, язык порождает своеобразную языковую картину мира. Попробуем разобраться, что же собой представляет «языковая картина мира».

Термин «*картина мира*» возник в конце XIX – начале XX в. благодаря немецкому физику Герману Герцу для описания «*физической картины мира*», а в XX в. Л. Вайсгерберг предложил сочетание «*языковая картина мира*» для использования применительно к языку и менталитету его носителей. Он считал, что в каждом языке имеется особое воззрение на мир носителя языка, а «попытки людей освободиться от власти родного языка всегда обречены на провал».

В энциклопедии «Кругосвет» (2006) можно найти следующую трактовку термина: «*языковая картина мира*» – это «исторически сложившаяся в обыденном сознании данного языкового коллектива и отраженная в языке совокупность представлений о мире, определенный способ концептуализации действительности».

Что касается причин возникновения данной теории, то, например, лингвисты А.Р. Габбасова и Ф. Г. Фаткуллина указывают на то, что именно «практика составления идеографических словарей, а также возникшие в этой связи проблемы структуры и содержания лексико-семантических полей, отношений между ними, стали причиной разработки новых исследовательских методов и расширения метаязыка науки».

Переход к антропоцентрической парадигме требовал новых подходов к изучению языка. Теория «языковой картины мира» дала возможность «перебросить мост» от формального изучения языка, при котором анализируются языковые структуры в отрыве от носителя, к тому, как ментальность человека отражается в речи индивидуального говорящего или языке коллектива, а значит, к человеку.

Интересно, что сам термин «языковая картина мира» носит метафорический характер, поскольку мы имеем дело с миром, преобразованным «с помощью призмы вторичных ощущений, запечатленных в метафорах, сравнениях, символах».

Когда мы говорим о языковой картине мира, мы имеем в виду отражение всего «социально-исторического опыта» отдельного носителя, к которому добавляется опыт языкового и «мировоззренческого» коллектива.

Культура, быт, традиции, внешние условия существования лежат в основе национального менталитета и характера, а в свою очередь менталитет отражается в лексике, грамматике, морфо-синтаксисе, словообразовании конкретного языка. К примеру, у народов Севера существует сразу несколько слов для описания разновидностей снега: отдельное слово для падающего снега и для снега, из которого можно строить дома. В то же время, в языках коренных народов Африки могут отсутствовать слова, обозначающие снег, потому что в окружающей природе они не встречаются.

Мы не только воспринимаем мир через призму своей культуры, но также взаимодействуем с чужой картиной мира. Иногда человек ошибочно отождествляет свою «картину миру» и «языковую действительность» носителя другого языка и культуры, в результате чего происходит культурная интерференция, которая выражается в нарушении норм поведения, принятых в обществе. Так, для русского человека сравнение с «коровой» может звучать оскорбительно, а для представителей другой культуры комплиментом.

Следовательно, можно сделать вывод, что у каждого отдельного языка есть своя собственная система, которая накладывает свой отпечаток на мировоззрение его носителей и формирует их картину мира.

ТЕНДЕНЦИИ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ИМЯ НАРЕЧЕНИЯ В НЕМЕЦКОЯЗЫЧНЫХ СТРАНАХ

*Kondrashova Arina Sergeevna,
Student, Institute of Law,*

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: kondraschovaarina2018@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

*Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,
Ph.D. in Philology,*

Имя в Германии – *der Name* – это совсем не то, что мы подразумеваем под именем в России. По очень простой причине: „*der Name*“ в Германии переводится как «фамилия». Для определения же, что имеется ввиду имя или фамилия человека, немцы используют слова *der Vorname* и *der Nachname*, что по смыслу приставок „*vor*“ «до» и „*nach*“ «после» позволяет говорить, соответственно, об «имени» и «фамилии».

Мода на те, или иные имена приходит волнами. Сначала в небытие уходят так называемые «старомодные» имена, а когда общество пресыщается новой волной имен, из забвения возвращаются старые классические имена, обретая вторую жизнь, второе дыхание. Этот процесс происходит в любой стране. Германия в этом отношении не исключение, но у этой страны есть свои особенности.

Несмотря на то, что официальных законов, регулирующих имянаречение, в Германии нет, здесь существует прецедентное право и ряд инструкций, по которым родителям запрещается давать определенные имена своему ребенку. Так, еще 20 лет назад автоматически попадали под запрет многие иностранные имена, по которым нельзя было бы однозначно определить пол ребенка. Это все мужские имена, заканчивающиеся на «а», или имена обоих полов, оканчивающиеся на «у». Исключение составляли *Tony Тони, Sascha Саша, Nicola Никола/Николя, Eschly Эшли, Robin Робин, Andrea Андреа*, а также для мальчиков имя *Maria Мария* в качестве второго имени, например, *Клаус-Мария*.

И сегодня, если выбранное имя для ребенка не определяет однозначно его пол, то родители обязаны дать ему еще одно имя, отвечающее этому требованию.

Типично-немецкая традиция имянаречения, уходящая своими корнями глубоко в историю, – традиция давать детям два имени. При этом первое – имя, которое придумывают родители или «званное/названное имя», а второе – имя крестного отца или крестной матери, в зависимости от пола ребенка. Человека в этом случае зовут по первому имени, а второе используется только в официальных документах. Между такими именами знаки препинания не ставятся, а сами имена существуют отдельно.

В настоящий момент эта традиция устарела, и то, как зовут ребенка и сколько у него имен обуславливается только личным вкусом его родителей. На смену традиции использовать имя крестных в качестве вторых имен, пришла мода на двойные имена, и изменились правила их написания.

Двойные имена и два имени – это не одно и то же. Двойные имена пишутся через дефис, и являются как бы одним именем. Отчасти делается это из-за пресловутого правила однозначности пола, отчасти из любви к

жанру, но детей с двойными именами становится все больше. При этом при наличии в имени дефиса, обращаться к таким малышам положено обоими именами сразу: *Пиа-Мария, Альфа-Алекса, Кай-Уве*.

Традиционным мотивом имянаречения детей было и остается стремление к благозвучности даваемого личного имени. Понимание красоты или некрасивости имени достаточно широко варьируется в зависимости от социального статуса имядателя, уровня образования, рода занятий, вероисповедания, знания своей родословной, увлечений. Традиционно, дать ребенку красивое имя означает снабдить его как индивида особыми качествами.

Другой важный мотив, проявляющийся как совершенно отчетливо выраженная тенденция современного имянаречения – оригинальность. Данный принцип восходит ко времени языческой веры, когда новорожденному давалось индивидуальное имя-оберег, выбираемое из многочисленных и разнообразных названий тотемов окружающей флоры и фауны. Источниками оригинальных имен сегодня служат онимы из языков иной культуры.

На курьезные случаи имянаречения государство накладывает свое вето. Сославшись на прецедентное право и определенные инструкции, работники ЗАГС могут отказать в регистрации того или иного имени для нового маленького члена общества, если родители в погоне за необычностью переходят всякие границы.

Действия работников немецких ЗАГСов можно оспорить в суде, и это решение суда становится новым прецедентом и судьбой дальнейшего применения оспоренного имени. Так, например, по правилам Германии, именем ребенка не может быть географическое название (*Токио* или *Черновцы*), торговая марка (*Памперс* или *Тайд*), титул (*Принц* или *Баронесса*) или фамилия (*Петерсен* или *Виллимсен*).

Нельзя регистрировать одно или несколько имен ребенка, которые по отдельности, или в своем сочетании могут привести к его моральным страданиям. Например, если они дают однозначные ассоциации – *Peter-Silie*, созвучно слову *Petersilie* «петрушка», – или такие, которые будут автоматически относить ребенка в разряд «плохих», например, *Иуда* или *Каин*.

Существуют имена, пользующиеся «дурной славой». Примером может служить имя *Адольф*. Оно официально не запрещено, но называть им детей не принято. Изредка родители называют своих сыновей именем *Адольф*, но используют его как второе или третье имя.

По количеству имен тоже есть ограничения: у ребенка должно быть не менее одного, но не более пяти имен. Тире можно ставить только между двумя именами, соединяя их воедино, остальные же будут записываться просто через пробел. Принято, что в одной семье одинаковые имена детям одного пола давать нельзя, но это правило можно обойти, если у каждого из малышей будет как минимум еще по одному имени.

В настоящее время появляется все больше и больше новых имен. Индивидуальность и глобализация приносят имена из других культур в Германию и определяют новые тренды.

Тенденция давать необычные имена в Германии сохраняется и растет с каждым годом. Ослабляются и другие, еще двадцать лет назад считающиеся непреложными правилами. Например, *Леонардо да Винчи* или *Наполеон*, *Винниту* или *Папуцель* в качестве имен были невозможны, а сегодня, их вполне можно услышать в ответ. Например, именем сказочного гнома *Румпельштицхена (Rumpelstizchen)* сына назвать нельзя, а дочку *Белоснежкой (Schneewittchen)* можно. Дать сыну имя *Porsche (Порш)* нельзя, дочь же запросто может носить имя *Mercedes (Мерседес)*. *Kirsche* (с нем. *Вишня*), или *Möhre* (с нем. *Морковь*) ребенка назвать нельзя, а *Apple* (с англ. *Яблоко*) можно. *Whisky (Виски)* нельзя, *Champagna (Шампанское)* можно. У родителей все еще нет шансов назвать своего отпрыска *Joghurt (Йогурт)*, *Gastritis (Гастрит)*, *Grammophon (Граммфон)*.

Считается, что по именам, которые выбирают родители, можно судить об их уровне образования. Население из нижних слоев общества черпают имена из американских фильмов и сериалов, более образованная часть населения – из романов и классической литературы. Отсюда существующее предубеждение учителей начальных школ против некоторых имен, вроде *Кевин* и *Шантале*.

Необычное написание делает обычные имена также немного экстравагантными. Некоторые родители хотят «слить воедино» два имени из семейной хроники: таким образом, *Торстен* и *Дитер*, например, становятся *Тоди*; *Керстин* и *Рон* превращаются в *Керон*. Ещё один вариант: «Немецко-африканский ребёнок в качестве второго имени был назван новой комбинацией из Африки и Европы: *Афропой*».

Увлечение немцев сериалом «Игра престолов» привело к тому, что в детских садах все чаще появляются такие имена детей, как *Кхалиси* и *Тирионы*.

Еще одна тенденция, характерная для Германии, – родители часто отдают предпочтение старонемецким именам, таким, как *Puxard (Richard)*, *Фридрих (Friedrich)* или *Вильгельм (Wilhelm)*.

Вновь модными становятся такие германские имена, как *Ида*, *Карл* и *Фрида*. В Германии, гражданин немец имеет право в случае получения степени доктора наук, имеет право добавить в личный документ (паспорт) к имени добавление Др., например, был *Шульц*, а станет *Др. Шульц*. Как бы полное имя по паспорту станет *Доктор Шульц*.

Таким образом, можно уверенно сказать, что в современное время в Германии родители стремятся дать ребенку оригинальное и необычное имя, для того, чтобы закрепить его индивидуальность, как в роду, так и в обществе.

СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ СТАТУС ЯЗЫКОВ В ОБЩЕСТВЕ. ДИГЛОССИЯ

Lebedeva Darya Sergeyevna

Student, Medical Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1256512@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Blazhevich Yuliya Sergeyevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

*Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages
and Professional Communication*

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: blazhevich@bsu.edu.ru

Диглоссия (от греч. слов «два» и «язык») – разновидность явления двуязычия как устойчивого сосуществования в одном обществе двух естественных языков. В обиход данный термин был введен в 1928 году французским лингвистом Ж. Псишари при описании социолингвистической ситуации в Греции. Тем не менее, большинство лингвистов полагают, что именно американский исследователь Ч. Фергюсон ввел понятие и термин «*диглоссия*» в 1959 г.

Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь дает следующую трактовку понятия «*диглоссия*»: «одновременное существование в обществе двух языков или двух форм одного языка, применяемых в разных функциональных сферах.

В отличие от билингвизма и многоязычия *диглоссия* как социолингвистический феномен предполагает обязательную сознательную оценку говорящими своих идиомов по шкале «высокий–низкий», («торжественный – обыденный»). От других вариантов двуязычия в обществе *диглоссия* отличается чёткой и устойчивой функционально-статусной дифференциацией (разделением) использования языков в жизненных ситуациях.

При такой трактовке *диглоссии* должны быть соблюдены определенные условия:

Во-первых, в диглоссных ситуациях каждый язык распределен функционально и обладает статусом по шкале престижности «высокий–низкий». Например, престижный язык используется в небытовых сферах и ситуациях общения, а другой, напротив, используется только в повседневном устном общении и некоторых письменных жанрах.

Во-вторых, первый («высокий», «книжный», «литературный») язык, соответственно, ощущается людьми и считается в обществе престижным; владение им – значимый культурный капитал личности и обязательное условие для карьерного и социального роста. Люди, не владеющие этим языком, считаются культурно отсталыми и третируются.

В-третьих, важно, что при этом престижный язык в ситуации *диглоссии* носит надэтнический, или экзоглоссный, характер. Это означает, что ни для одной из этнических или социальных групп в данном обществе этот язык не является родным (материнским).

Наконец, в-четвёртых, изучение престижного языка осуществляется исключительно искусственно, через школу. Поскольку такой язык не используется в повседневном обиходе и ни для кого не является родным, им невозможно овладеть естественным путем – в детстве от матери, в семейно-бытовом общении. Для этого необходимо специальное формализованное обучение.

Не являются диглоссными такие примеры двуязычия, как: сосуществование классической латыни с народными языками в средневековых странах Европы; русско-французское двуязычие дворянской аристократии в России конца 18-го – середины 19-го столетий. В обоих случаях отсутствует чёткая статусная дифференциация использования этих языков. И латынь в Центральной и Западной Европе, и французский язык в России широко использовались не только как официальные языки и языки высокой культуры, но и в повседневном неофициальном обиходе. На них писались и читались «лёгкие» жанры литературы, что в ситуации диглоссии невозможно.

Однако, существует более «широкая трактовка» данного понятия, когда диглоссию отождествляют только с наличием функциональной стратификации идиомов, исключая оценочный фактор. Так, при изучении социолингвистической ситуации в многоязычных странах Африки западные ученые часто говорят о существовании диглоссии (и даже триглоссии), используя широкую трактовку данного понятия. При этом, отечественные ученые указывают на отсутствие диглоссии в Африке, опираясь на традиционный подход.

ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ И КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ КОНТАКТЫ ДАГЕСТАНСКИХ ЯЗЫКОВ С АРАБСКИМ, ПЕРСИДСКИМ И ТЮРСКИМИ ЯЗЫКАМИ

Magomedov Surkhai Ilyasovich,
Student, Institute of Medicine

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: surkhai_khan@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Blazhevich Yuliya Sergeyevna,
Ph.D. in Philology,

*Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and
Professional Communication*
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: blazhevich@bsu.edu.ru

Как правило, языки не существуют в изоляции, а «контактируют друг с другом» либо напрямую через носителей языков, либо опосредованно, например, через книги. В результате таких контактов образуются так называемые «контактно-обусловленные» изменения, среди которых наиболее яркими являются заимствования из языка в язык.

Цель данной работы проанализировать существующие работы лингвистов по лексическим заимствованиям в дагестанских языках из арабского, персидского и тюркского языка, сравнив различные экстралингвистические факторы, влияющие на протекание каждого из контактов, а также сферы «культурного влияния каждого из языков». В работе мы также опирались на личный опыт, применив собственное знание даргинского языка и культуры.

В настоящий момент большинство носителей дагестанских языков проживают в Республике Дагестан, Ингушетии и Чечне и, а также в некоторых приграничных районах Грузии и Азербайджана. Дагестанские языки вступали в контакт с языками соседних народов, среди которых, например, тюркские языки (азербайджанский, кумыкский и др.), иранский, арабский и, конечно, русский.

Основной причиной контакта дагестанского языка с арабским является исламизация, в результате которой в X – XIII вв. дагестанские языки обогатились лексикой, связанной с вероисповеданием (исламом), а также относящейся к общественно-политической, дидактической, морально-этической и иной терминологии. Например, *хабар* – рассказ, *Аллагь* – Бог, *тарих* – история, *дин* – религия, *инсан* – человек, *китаб* – книга, *алат-инструмент*, *аманат* – залог, *вещь*, *отданная на хранение* и т.д.

Персидскому языку дагестанские языки обязаны обогащением лексико-тематических групп: «культура», «ремесло», «быт». Временной период контакта пришелся на средневековье. В это время в обиход вошли такие известные заимствования как: *базар* – рынок, *шал* – шаль, *дарман* – лекарство, *багъа* – цена, *чайдан* – чайник, *чит* – ситец, *пашман* – грустный, печальный, *шагь* – шах, *душман* – враг нар – гранат, *чара* – средство и др.

Соседями даргинцев, чеченцев, лезгинов и аварцев на протяжении долгих веков являются тюркоязычные народы. В Дагестане они представлены ногайцами, кумыками, дагестанскими азербайджанцами и терекменцами.

Заимствования из тюркских языков называют «*тюркизмами*». Тюркизмы представляют многочисленные сферы жизни, в основном, быт. Например, *халича* – ковёр, *бугъа* – бык, *бахча* – сад, *огород илчи* – посланец, *басма* – издание, *огород* и т.д. Ученые указывают на тот факт, что в отличие от заимствований из персидского и арабского языка, тюркизмы попали в языки Дагестана не напрямую, а через азербайджанский и кумыкский языки.

Проведенное исследование указывает на то, что контакты дагестанских языков с арабским, персидским и тюркским происходили с давних времен, и оставили след в языках народов Дагестана в виде многочисленных

заимствованных слов. Как правило, новые слова приходили в язык для заполнения «лингвистических лакун», если в принимающих культуре и языке до этого не существовало подобных культурных реалий и лексических единиц для их номинации (т.е. обозначения).

RECHTSSPRACHE ALS FACHSPRACHE

Isaenko Elena Sergeevna,

Student, Institute of Law,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: lena.ru.00@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

In der letzten Zeit wächst das Interesse zu Fachsprachenforschung. Der vorliegende Beitrag hat das Ziel die Besonderheiten der Rechtssprache zu präsentieren.

Die Rechtssprache ist eine Fachsprache. Was ist aber die Fachsprache? In diesem Beitrag gehen wir von folgender Definition einer Fachsprache.

Die Fachsprache ist die Gesamtheit aller sprachlichen Mittel, die in einem fachlich begrenzten Kommunikationsbereich verwendet werden, um die Verständigung zwischen den in diesem Bereich tätigen Menschen (um die Popularisierung der fachlichen Inhalte sowie den Kontakt zu bestimmten Nicht-Fachleuten) zu gewährleisten.

Die Rechtssprache hat seine Besonderheiten, die sie von der Umgangssprache unterscheidet. Diese Besonderheiten sind durch das Wesen des Fachgebiets Recht bedingt. Sie bestehen im Folgenden:

– ***Hoher Abstraktionsgrad juristischer Begriffe***

Im Gegensatz zu Fachsprachen anderer Bereiche wie Technik und Naturwissenschaften werden mittels der Rechtssprache abstrakte Begriffe und Zusammenhänge zwischen ihnen wiedergeben. Damit verbunden ist eine weitere Besonderheit der Rechtssprache.

– ***Enge Beziehung zwischen Sprache und Recht***

Das Recht und Rechtsnormen werden durch Sprache zum Ausdruck gebracht. Die Sprache ist das einzige Arbeitsinstrument der Juristen. Dieses Arbeitsmaterial, mit dem Juristen arbeiten, muss auf das System von Rechtsverhältnissen gut abgestimmt sein, damit das Funktionieren dieses Rechtssystems sichergestellt werden kann.

Die Rechtssprache muss einerseits einheitlich sein, um die Einheitlichkeit eines Rechtssystems gewährleisten können. Andererseits muss sie in verschiedenen Bereichen des Rechtslebens zu verschiedenen Zwecken einsetzbar sein.

Die Fachsprache des Rechts wird in der Fachsprachenforschung folgenderweise bezeichnet: die Rechtssprache, die Gesetzes- und Amtssprache, juristisch-administrative Sprache, die Gerichts- und Behördenterminologie, die Juristensprache, die Sprache des Rechtswesens, Amtsdeutsch, die Rechts- und Verwaltungssprache, Kanzlerstil, die Fachsprache der Juristen, juristische Fachsprache, Justizsprache.

In diesem Beitrag wird der Begriff „Rechtssprache“ benutzt, obwohl die Rechtssprache durch die anderen Termini ersetzt wird. Diese Bezeichnungen unterscheiden sich in ihrem Umfang und betreffen oftmals nur einen Teilaspekt des Begriffs „Rechtssprache“.

Alle diese Bezeichnungen umfassen jedoch weitere und engere Begriffe. Es gibt Gründe dafür, die Rechtssprache als eine einheitliche Fachsprache zu betrachten.

1. Juristen genießen die gleiche Ausbildung auf der Grundlage einer einheitlichen Fachsprache. Auf allen Gebieten ihrer späteren Tätigkeit - in der Gesetzgebung, Rechtsprechung oder Rechtslehre bedienen sie sich dieser einheitlichen Sprache.

2. Auf allen Gebieten des Rechts lehnt sich die Sprache der Rechtspraxis an die in Lexik und Syntax weitgehend einheitliche Sprache der Gesetze an.

Andererseits zeugt die Vielfalt der angeführten Bezeichnungen für die Fachsprache des Rechts davon, dass die Fachsprache des Rechts ein komplexes Gebilde ist, das nach verschiedenen Kriterien gegliedert werden kann, wie zum Beispiel nach Institutionen, in denen diese Sprache verwendet wird, nach Teilnehmern der Fachkommunikation und deren Fachkompetenz, nach der Kommunikationsart (mündliche oder schriftliche Kommunikation).

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ЯЗЫКА

Lubenskaya Anastasiya Sergeevna,

Student, Institute of Law,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: nas.lubenskaja@yandex.ru

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of

Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

Право невозможно представить без языка, также как и язык без права. Юридическая работа - это фактически работа с языком и правом. Существуют различия между литературным и юридическим языком. Следует отметить, что изучение права отчасти похоже на изучение иностранного языка.

Юридический язык служит средством эффективной коммуникации среди профессионалов. Но юридический язык не предполагает только лишь общение между юристами. Часто мы встречаемся с различными юридическими текстами в нашей повседневной жизни. И большинство текстов юридического языка адресовано далеко не юристам, а обычным гражданам. Те, в свою очередь, получают различные сообщения, уведомления от органов власти, заключают договоры и подписывают юридические документы. Все это в чистом виде и есть юридический язык.

Общение юристов с другими юристами, а также с не юристами осуществляется как в устной, так и в письменной форме. К сожалению, происходит так, что юристы не всегда могут выразить свою мысль в письменных сообщениях клиентам, так, чтобы их понимали. Это случается потому, что они думают и говорят на юридическом языке, который не всегда понятен обычным гражданам.

Следует отметить, что юридический язык выступает в двойной функции. С одной стороны, это профессиональный язык для специалистов в области права (юристов). А с другой стороны, это научный жаргон юриспруденции.

Юристы начинают заниматься изучением юридического языка еще в университете. Они постигают язык права, изучая устройство правовой системы. Также изучение языка права происходит тогда, когда юристы учат наизусть положения статей и кодексов. Получается так, что изучение юридического языка происходит постоянно и непрерывно, и на всем протяжении их профессионального пути.

Второй особенностью юридического языка является его строгость, лаконичность и отсутствие синонимов. Что касается синонимов, то их отсутствие относится к общим чертам всех профессиональных языков.

Важно подчеркнуть, что юридическая терминология существует в рамках только этой предметной области и перевод юридических терминов на общелитературный язык приводит к тому, что значение терминов может изменяться. А значение этих терминов очень важно в юриспруденции.

Те, кто игнорирует правовые нормы, должны бояться санкций или последствий. Если граждане не понимают юридический или административный язык, то они не могут следовать нормам и это зачастую приводит к юридическим и экономическим неблагоприятным последствиям.

Главной особенностью немецкого юридического языка является его абстракция: представление фактов и формулирование терминов с абсолютной точностью.

Для юридического языка характерен номинальный стиль, который делает немецкий юридический язык строгим и регламентированным. Большая часть слов юридического словаря создана законодателями. Это отличает юридический язык от других профессиональных языков, в которых термины создаются учеными или рождаются в ходе научных дискуссий.

В немецком юридическом языке отсутствуют иностранные слова и для него не характерно преобладание английских заимствований. Причина этого заключается в том, что большинство немецких юридических терминов имеют романское происхождение.

На основании всего вышесказанного и сказанного, можно сделать вывод о том, что юридический язык, как и любой другой профессиональный язык, обладает специфическими признаками. И так как юридический язык является средством оформления и передачи понятийного содержания права, к нему предъявляются определенные требования: отсутствие в тексте юридического содержания любой эмоциональной окраски и художественной образности, терминологическая строгость, точность, ясность, простота, логическая связность и последовательность изложения материала.

TEXTSORTEN DER RECHTSSPRACHE

Moskalchenko Vitaliya Alexandrovna,

Student, Institute of Law,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: vitaliya_moskalchenko@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of

Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

Der Gegenstand dieses Beitrags ist die Textsorten in der Rechtssprache. Texte sind Elemente rechtlichen Handels und besitzen als solche im Rahmen der Rechtsanwendung eine bestimmte Funktion. Das gilt sowohl für rechtsetzende Texte als auch für alle anderen Rechtstexte.

In den nationalen Rechtsordnungen haben sich homogene sprachliche Muster (die Textsorten) entwickelt. Sie dienen der Kommunikation in spezifischen rechtlichen Situationen.

Die Rechtstexte hängen von spezifischen rechtlichen Inhalten der Rechtsordnung. Recht manifestiert sich in verschiedenen Texten. Die Texte sind einerseits Träger rechtlicher Regelungen, andererseits Instrumente der sozialer Interaktion.

Das Textsorteninventar im Recht ist entsprechend seiner zahlreichen Funktionen breit gefächert von rechtssetzenden oder normativen Texten, über Textsorten der Normtextauslegung, Textsorten der Rechtsprechung bis zu Textsorten der Rechtswissenschaft und Rechtspublizistik.

In der Literatur zur Fachsprache werden verschiedene Arten von juristischen Texten typologisiert. Es wird unterschieden zwischen Texten, die rechtliche Normen schaffen (Bestimmungsfeld), Texten, durch welche rechtlichen Normen angewandt werden (Handlungsfeld) und Texten, welche rechtliche Normen erklären (Beschreibungsfeld).

Im Sinn einer interdisziplinären Betrachtungsweise kann man diese Typologisierung mit der im Recht vorgenommenen Unterscheidung zwischen den Rechtsquellen Gesetz, Rechtsprechung und Rechtslehre in Verbindung bringen. Man teilt dementsprechend juristische Texte ein in Texte, die Normen schaffen (performative Texte), Texte, die Normen anwenden und Texte, die Normen erläutern.

Man unterscheidet folgende Sprachschriften oder Textsorten in der Rechtssprache:

1) Die Gesetzessprache: Generell-abstrakte Rechtsnormen, die vom Gesetzgeber sowohl für Fachleute als auch für Laien verkündet werden.

2) Die Urteils- und Bescheidssprache: Gerichts- und Behördenentscheidungen über Einzelfälle.

3) Die Wissenschafts- und Gutachtensprache: Erörterungsfachlicher Fragen von Fachleuten für Fachleute.

4) Die Sprache des behördlichen Schriftverkehrs: Antragsvordrucke, Merkblätter, Ladungen, Rückfragen.

5) Der Verwaltungsjargon: Formlose Erörterung fachlicher und halbfachlicher Fragen von Fachleuten.

In der Terminologieforschung der 90-er Jahre sind mehrere Versuche unternommen worden, die Rechtssprache nach verschiedenen Kriterien zu strukturieren. So, zum Beispiel Sandrine unterscheidet drei Typen von Textsorten: Rechtsetzung (Verträge, Satzungen), Rechtswesen (Urteile, Aussagen, Gutachten, Klageschriften usw.) und Verwaltung/Behördensprache und institutioneller Schriftverkehr).

Diese Frage der inneren Strukturierung der Rechtssprache ist für eine terminologische Untersuchung vor allem aus dem Grunde wichtig, weil der Grad der Einheitlichkeit bei Termini in verschiedenen Textsorten nicht gleich ist.

EUROPÄISCHE UND NATIONALE RECHTSTERMINOLOGIE

Moskalchenko Vitaliya Alexandrovna,

Student, Institute of Law,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: vitaliya_moskalchenko@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of

Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

Die Rechtsbegriffe sind nicht nur an nationale Rechtsordnungen gebunden. Sie repräsentieren die Inhalte der Rechtsordnung. Die sprachlichen Repräsentationsformen der Rechtsbegriffe sind von der spezifischen nationalen Rechtsordnung bestimmt.

Es existiert keine deutsche Rechtsterminologie, sondern die Terminologie der deutschen, österreichischen, schweizerischen, französischen, italienischen usw. Rechtsordnung. Es entsteht dabei eine besondere Schwierigkeit historisch gewachsene Rechtsbegriffe aus unterschiedlichen Rechtsordnungen, die aus einem kulturellen Umfeld stammen, einander gegenüberzustellen.

Die Gleichsetzung und Bestimmung der Äquivalenz zwischen einigen Rechtsbegriffen ist damit kaum möglich und stellt das Ziel der Terminologiearbeit im Recht. Die Konzipierung und Umsetzung einer Terminologiepolitik stellt vor allem in mehrsprachigen Kontexten, wo unterschiedliche Sprachen und Kulturen koexistieren, eine besondere Herausforderung dar. Ein Beispiel dafür ist die Europäische Union.

Jeder Staat der EU hat seine eigene Rechtsterminologie. Es gibt genauso viele Rechtssprachen wie es EU-Staaten gibt. EU-Bürger müssen in der Lage sein, EU-Recht zu verstehen, um es einzuhalten und die bestmögliche Kommunikation erfolgt natürlich in der Muttersprache. Die juristische Terminologie ist für die EU grundlegend.

Das EU-Recht und nationale Rechtsordnungen befinden sich in einem dynamischen Entwicklungsprozess, der sich deutlich in den Rechtsterminologien widerspiegelt.

Wer einen Rechtstext in eine andere übersetzt, stößt nicht nur auf sprachliche, sondern auch auf rechtliche Probleme, die vielfach rechtsvergleichende Überlegungen erfordern. Das stellt hohe Anforderungen an den Rechtsübersetzer. Dabei spielen terminologische Fragen eine wichtige Rolle. Wenn für beide Rechtsordnungen die gleiche Sprache gilt, wie im Falle Deutschland und Österreich, sind terminologische Probleme nicht ausgeschlossen.

Die mehrsprachige europäische Terminologie bringt allerdings nicht nur Erleichterungen, sondern auch eine Erschwernis mit sich. Im Verhältnis zweier

nationalen Rechtssprachen gibt es meist keine richtigen Termini in der Zielsprache, es sei denn, dass ausnahmsweise bestimmte fremdsprachige Bezeichnungen in der Zielsprache eingeführt sind.

Viele Institutionen fremder Rechtsordnungen findet man immer wieder anders überlassen die Lösung zu wählen, die er für optimal hält. Für Übersetzer ohne eigenen terminologischen Apparat ist es in erster Linie eine Erleichterung, dass die Institutionen der EU Terminologie in allen Amtssprachen zur Verfügung stellen, die von konkreten Fachleuten entwickelt und geprüft ist.

Zugriff auf diese Termini hat man über die Terminologie Datenbanken. Eine andere Quelle stellen die Textseiten der EU im Internet dar, die man sich mittels einer Auswahlleiste in mehreren Sprachen anzeigen lassen kann, um Termini an parallelen Stellen aufzusuchen.

Für europäische Termini gibt es auf der Mehrsprachigkeit allerdings korrekte Übersetzungen, die in den verschiedenen Sprachfassungen der europäischen Rechtsakte festgelegt sind. Von professionellen Übersetzern muss man erwarten, dass sie sich dieser vorgegebenen Übersetzungen bedienen und die konkrete Formulierung einzelner Termini, der Bezeichnungen von Institutionen und Rechtsakten und der Zitate ganzer Passagen recherchieren.

In jeder EU-Sprache hat sich neben der nationalen Rechtssprache eine weitere Rechtssprache zur Beschreibung der durch die Einrichtung der EU entstandenen neuen juristischen Realität entwickelt. Diese Sprache wird im Deutschen als Eurolekt bezeichnet.

TEXTSORTEN IN DEN MASSEN MEDIEN

*Pilipets Anna Valentinovna,
Student of Institute of Public
Sciences and Mass Communications
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: yudaevaanna1997@mail.ru*

*Scientific advisor:
Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,
Ph.D. in Philology,
Associate Professor of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru*

Das Ziel dieses Vortrags ist die Textsorten in den Massenmedien zu präsentieren. Presse und Publizistik bilden einen selbständigen Kommunikationsbereich, der heute, erweitert um die elektronischen Medien Radio, Fernsehen Kommunikationsbereich der Massenmedien bezeichnet werden kann.

Jetzt betrachten wir die Definition „*Textsorte*“. Unter „*Textsorten*“ werden intentionale Funktionstypen von Texten verstanden, die durch Kombinationen von situativen, sozialen und thematischen Merkmalen subklassifiziert werden können.

Im Falle medialer *Textsorten* spielen die Intentionstypen Informieren, Werten, Argumentieren, Unterhalten eine wichtige Rolle. Diese Funktionen bilden auch die Grundlage für die Klassifizierung der einzelnen Textsorten im Bereich der Massenmedien.

Es wurden zahlreiche Versuche unternommen, die journalistischen Textsorten in bestimmte Gruppen (Klassen) nach bestimmten Kriterien einzuteilen. Man unterscheidet folgende Textklassen und ihnen zugehörige Textsorten:

1. Informationsbetonte Texte: Meldung, harte Nachricht, weiche Nachricht, Bericht, Reportage
2. Meinungsbetonte Texte: Kommentar, Glosse, Kritik, Meinungsinterview
3. Auffordernde Texte: Aufruf
4. Instruierend-anweisende Texte: Handlungsanleitungen, Ratgebungen
5. Kontaktorientierte Texte: Boulevard-Texte.

In den informationsbetonten Textsorten setzen sich die Wertungstendenzen durch: im ideologiegebundenen Wortgebrauch, in Konnotationen und offen wertenden Bedeutungsteilen von Wörtern, im Nominalstil, in Passivkonstruktionen und in unpersönlichen Formulierungen sowie in der Verwendung von Zitaten, in der Distanzierung von offiziellen Bezeichnungen durch Konjunktive, Anführungsstriche.

Kommentare sind im Allgemeinen stilistisch und vom Textaufbau her viel differenzierter als Nachrichten und Berichte. Das beweisen bereits die Titel (Schlagzeilen), die expressiv, spannungserzeugend, manchmal auch rätselhaft und anspielungsreich sein können. In Kommentaren kommt der individuelle Stil des Kommentators zur Geltung, was sich in Vermutungen und Wertungen, in der Argumentation und Persuasion äußert.

Es sei noch betont werden, dass das Gesamtbild eines Pressorgans noch durch andere Textsorten ergänzt wird: Horoskop, Kochrezept, Feuilleton, Essay (belletristische Textsorten), weiterhin durch Fotos, Zeichnungen, Grafik, Tabellen, Schemata usw.

Am Ende meines Berichts möchte ich die Textsorten am Beispiel vom Wochenmagazin DER SPIEGEL zeigen. DER SPIEGEL ist durch eine große thematische und textsortenspezifische Vielfalt gekennzeichnet. Abgesehen davon, dass in diesem Magazin neue Textsorten und Rubriken vorkommen, z.B. Hausmitteilungen, Panorama usw., werden Texte, die man durch ihre Aufmachung für bestimmte Textsorten halten könnte, in einer Weise stilisiert, die typisch für das Presseorgan ist.

Das betrifft z.B. das Spiegel-Gespräch, einen Interviewtyp, der auf eine konfrontative Gesprächsführung durch die Interviewer angelegt ist, oder die Titelstory, ein von mehreren Schreibern verfasster und nachträglich redigierter Text, an dem das geübte Auge meist gut die Schnittstellen erkennen kann: Ein Teil

beschäftigt sich informativ wertend mit einem aktuellen Ereignis, das Anlass zur Titelstory gab; ein anderer beruht auf Recherchen, gibt Überblick über historische Parallelfälle, wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen usw. und ein dritter schließt den Text in Form eines Kommentars ab. Daneben gibt es eine Reihe von Textsorten, für die individuell genannte Autoren geradestehen und die nicht dem sprachlichen Einheitsstil unterworfen werden: Essays, Reportage, Buch-, Film und andere Kritiken.

Als Fazit gilt: Eine strikte Zuordnung eines Textes zu einer bestimmten Textsorte ist auch nicht immer möglich, weil die Grenzen zwischen den traditionellen Textsorten immer mehr fließend werden, und es besteht ein deutlicher Hang zu Mischformen.

BÜRGERJOURNALISMUS: EIN HOBBY ODER EIN BERUF

Pilipets Anna Valentinovna,

Student of Institute of Public

Sciences and Mass Communications

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: yudaevaanna1997@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of

Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

In diesem Vortrag versuchen wir zu klären, ob Bürgerjournalismus ein Hobby oder ein Beruf ist. Der Beruf „*Journalist*“ verspricht einen abwechslungsreichen und interessanten Berufsalltag. Der Zugang zu diesem Beruf ist nicht streng geregelt. Selbst Bürgerjournalismus gehört zu Möglichkeiten Journalisten zu werden.

Die Massenmedien, wie z.B. *STERN*, *BILD* in Deutschland oder *BLICK* in der Schweiz, rufen ihre Leser dazu auf, per SMS, MMS, E-Mail oder Telefon als Amateurreporter oder -fotografen tätig zu werden. Davon verspricht man sich wohl einerseits exklusive Bilder und Meldungen, andererseits kann eine solche Beteiligung sicher auch der Leser-Blatt- (bzw. Nutzer-Anbieter-)Bindung dienen.

Diese Einbindung des Publikums in die Produktion von Medieninhalten ist allerdings keineswegs ein neues Phänomen. Bereits im 19. Jahrhundert war dies ein höchst erfolgreiches Konzept im Lokaljournalismus. Während heute jedoch die Zulieferungen meist kaum sichtbar sind, oder ähnlich wie Leserbriefe, in spezielle SMS-Spalten „verbannt“ werden, waren damals die als „Eingesandt“ bezeichneten und meist auch so gekennzeichneten Beiträge der Leser bzw. Bürger ganz

selbstverständlicher und teilweise sogar prominenter Bestandteil des regulären redaktionellen Teils.

In vielen Lokalteilen des deutschen Sprachraums entfalteten sich auf der Basis dieser Einsendungen lebhafte Diskussionen um die je aktuellen lokalen Themen wie z.B. mangelnde Straßenbeleuchtung, den Eisenbahnbau, die Theateraufführungen, das Armenwesen, die Bürgermeisterwahlen und vieles mehr, die von den Redakteuren nur gebremst wurden, wenn sie in Beleidigungen ausarteten. Derart lebhafte und vielfältige Debatten vermisst man heute meist in Lokalteilen - hier könnte der neue Trend zur Bürgerbeteiligung also zur Belebung beitragen.

Die vielfältigen Kommunikationsmöglichkeiten des digitalen Zeitalters können zu einer Renaissance der Leserbeteiligung führen, die bereits bei den frühen Zeitungen im 18. und 19. Jahrhundert ein wichtiges Element war. Heute werden die verschiedenen Formen unter dem Begriff Bürgerjournalismus diskutiert. In der damaligen Form ließe sich diese aber wohl nur in begrenzten Kommunikationsräumen, vor allem im Lokalen realisieren, wo die Anzahl der potenziellen „Stimmen“, Sichtweisen und Meinungen, die ganz direkt auf dem medialen Forum zu Wort kommen könnten, begrenzt ist.

Jetzt gehen wir zur Definition „*Bürgerjournalismus*“ näher. „*Bürgerjournalismus*“ bedeutet, dass jeder Bürger Nachrichten produzieren kann. Durch technische Gegebenheiten ist es heute viel einfacher Nachrichten zu produzieren.

Die nächste Frage, die offen steht, ist: Kann Bürgerjournalismus professionell ersetzen? Die Antwort darauf lautet: Nein. Man bezweifelt, dass das Video kommentarlos veröffentlicht wird. Und jede Tätigkeit muss man professionell geleistet werden. So zum Beispiel ist es schwer vorzustellen, dass man von einem Bürgerchirurgen operiert werden könne. Oder man will auch nicht Gebäude von Bürgerarchitekten planen lassen. Häufig wird aber auch der Vergleich mit Bürgerpiloten gemacht.

Der Begriff „*Bürgerjournalismus*“ erweckt den Eindruck, als ob eine vollständige journalistische Arbeit gemacht wird. Dem ist aber nicht so. Aus diesem Grund beschreibt der Begriff *partizipativer Journalismus* für den Sachverhalt besser. Hier wird die bürgerliche Funktion der Teilnahme an der Demokratie betont und nicht die journalistische Arbeit als solche. Der Fokus ist also ein anderer.

Thorsten Quandt und Wolfgang Schweiger führten eine interessante soziologische Studie der OPINIO-Website der Rheinischen Post (www.opinio.de). Es wurde auf der Seite www.opinio.de ein Hyperlink zur Umfrage geschaltet. Damit rekrutierten sich die Umfrageteilnehmer selbst. Befragt wurden, mittels einer schriftlichen Onlinebefragung, die Autoren der OPINIO-Website. Belegt die Untersuchung, dass die OPINIO-Autoren deutliche Unterschiede zu professionellen Journalisten aufweisen; dies insbesondere bei der Themenwahl, den Auswahlkriterien, der Quellenwahl, den Motiven sowie den favorisierten Handlungsweisen.

Während sich der professionelle deutsche Journalist als Vermittler sieht, der komplexe Sachverhalte erklären, Fakten vermitteln und neutral, präzise und schnell informieren will, entspricht dieses Rollenselbstbild nicht jenem der OPINIO-Autoren. Diese werden beim Verfassen von eigenen Beiträgen stark von subjektiven Motiven geleitet. Deziert „journalistische“ Motive wie „komplexe Sachverhalte erklären und vermitteln“ und „andere neutral und rasch über aktuelles Geschehen informieren“ sind den OPINIO-Autoren hingegen „eher nicht wichtig“.

Der Vergleich mit dem Rollenselbstbild professioneller Journalisten umfasste weiter die Themen- und Quellenwahl sowie die Kriterien, nach denen Themen ausgewählt werden. Auch hier zeigen sich deutliche Unterschiede zwischen den professionellen Journalisten und den OPINIO-Autoren. Letztere schreiben am meisten über Begebenheiten aus ihrem Privatleben sowie Kurzgeschichten und Gedichte. Klassische „journalistische“ Themen wie Politik, Wirtschaft und aktuelle lokale Ereignisse werden hingegen seltener aufgegriffen.

Bei der Themenwahl orientieren sich die befragten OPINIO-Autoren stark an subjektiven Kriterien wie dem persönlichen Interesse und der persönlichen Betroffenheit. Auch wird damit deutlich, dass gängige „journalistische“ Kriterien der Nachrichtenauswahl, etwa Relevanz und Aktualität, eine untergeordnete Rolle spielen. Unterstrichen wird der stark subjektive Charakter der Beiträge zudem durch die Quellenwahl. So sind eigene Erlebnisse und Erfahrungen die wichtigsten Quellen der OPINIO-Autoren. Dass sich weniger als ein Zehntel der Befragten mit einer journalistischen Tätigkeitsbeschreibung identifizieren kann, zeigt ebenfalls, dass zwischen den „Bürgerjournalisten“ und den professionellen Journalisten grundsätzliche Unterschiede bestehen. Entsprechend sehen sich die OPINIO-Autoren selbst, wenn man sie nach ihrem Verhältnis zum Journalismus befragt, nicht als Konkurrenz oder Ersatz zum professionellen Journalismus, sondern vielmehr als Ergänzung.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF AUSTRALIAN CULTURE

Sidorova Olga Sergeevna,

Student, Faculty of Journalism,

The Institute of Social Sciences and Mass Communications

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: olya.sidorova99@yandex.ru

Scientific advisor:

Petrunova Tatyana Vladimirovna,

Ph.D. in Psychology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: petrunova@bsu.edu.ru

There is no doubt that Australia is considered to be one of the most colorful and unusual countries in the world. It has its own amazing and unique culture which is increasingly attracting European tourists. Because of isolation from other countries of the world and the lack of land borders with other countries, the culture of Australia was formed for a number of reasons which are different from the cultural development of the other countries, especially different from the countries of the Northern hemisphere.

The culture of Australia can be divided into three subspecies. To some extent, they are successive steps in the development of Australian culture as holistic culture. However, the modern Australian culture combines these three features. Therefore, it is advisable to call them “three distinctive features of Australian culture”, but not “three stages of formation in Australian culture”.

The first historical feature is the culture of Australian aborigines that has developed since ancient times. It still exists. In the Stone Age, about 70 thousand years ago, the settlement of Australian aborigines was on the mainland of Australia. They were able to live in a hot and dry climate. Aborigines roamed the desert in search of food and water. Basically, they hunted various birds and kangaroos. Because of catching birds, they came up with a unique weapon — a boomerang, which always returned to its owner. No nation could think of such a thing! Now boomerang is a popular kind of entertainment. The culture of Australian aborigines is definitely inimitable. The indigenous languages of the Australian mainland are truly unique, as they have no kinship with other languages of the world. Australian aborigines believe that the emergence of man and the world happened in the Time of Dreams. The Time of Dreams is a description of the period before the creation of the Earth, when there was no material world. All living beings on the Earth are connected. Australian aborigines believe in reincarnation. The mystery of the vision comes in a dream and revealed to the native in the course of initiation.

Unfortunately, the colonization of Australia led to numerous persecution and murder of the aborigines, because the Europeans did not consider them people. In 1967 the Australian aborigines were finally recognized as citizens of the country. However, now there are not so many indigenous people in Australia. They make up less than 1% of the population of The Australian Union (about 200 000 people). Now the general population of Australia is about 25 250 000 people.

The culture of Australian aborigines is an integral part of the culture of the whole Australia. Perhaps now the impact of this culture on Australian culture is small, because now there are not so many aborigines among all residents of The Australian Union. Nevertheless, there is no such culture on any continent. It influenced on history of Australia.

The second factor, without which it is impossible to imagine Australia, is influence of Great Britain. It is due to the fact that in 1788 Britain began to use Australia as a penal colony, where criminals were exiled from the UK. In 1868 Australia was no longer used as a colony. 1st January 1901 the Federation of the colonies was created. Now they are called “states”. In 1907, Australia became the

dominion of Great Britain. In 1968 Australia ceased to be a dominion and joined the Commonwealth of Nations. This factor explains the using of English in Australia, the love of rugby and football and the main Australian holidays: Easter, Christmas, and New Year and so on like in Britain.

The third component is the culture originated directly in Australia, which has been developing. For instance, some holidays, such as Australia Day, ANZAC Day (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps), Melbourne Cup and so on. Australia Day (the 26th of January) is the national holiday. Many people walk with friends, eat barbecue, let fireworks off this day off. The date is reminiscent of the day of arrival of the First fleet in the Australian state of New South Wales. ANZAC Day is celebrated on the 25th of April. This day Australians congratulate veterans of wars which Australia took part in. Particularly it is a holiday in honor of soldiers of the army corps, which took part in the First World War as part of the British army. Melbourne Cup is the first Tuesday on November. It's a race, a two-mile handicap, where the whole country bets. 3 hours after noon the alarm sounds that stops all, no matter what you doing now. This signal means the beginning of the Cup. But this is not all traditions of modern Australia.

Thus, in the context of all world cultures Australian culture stands out for its distinguishing features, which were formed historically. No culture in the world has such a contrasting and unusual combination of several cultures as in this one.

GERINGE INTERNATIONALITÄT DES DEUTSCHEN RECHTSWORTSCHATZES

Stadnik Victoria Victorovna,

Student, Institute of Law,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: vika.v.v.st@gmail.com

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of

Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

Ausgangspunkt dieses Beitrags ist die Frage über die Internationalität des deutschen Rechtswortschatzes.

Als *Rechtswort* wird nur das ausschließlich innerhalb rechtlicher Texte verwendetes Wort (z.B. Gefängnis; mieten, Mord, Richter, verklagen) im engeren Sinne angesehen. Im weiteren Sinne gilt für das Rechtswort rechtliche Bewertung einer allgemeinen Erscheinung (z.B. Haus, Zeichen).

Eine der charakteristischen Eigenschaften von Fachsprachen bildet der internationale Charakter des Fachwortschatzes. Die Internationalität für diejenigen

Fachsprachen ist prägend, die einen relativ starken Bezug auf Latein oder Griechisch nehmen, zum Beispiel die Sprache der Naturwissenschaften oder der Medizin.

Bei der Rechtssprache ist der Umgang mit Internationalismen eher beschränkt. Diese Tatsache hängt damit zusammen, dass das Recht eines Staates auf die Ordnung und Normen primär dieses und nur dieses einen Staates gerichtet ist. So zum Beispiel finden sich im Bürgerlichen Recht und seiner wichtigsten Quelle, dem Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuch, eher selten Beispiele für Internationalismen finden, treten in der deutschen Sprache häufig Internationalismen gleichen Ursprungs im Bereich des Handelsrechts auf, indem die Rechtstermini vom internationalen Charakter des Handels beeinflusst sind.

Das gilt für Termini wie die Aktie, die Dividende, den Emissionskurs, die Firma, das Kapital, die Option. Diese Fachterminologie sind stark an ihr Fachgebiet Handelsrecht gebunden.

In Strafrecht oder Bürgerlichen Recht sind oft Wörter, die auch außerhalb dieser rechtsgebiete in der Gemeinsprache verwendet werden. Einige Beispiele: die Adoption, die Alimente, illegal, terroristisch.

Eine besondere Rolle in der Rechtssprache spielen die festen Wortverbindungen aus dem römischen Recht, d.h. Formulierungen aus dem Lateinischen wie *pacta sunt servanda* (Verträge sind einzuhalten), *in dubio pro reo* (im Zweifel für den Angeklagten) usw. Es gibt nur sehr wenige Termini dieser Art, die vielen Nicht-Juristen bekannt sind, wie in *fragranti* oder *Status quo*, die auch außerhalb der Rechtssprache, z.B. im journalistischen Texten, Kriminalfilmen verwendet werden.

Zusammenfassend kann man sagen, die Bedeutung der Internationalismen in der Rechtssprache ist gering, was in den anderen Fachsprachen der Fall ist.

ПОНЯТИЕ ЯЗЫКОВОГО КОДА В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

Yatcenko Victoria Alexandrovna,

*Student, Institute of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Biology
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: viktori-y-99@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Blazhevich Yuliya Sergeyevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

*Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and
Professional Communication*

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: blazhevich@bsu.edu.ru

Код – «это уникальное средство коммуникации, обозначающее объединение неких правил, ограничений, которые помогают в осуществлении речевой деятельности и выполняющие функции

определённой знаковой системы». Существуют различные виды кодов, к которым социолингвисты Беликов И.В. и Крысин Л.П., например, относят «естественные языки» (русский, английский и т.д.) и «искусственные языки» (например, эсперанто). В детстве многие из нас придумывали свой собственный тайный язык (*код*), например, свист или перестукивание.

Говоря о языковых кодах в лингвистике, имеют в виду так называемые «языковые образования». Сюда входят следующие понятия: «язык, территориальный или социальный диалект, городское койне, молодежный или профессиональный жаргон, пиджины и креолы, лингва франка» и т.п.

Также стоит отметить, что в лингвистике существует понятие «*субкод*». Под ним понимают «разновидность, подсистему какого-то общего кода». По своей сути «*субкод*» также представляет собой средство коммуникации только меньшего объема и более узкой сферы (русский литературный язык, территориальный диалект, городское просторечие, социальный жаргон). Таким образом, эти два термина – «*код*» и «*субкод*» являются синонимичными.

В отечественной лингвистике *субкоды* часто называются формами существования языка, на Западе их также именуют регистрами языка. Так, Скребнев Ю.М. читает субъязык подсистемой языка, которая служит для удовлетворения целей общения в той или иной сфере. Подобно регистрам субъязыки выделяются пока произвольно в зависимости от точки зрения исследователя, и число их неопределенно велико.

Функциональные стили изучены лучше, и расхождения в их выделении касаются только стиля художественной прозы и единого газетного стиля. Выделяются три основных языковых регистра (подъязыка): высокий (формальный, официальный, книжный, полный), просторечный (сниженный, неформальный, разговорный) и литературный (нейтральный, общий).

Говоря о языковых кодах, необходимо упомянуть о таком понятии как «*переключение кодов*». Большинство из нас овладевают двумя или несколькими языковыми системами (или подсистемами) в той или иной степени и умеют использовать каждую в отдельности в зависимости от ситуации. Такая способность переходить с одного языка на другой говорит о довольно высоком уровне владения языками. Так, двуязычный говорящий может соединить в одном высказывании единицы двух языков, при этом, не нарушив грамматические нормы ни одного из них.

Однако, использование в речи любых иноязычных элементов нельзя считать переключением. Переключение происходит, если в текст другого языка вносятся фразы или целые предложения, сохраняющие свою собственную внутреннюю синтаксическую структуру. Что касается включения в высказывание отдельных иноязычных вкраплений, то их можно скорее считать «инкрустациями», поскольку для их использования совсем не обязательно владеть вторым языком.

О СВЯЗИ НЕЙРОНАУК И ЛИНГВИСТИКИ

*Yesina Elena Petrovna,
Student, Institute of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Biology
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: helen2902@mail.ru*

*Scientific advisor:
Blazhevich Yuliya Sergeevna,
Ph.D. in Philology,
Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages
and Professional Communication
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: blazhevich@bsu.edu.ru*

Нейролингвистика возникла в конце 50-х – начале 60-х годов XX века на стыке лингвистики, неврологии и психологии. Это сравнительно новое направление науки, сформировавшееся благодаря исследованиям, связанным с афазиями. *Афазиями* в физиологии называют нарушения речевых процессов при локальных поражениях мозга. Эксперименты с больными афазиями помогли пролить свет на механизмы речевой деятельности человека. В процессе решения практических задач диагностики и коррекции речевых нарушений в данной области медицины было сделано немало открытий.

Становление *нейролингвистики* связано с работами нейропсихолога А.Р. Лурии, который смог объединить «системный анализ речевых нарушений с теоретическими представлениями лингвистики и психолингвистики». В своей концепции ученый опирался на лингвистику, физиологию и психологию.

Лингвистической основой концепции А.Р. Лурия послужил антропоцентрический подход к языку представителей школы И.А. Бодуэна де Куртенэ, при котором «реальная величина в лингвистическом исследовании не язык (в отвлечении от человека), а человек в его способности к коммуникации. Язык, таким образом, является «психо-социальной сущностью», представляющей собой «продукт физиологической функции органов речи человека».

Л.В. Щерба в своем исследовании «О тройном аспекте языковых явлений и об эксперименте в языкознании» выдвигает несколько важнейших для лингвистики положений:

1. Речевая организация человека – это психофизиологическое явление, а не просто сумма речевого опыта (говорения и понимания) конкретного человека. Психофизиологическая организация, а также его речевая деятельность является социальным продуктом, а значит она «культурно детерминирована».

2. «Языковые явления делятся на процессы говорения и понимания, языковой материал (сами тексты) и систему, которая извлекается из языкового материала».

Российский и американский лингвист Р.О. Якобсон также известен своими исследованиями в области афазиологии и нейролингвистики. Ранее при изучении афазий описывалась только «моторность или сенсорность типа афазии». Р.О. Якобсон подошел к изучению афазий с позиций лингвиста, изучая факты фонологической, морфологической и синтаксической структуры языка.

Что касается роли психологии в формировании нейролингвистики, то именно психологическая концепция Л.С. Выготского «о социальном происхождении высших психических функций человека и успехах в отечественной физиологии» легла в основу концепции А.Р. Лурии.

Современные нейролингвистические лаборатории занимаются не только людьми с патологией мозга, но также изучают латерализацию речи в мозге с помощью функциональной МРТ. Имеется в виду, латерализация функций головного мозга (от латинского *lateralis* – боковой, расположенный в стороне), т.е. связывание психических функций в процессе роста организма с левым или правым полушариями головного мозга. Так, можно изучать правшей, левшей и амбидекстеров, изучая при этом нестандартную организацию речевых зон. Еще одно из перспективных современных направлений – это изучение различий работы мозга у носителей разных языков.

SECTION 4. LAW AND SCIENCE

PRACTICE OF JUDICIAL RECOURSE OF THE RUSSIAN CITIZENS TO THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

*Chebanenko Larisa Vladimirovna,
Student, Law Institute*

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1167634@bsu.edu.ru;

Scientific advisor:

*Kamyshanchenko Elena Anatolievna,
Ph.D. in Philology,*

*Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and
Professional Communication,*

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: kamyshanchenko@bsu.edu.ru

Today, the European Court of Human Rights is located in the Palace of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France. As we can see in the Regulations of the European Court of Justice, all judges of the European Court are divided into five sections, which are formed every three years.

The Registry of the European Court was established to assist the work of the ECHR. Its members support judges not only in the administrative sphere, but also in the legal sphere drafting decisions on cases.

Lawyers of the European Court are engaged in the „formation” of the case. This work consists of corresponding with parties, sending requests for information, assisting in concluding a settlement agreement, and preparing draft decisions on the case.

Complaints filed by mail or by fax are registered. Then it is sent for further consideration to the judges of the ECHR, who take one of the following decisions:

1. declaring the complaint inadmissible;
2. sending the complaint for additional examination;
3. declaring the complaint admissible.

If the complaint is declared inadmissible, the applicant shall be notified. It should be noted, that up to 99% of complaints filed against the Russian Federation are declared inadmissible at the stage of their consideration by the committee of judges of the European Court.

The most common reasons for declaring a complaint inadmissible are:

- non-compliance of the 6-months term of appeal to the ECHR after the decision was made by the final court;
- filing a complaint in which the applicants did not experience a deep and serious violation of their rights, and the Court is not required to intervene;
- duplicate affairs. The court may refuse to consider the case, which is one of series of cases that reveal identical violations;
- inappropriate circumstances of the case.

The legal basis on which the court considers complaints is the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and its Additional Protocols. Therefore, one can appeal to the Court only with a complaint about the violation of those rights that are included in the Convention and the Protocols. These are violations of the right to life, torture, forced labor, slavery, freedom of religious beliefs, etc.

If the complaint is considered admissible, it is sent to the Chamber of the ECHR for consideration. Then the parties are invited to consider the possibility of concluding a settlement agreement mediated by the Court. In case the conclusion of a settlement agreement is impossible, the Chamber of the ECHR is obliged to deliver its Judgment on the merits.

For the recent 20 years, about 70.000 complaints have been filed by Russian citizens, among them over 9.000 were filed in 2018 year.

SOME PECULIARITIES OF LEARNING LEGAL ENGLISH

Golosova Alexandra Sergeevna,

4th year student of the Law Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: golosova98@yandex.ru

Skorobogatko Veronika Sergeevna,

4th year student of the Law Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: richsoon_v@icloud.com

Scientific advisor:

Shekhovtseva Tatiana Mikhailovna,

PhD in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: shekhovtseva@bsu.edu.ru

Due to the active process of globalization, the strengthening of economic ties, as well as the increasing demand in the labor market for professionals who speak English at a good level, learning English has become a popular and important process for a person nowadays. In particular, the legal English language, as one of the varieties in the system of learning a language is one of the most complex and interesting. While studying this sublanguage, one should realize that this process is connected with two key groups of features that cause some difficulties for students.

The first feature involves difficulties in understanding the vocabulary, grammar and sentence structure of legal English. The second feature is a significant difference between the Russian legal system and the legal systems of

the United States and Great Britain. Therefore, the study of legal English is a process that requires an understanding of the following points.

Firstly, it is better to start learning legal English if the level of general English is not lower than intermediate. That is, when a student can competently make up a sentence and expresses his thoughts in English.

Secondly, in addition to knowledge of general English, a student must have a deep enough knowledge in the field of Russian law. In addition he or she should be able to compare different legal systems since the study of legal English is based on a comparative key, that is, the learning process involves comparing different legal systems and their direct study. In this regard, it would be logical and acceptable to study legal English in universities in parallel to the study of law, for example it is preferable to start studying it not in the first semester of the first year, but at least in the second, when the student has at least an initial idea of the system of law.

Thirdly, the English legal vocabulary is quite difficult even for native speakers, not to mention foreigners. This is due to the fact that the legal English vocabulary includes Latinisms (since most legal terms were borrowed from the Latin language), Anglo-Saxon, French phrases and words, professional jargon and formal expressions as well as clichés and thus presents a difficulty for people who are engaged in the study of both the language and common law. The study of legal English often requires the analysis of not only the legal term, but also the whole layer, which is associated with a particular area of law, and then relate to those terms and concepts that are used in the realities of Russian law.

This time-consuming process motivates to study more on this topic and accordingly requires more attention and time. For a more detailed comparison we will cite as an example the word “*contract*”. One of the variants of the translation of this term is “*контракт, договор*”. However, the term “*договор дарения*” used in the Russian law cannot be translated into English using the word “*contract*”, since the contract is, in essence, paid and in translation it will sound like “*deed of gift*”. Thus, it should be noted that these discrepancies can lead to mistakes in official legal documents and to negative consequences and material losses.

Fourthly, in spite of the fact that in both the USA and Great Britain there is a common (case) law, there are differences in their legal systems and terms. In particular, in the UK there is no division of courts into state and federal courts, as it is in the United States. In addition, crimes are classified differently in the United Kingdom and the United States, depending on their severity. For example, the division of crimes into felonies (*violent crimes*), misdemeanors (*non-serious crimes*) and infractions (*administrative offenses belonging to the category of civil offenses in some states*) adopted in the United States existed in the United Kingdom until 1967, that is, until the adoption of the Criminal Law Act. Today a different classification of crimes is applied in Britain.

Next, the proper study of legal English requires a large amount of time for independent work, the search for additional material on the topics studied, the

active analysis and comparison of the peculiarities of the legal activities of the Russian and Anglo-American legal systems and the study and synthesis of legal acts and precedents.

It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the legislation is actively developing and changing every day. This trend is characteristic not only of Russian, but also of Anglo-American law. For example, erasing clear boundaries between the legal status of “*barrister*” and “*solicitor*” as well as the emergence in England and Wales of the Supreme Court and other modern changes in law should be noted.

However, in our opinion, the main task of learning foreign languages in Russia is language learning as a full-fledged and real means of communication. This also applies to the study of legal English, because the main goal for the practicing lawyer will be the implementation of communication in the process of performing various legal actions and solving legal issues on the basis of acquired knowledge and skills. Therefore, the process of studying legal English is not limited to reading and translating legal texts, but involves the active interaction of all participants in the educational process, as a result of which the skills of communicative interaction are acquired, as well as the exchange of information in a foreign language is performed.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the purpose of any professional education is to achieve a high level of professional competence. In the field of studying legal English a student having this motivation and the possibility of studying it should do whatever is required in order to study a professional foreign language to become a high-level specialist.

URHEBERRECHT: EIN BLICK IN DIE GESCHICHTE

Isaenko Elena Sergeevna,

Student, Institute of Law,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: lena.ru.00@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

In diesem Vortrag machen wir einen kurzen Einblick in die Geschichte des Urheberrechts. Das Urheberrecht geht, im Gegensatz zu vielen anderen Rechten und Verträgen unserer Zeit, nicht auf Vorbilder aus römischen und germanischen Reich zurück.

Es ist bekannt, dass schon in der Antike war es nicht gern gesehen und wurde bereits im römischen Weltreich sehr wohl unter Strafe gestellt, wenn jemand fälschlich behauptete, Urheber eines bestimmten Werkes zu sein.

Damals wurde die Schrift viel mehr als heute mit der Person ihres Autors in Verbindung gebracht.

Heutzutage zeugt davon die Herkunft des Begriffs „*Plagiat*“. Dieser Begriff stammt vom lateinischen Wort „*plagiarius*“ und bedeutet „Dieb eines Menschen“. Ursprünglich meinte das Wort den Raub eines Sklaven.

Erste Vorläufer vom Urhebergesetz, die uns heute bekannt sind, wurden erst nach der Erfindung des Buchdrucks im 16. Jahrhundert nötig. Damals war dies ein Privileg, das einem Drucker von seinen Landesfürsten verliehen wurde. Auf dieser Weise wurde er alleiniger Rechteinhaber an dem jeweiligen Druckwerk. Wenn dieses Privileg von der Kirche zuerkannt wurde, sprach man von einer Imprimatur (lateinisch „Es werde gedruckt“). Der Autor wurde vom Drucker nur einmalig mit der geringen Geldsumme entlohnt, und damit waren seine sämtlichen Rechte abgegolten. Damals war der Drucker in einer Person immer auch der Herausgeber und der alleinige Nutznießer an einem Wert.

Im Jahre 1701 erließ mit Großbritannien das erste Land gesetzliche Schutzrechte für Autoren, an denen sich auch das Copyright in den US-Verfassung von 1790 mit einem Schutzrecht von 14 Jahren orientierte.

Einen neuen Gedanken brachte Frankreich in der Revolutionszeit 1793 in die Konzeption des Urheberrechts ein. Es wurde der Bezug von Schöpfer und Werk festgelegt und damit geistiges Eigentum zum Privateigentum.

Erst 1835 entstand im deutschsprachigen Raum die erste gesetzliche Regelung zum Schutz vom geistigen Eigentum. Ein einheitliches Urheberrechtsgesetz für Deutschland mit der Bezeichnung „Gesetz betreffend das Urheberrecht an Werken der bildenden Künste“ trat im Jahre 1871 nach der Gründung des Deutschen Kaiserreichs 1871 in Kraft.

Das Urheberrecht im heutigen Verständnis ist nicht so alt wie man denkt. Tatsächlich stammt es aus den früheren 50-er Jahren des letzten Jahrhunderts. Es wurde in Genf für die ganze Welt ausgearbeitet.

In Deutschland gaben es bereits seit 1901 bzw. 1907 entsprechende Teilgesetze. Als in den 1990-er Jahren das Internet auch in Deutschland immer mehr Verbreitung fand, wurde es nötig, das Urheberrecht den neuen Erfordernissen entsprechend anzupassen.

Die noch heute gültige, zentrale Norm zum Urheberrecht in Deutschland trat am 1. Januar 1966 unter dem Titel „Gesetz über Urheberrecht und verwandte Schutzrechte“ in Kraft. Es ist auch unter dem Kurztitel „Urheberrechtsgesetz“ geläufig und wird regelmäßig ergänzt und verarbeitet.

Seit 2003 ist es in Deutschland gesetzlich untersagt ein Medium so zu manipulieren, dass ein urheberrechtlich geschütztes Gut beliebig oft vervielfältigt werden kann. Dazu müsste der Urheber seine ausdrückliche Zustimmung geben. Diese erteilt er nur für eine Kopie zur Sicherung, deren Nutzung dann auch für den

privaten Gebrauch zulässig ist. Aber niemand hat auch für mehr Kopien eine Strafe zu erwarten, der nicht beabsichtigt mit ihrer Verbreitung Geld zu verdienen.

Das regelt § 53 des deutschen Urheberrechtsgesetzes. Um sicher zu sein, einer Strafe zu entgehen, sollte man sich immer daher einer bestimmten vertrauenswürdigen Quelle versichern.

THE MAIN ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENCE OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Kazantseva Diana Sergeevna,

5th year student of the Law Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: diananuaoo@gmail.com

Scientific advisor:

Shekhovtseva Tatiana Mikhailovna,

PhD in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: shekhovtseva@bsu.edu.ru

Presentation for identification is an independent investigative action, during which the identifier compares the presented object with a mentally perceived image and, on this basis, makes a conclusion about its identity or difference. The order of its implementation is regulated by Art. 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Part 8 of this article provides for a specific procedure for the presentation of identification.

This type of procedure allows you to produce certain conditions under which the possibility of recognition of the identifier by the defendant or the accused is excluded. In addition, this type does not allow remembering his appearance and does not let an identified person to threaten the identifier or to influence the course of identification with his gestures and facial expressions.

Therefore, under the threat to the identifier, the investigator allows the identification in conditions excluding the perception of the identifier.

The investigator must issue this decision in writing. In accordance with Art. 166 part 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the protocol of investigative actions, the investigator with the consent of the head of the investigative body makes a decision, which sets the reasons for deciding to protect the identity of the identifier. The pseudonym of the identifier and the sample of his signature will be used in the protocol.

Considering the complexity of the fight against crime, the legislator in part 8 established that the identification can be carried out in conditions excluding visual observation of the identifier by the identified person. However, the list of technical means and tactical methods of ensuring this requirement is not specified in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

It should be noted that the law does not specify the grounds for conducting an identification under conditions excluding visual observation of the identified person. These grounds are determined by the investigator himself. He himself can come to the conclusion that it is necessary to carry out identification in the specified conditions, or this may be requested by interested people or recommended by the Operational Service.

Due to the fact that the legislator has not specified a number of methods and means of conducting identification, this task remains for practical activities. To date, there are several ways to implement identification excluding visual observation. They are:

- Using of special rooms, equipped with adjacent rooms and glass;
- Using television broadcasts.

In order to implement the provisions enshrined in Part 8 of Art. 193 of the CPC, a special instruction was developed. In accordance with this instruction, a special room must be equipped in which there is a partition with built-in window of one-sided visibility. The window contains two glasses: one with a mirrored metallic coating that provides one-sided visibility, the other is ordinary, transparent, creating the required level of sound insulation. To ensure one-way visibility through the window, the illumination in the part of the room with the identified person must be better than in the part of the room where the identifier is located. The identified must be well lit with some powerful enough illuminators or natural light.

To solve the problem in terms of information tools, A. B. Smushkin in his research suggests the following: “in order to ensure the safety of a participant in criminal proceedings, it is possible to conduct an indirect presentation for identification from photographs and video recordings”.

The author also considers the point of view of N.V. Makeeva, who cites a situation where, in order to ensure the safety of underage participants in criminal proceedings in a remand prison, a video was made of a suspect and persons similar to him, and then this video was presented to teenagers for identification. M.V. Novikov proposes to legislate the right of the person, conducting the investigation, to the use of technical means of communication during the identification, excluding the visual observation of the identifier.

So, summing up, we can state that this topic has been in the focus of research in recent years. It allows the investigator and the inquiry body to learn more during interrogation, and the victim, the witness and other participants in the process can feel more secure and give more accurate testimony. However, there are a number of problems which remain unsolved to this day, especially in terms of identification under conditions excluding visual observation of the identifier, when choosing techniques and technical means.

DETENTION OF MINORS IN RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Polishchuk Yuriy Alexandrovich,

4th year student of the Law Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: 1143034@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Shekhovtseva Tatiana Mikhailovna,

PhD in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: shekhovtseva@bsu.edu.ru

Detention is a measure of state coercion, which consists in deprivation of liberty and personal integrity for a specific period of time.

The detention of minors is regulated by Chapter 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation, as is the detention of adult citizens. According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, there are the following grounds for detention, in particular of a minor:

- when a person is caught in the process of committing a crime or immediately after its committing;
- when victims or eyewitnesses point to a person as having committed a crime;
- when clear traces of the crime are found at a person, his clothes or his home.

It should be noted that the rights of a minor in case of detention are somewhat expanded. However, they can be implemented directly by officials of the Internal Affairs bodies, parents or guardians. For example, police officers must immediately inform the parents of a minor of his detention.

Despite the legislative consolidation of the grounds for detention, law enforcement officers often exceed their powers in the detention of adolescents. At the same time, they rely on legal illiteracy or unsettled psychic of a minor.

An example of such a violation is a well-known story of the “Arbat boy”, who was detained by the police for reading poetry. As it became known, on May 26, 2017, the police detained a 10-year-old child, forcibly loaded him into a service car, and then delivered him to the Police Department “Arbat”. According to a police statement, the boy's actions were regarded as begging, as he moved between the cars alone and carried a bag to collect money. At the same time, an administrative case was initiated against the boy's father for the improper performance of his parental duties, and a criminal case against the stepmother for the use of violence against a representative of the authorities.

Analyzing this situation, it should be noted that the police have committed some violations. First, if we proceed from the press reports, the police incorrectly qualified the boy's actions. Police officers did not ask the child where his parents were and what he was doing. Instead, they decided that the minor was homeless and engaged in begging. Secondly, the officials used physical force. According to

the Federal law “On the police”, law enforcement officers have the right to use physical force, but before that an official must introduce himself, inform about his intentions and provide an opportunity to voluntarily fulfill his requirements. In the described situation, police officers without any preliminary actions began to forcibly take the child to the official car.

In addition, based on the Federal law “On the police” and the law “On the basics of the system of prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency”, the minor was to be taken to the Police Department, where the duty officer was to transfer him to the police for minors, which was not done. Also, measures must have been taken to notify the legal representatives of the delivery of the child to the Department. Employees didn't report about detention, and the father learned about it from the stepmother of the son.

We should also refer to the Regulations on the order of execution of the duties and rights of police officers in the territorial body of the Ministry of Internal affairs of Russia after delivering citizens. It states that the duty officer must immediately investigate the circumstances of the detention. After clarification of the circumstances regarding minors, the decision on their transfer to the body of inquiry or investigation, the official of Department of Juvenile Affairs, their parents or other legal representatives, officials of educational establishments or health care institutions.

From this case, it becomes clear that the detention of adolescents is often accompanied by violations of their rights. And at the same time, there are more and more such stories nowadays.

Although the current legislation contains some additional requirements for the protection of the rights of minors, these provisions are insignificant and are limited to mandatory notification of legal representatives and to cases of enforcement of measures against adolescents, as well as establish a minimum age for detention. In this regard, it is necessary to eliminate gaps in the legislation that applies to minors, in particular, it is necessary to clearly regulate the procedural order of detention of these persons.

URHEBERRECHT IN DER MUSIK

Rumyantseva Kristina Olegovna,
Student, Institute of Law,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: kristina.garanina2010@yandex.ru

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,
Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

Im Vortrag geht es um die Frage des Urheberrechtsschutzes in der Musikindustrie. Eine eingängige Melodie kann schnell mehrere Millionen Euro wert sein. Damit ein Urheber von diesen Arten der Verwertung auch finanziell profitiert und zugleich weiterhin bestimmen kann, was mit seinem Werk geschieht, gilt *das Urheberrecht* auch für Musik.

Der Diebstahl vom „Geistigen Eigentum“ ist heute ein aktuelles Problem. Nicht nur Bürger, sondern auch Künstler können selbst willkürlich oder unwillkürlich zu Dieben werden.

Das Urheberrecht zählt explizit die Werke der Musik als geschützte Werke der Literatur, Wissenschaft und Kunst auf, wenn es sich bei diesen um eine persönlich-geistige Schöpfung handelt. Ein musikalisches Werk wird in zweifacher Art vom Urheberrecht geschützt. Zum einen die Komponisten oder Partitur und der Text und zum anderen die musikalische Aufnahme dieser Komposition auf einem Album.

Allgemein gilt für alle Werke, also nicht nur musikalische, dass man im Sinne des Urheberrechtes zwischen Bearbeitungen und Umgestaltungen auf der einer Seite und Freier Benutzung auf der anderen Seite unterscheiden muss. Je nachdem was und wie viel man von einem urheberlich geschützten Werke in sein eigenes Werk übernimmt, hat man ein neues eigenes Werk unter freier Benutzung des urheberlich geschützten Werkes geschaffen oder das Werk dem dann auch die Bedingungen Verwertung verhandelt werden müssen.

Im Gesetz heißt es, dass Bearbeitungen und Umgestaltungen eines Werkes nur mit Einwilligung des Urhebers des bearbeitenden oder umgestalteten Werkes veröffentlicht oder verwertet werden dürfen.

Für Musik wird die Melodie im Gesetzestext besonders hervorgehoben, weil man sie als besonders Wesentlich ansieht und da man bisher keinen Urheberschutz auf andere Komponenten einer Komposition, wie Harmonik und Rhythmus gewährt. Ausgenommen sind Texte von gesungenen oder gesprochenen Kompositionsteile.

Im deutschen Recht ist es eindeutig geregelt, das Urheberrecht erlischt siebenzig Jahre nach dem Tode des Urhebers. Danach gelten die Urheberrechte als gemeinfrei. Dadurch ist jedem erlaubt, das Musikstück ohne Genehmigung und finanzielle Entschädigung aufzuführen. Deutlich wird es durch ein Beispiel: „Für Elise“ von Ludwig van Beethoven ist, weil der Komponist 1827 verstarb, gemeinfrei und darf deshalb aufgeführt werden. Eine Genehmigung ist somit nicht notwendig. Inszeniert ein zeitgenössischer Künstler das Stück und veröffentlicht es auf einer CD, ist dieser Song nicht frei von Rechten und steht unter Schutz.

Das moderne deutsche Urheberrecht ist ein kompliziertes rechtliches Gebilde, das im Zuge des 20. Jahrhunderts zwar zum Schutz geistigen Eigentums eingeführt wurde, in den Augen Vieler der heutigen Situation jedoch nicht mehr gerecht wird, teilweise sogar zu einer Einschränkung der Kunstfreiheit führt. Nicht nur im Musikalischen, sondern für alle Kunstwerke bildet die Grenze zwischen freier Benutzung und Bearbeitung ein Kontinuum.

INDEPENDENCE OF JUDGES AS A GUARANTEE FOR FAIR AND IMPARTIAL JUSTICE

Samygina Anna Dmitrievna,

4th year student of the Law Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: Anya.samygina@yandex.ru

Scientific advisor:

Shekhovtseva Tatiana Mikhailovna,

PhD in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: shekhovtseva@bsu.edu.ru

In the Russian Federation the principle of independence of judges which is basic in relation to other constitutional principles that determine the legal status of judges in Russia, is enshrined and declared in a number of provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation (articles 120-122). Among other things, the observance of this principle is a key condition for the formation of a civil society and for building a legal democratic state.

Analyzing the issue of the independence of judges in the aspect of the conventional right to a fair trial, the normative legal act adopted at the European level should be noted – Recommendation № R (94) 12 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe “On independence, efficiency and the role of judges”. Currently, this Recommendation is not valid, but it has had a significant impact on the development of the institution of judicial independence in our country.

With the growing social significance of the judicial system, the need to look for other measures to strengthen the guarantees of judicial independence, the unacceptability of corruption in courts, the growth of people's trust in the court, and the expansion of openness of the judiciary for the needs of civil society is increasing.

In particular, to control and prevent corruption in the courts, the following solutions to the problem should be recognized as the most useful:

1. Modification of the order of formation of the judiciary with stricter requirements for candidates for the post of judge, which will require making appropriate amendments to paragraph 1 of Article 4 of the Law of the Russian Federation of June 6, 1992 No. 3132-1 “On the status of judges in the Russian Federation”. I think it is advisable to propose raising the requirements for the candidate’s work experience in the legal profession increasing it from five to seven years.

2. The establishment of a fixed salary for judges, which should depend on the length of service and qualification class, while no one should have the right to influence its reduction or increase.

3. Changing the stereotype of citizens about the inability to influence the corruption problem in the courts through the media.

4. A significant reduction of the judges' workload through the vesting of assistant judges with certain procedural rights. At the same time, it seems appropriate to increase the salaries of assistant judges, which in turn will attract more qualified specialists to this work and reduce the turnover rate of staff. The achievement of this goal will be facilitated by the modernization of judicial documents in order to reduce the number of documents required to perform ordinary legal proceedings.

The above measures, in my opinion, can significantly affect the strengthening of guarantees for the independence of judges. For this, it is necessary to direct all the efforts of the state and the society to the application of a system of measures to overcome and prevent crimes of corruption.

**ENSURING SECURITY MEASURES OF THE ACCUSED
(SUSPECT) WHO CONCLUDED A PRE-TRIAL
COOPERATION AGREEMENT**

Savintsev Anton Sergeevich,

4d year student of the Law Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: antsvntsv@gmail.com

Scientific advisor:

Shekhovtseva Tatiana Mikhailovna,

PhD in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: shekhovtseva@bsu.edu.ru

State protection of the accused and suspect in modern Russia has become one of the key problems. First of all, it concerns the accused and suspects who have entered into a pre-trial agreement, that is, those who expressed a desire to cooperate with the investigation. First of all, these are security measures aimed at protecting their life, health and property, as well as preserving the source of evidence and the information itself, which is important for the resolution of a criminal case, in essence.

In addition to preserving life and health, the state provides the accused with measures of social support in connection with their participation in the criminal process. For the application of the entire spectrum of these measures in the law enforcement bodies of the Russian Federation, subunits ensuring the security of persons subject to state protection were created on the basis of the divisions combating organized crime.

In general, the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation contains a sufficient set of measures to ensure the security of a suspect (accused) who has entered into a pre-trial cooperation agreement. This is primarily:

1. Measures to preserve the anonymity of the identity of the accused and the suspect, contained in Articles 154 and 166 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. If there are sufficient grounds, to monitor and to record telephone conversations in the manner provided by Article 186 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

3. Creating conditions that exclude visual observation during identification and interrogation, according to Article 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Article 278 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

However, analyzing Article 317.9 and in accordance with it Article 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation, we see some gaps that do not allow to fully ensure the safety of the accused and the suspect as participants in the criminal process. Let us dwell on some of them.

According to O.E. Kazantseva, “considering the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation on the application of security measures, it should be noted that the legislators have not regulated in detail the procedure and deadlines for making decisions on security measures”.

So, in Article 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation it is stipulated that if there is sufficient evidence that the victim, witness or other participants in criminal proceedings, as well as their close relatives, relatives or close persons are threatened with killing, using violence, destroying or damaging their property or other dangerous unlawful acts, the court, the prosecutor, the investigator, the inquiry body and the inquirer shall within the limits of their competence in relation to the said persons take the security measures provided by Articles 166, 186, 193, 241 and 278 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation.

It seems that the absence in Article 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of such an order and time may result in a delay in taking measures to ensure the safety of the victim, witness or other participants in criminal proceedings.

Therefore, we believe that the actions of the court, the prosecutor, the investigator, the inquiry body and the investigator should be limited to a time interval of 24 hours. The corresponding decision must be shaped by the prosecutor, the investigator, the body of inquiry and the investigator in the form of a ruling, and by the court - in the form of a definition.

Summing up, I would like to say that the role of guarantees of the right to defense in the criminal process in the modern world is incredibly great. It is necessary to further develop criminal procedural legislation, expand the number of guarantees of the right to defense and formulate them precisely, clearly, excluding the possibility of forming an ambiguous interpretation.

Thus, the current criminal procedure legislation in the Russian Federation does not fully ensure the safety of the suspect (accused) in connection with his entering into the pre-trial agreement on cooperation and needs to be improved. In

addition to adjusting certain norms of the Criminal Procedure Code, further comprehensive long-term programs should be developed for the protection of suspects (accused) and other participants in the criminal process with the provision of another place of residence, a change in their personal data, etc.

**THE USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS
AND OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES ON THE INTERNET
BY BAILIFFS WITH THE AIM OF INCREASING EFFICIENCY
OF COURT DECISIONS EXECUTION**

Shemaev Maxim,

3d year student of the Law Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail:1148831@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Shekhovtseva Tatiana Mikhailovna,

PhD in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication ,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: shekhovtseva@bsu.edu.ru

The bailiff service is a part of the system of the Ministry of justice's authorities of the Russian Federation. It is a body of enforcement, carrying out functions to ensure the established order of the courts activities, the execution of judicial acts and acts of other authorities. The powers of the bailiff service, the order of its organization and activities are determined by the Federal law "On enforcement proceedings" and the Federal law "On bailiffs".

In the course of their activities, bailiffs are faced with a number of problems, one of which is a long and unsuccessful search for debtors. Effective use of information technologies can help to solve this problem. The present phase of Russia's development is marked by active and widespread penetration of electronic technologies in the life of its citizens, in the activities of the media, public organizations, economic entities and public authorities.

What specific opportunities for the use of information and communication technologies in the work of Russian bailiffs would contribute to the effectiveness of their activities?

First, it must be recognized that most debtors avoid payment. Since most of the information posted on the Internet is publicly available, the use of the Internet resources, including various social networks, has a positive impact on the process of enforcement of the requirements of Executive documents and allows fully implement the powers granted to the proper and correct execution of the requirements of Executive documents.

In order to prevent violations of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and organizations, improvement of the work of bailiffs, as well as the exclusion from the practice of premature termination of enforcement proceedings in connection with the impossibility of execution, the FBS developed “Guidelines for the use of the Internet in order to search for information about debtors and their property” (approved by THE FEDERAL BAILIFF SERVICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION 30.11.2010 № 02-7).

These methodological recommendations define the basic methods of search of debtors and their property by means of the Internet and are intended to increase the level of professional training of employees of structural divisions of territorial authorities of FBS of Russia at search of information on debtors and their property on the Internet. However, the FBS did not forget to warn its employees that they should not use semi-legal methods to search for debtors.

The use of information obtained through the network in order to exert pressure on the debtor and his family, as well as misleading him about the purposes of contact with him on the Internet is unacceptable. In the guidelines there are examples of Internet resources where you can search for the necessary information. Since the bailiff is an independent official, each of them independently determines the necessary resources, taking into account the characteristics of the region and the debtor.

Practice shows that debtors are identified by the surname, name and date of birth entered in the search section of networks “Odnoklassniki”, “VKontakte”, “My world”, “Facebook”. It should be noted that even a simple notification of the debtor through the site about the initiation of enforcement proceedings against him may induce him to pay the debt. After notification of the existing debt, many debtors transfer the required funds to repay the debt under the writ of execution in full.

Also, the study of the content of personal pages of debtors on social networking sites in some cases allows you to determine the location of both debtors and their property. In addition, on the personal pages the debtors, as a rule, place information about the activities, place of work, study and other information about themselves. It is not uncommon for the debtor to indicate the address of his residence and contact phone number. All this narrows the circle of search in establishing the location of the debtors and their property.

The second important source of improving the quality of bailiffs is enhancing the efficiency of the FBS website. The plan of development of the official website of the Federal bailiff service of Russia was approved on April 1, 2014. This document contains a list of activities aimed at the implementation of the principles of information openness of the FBS of Russia and the period of their implementation. The development of this site is an important area of improvement of bailiffs’ activity. The site is actively used to post information about the activities of bailiffs, debtors, seized property, etc.

Official portals of territorial bodies of FBS of Russia provide an opportunity: to file the request to experts, to register for personal reception through electronic

turn, to pay debt through electronic payment systems. For example, residents of our region have the opportunity to contact the Office of the FBS in the Belgorod region with questions relating to the enforcement proceedings and the activities of bailiffs through the “Internet reception”.

The FBS of Russia creates and maintains a data Bank of enforcement proceedings in electronic form, which is provided for in article 6.1 of the Federal law “on enforcement proceedings”. Search on the data Bank on the website allows you to detect debts and pay them online through electronic payment systems: KIWI, payment SERVICES.RU, WebMoney, Yandex.Money, PAYMO etc.

It is also possible to obtain information about the presence/absence of debt from mobile devices using the following portable operating systems: Android, iPhone and Windows Phone.

Thirdly, if for an individual ICT technologies are the technical means to quickly obtain a wide range of information services, for public authorities it is not only a tool to improve the efficiency of office work, but also a distributor of innovations in the organization of the management system as a prerequisite for successful and comprehensive automation of management processes. Information technology is designed to ensure the effectiveness of organizational and management activities through an automated control system (hereinafter ACS). The use of this system is of particular importance, because if the court decisions will be executed quickly and correctly, justice itself will be perceived by the society as fast and fair.

Summing up the above, we can say that the use of Internet resources has become a daily practice of bailiffs. The main directions in this area are the improvement of existing and the creation of new information systems; unification of the procedure for recording and processing of information obtained in innovative ways. Establishing the location of the debtors and their property is a guarantee of justice.

The use of the Internet resources does not replace the standard methods of work of the FBS of Russia, but these resources are already becoming a useful tool in the hands of the bailiff.

It’s important to emphasize that the above-mentioned non-standard approach in collecting information about debtors and their property indicates a high professional level of the search units’ employees of the territorial authorities of Russian FBS, their desire and ability to find a way out in seemingly hopeless situations.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IS A SOCIAL STATE

Sopova Ekaterina Yevgenievna,

Student, Law Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1104608@bsu.edu.ru;

Scientific advisor:

Kamyshanchenko Elena Anatolievna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: kamyshanchenko@bsu.edu.ru

Article 7 of the Russian Federation Constitution of 1993 establishes that Russia is a social state. There are also other articles which proclaim the principles of a social state in the basic law of the country. Chapter 2 of the Constitution “Rights and Freedoms of Man and Citizen” is the most important one.

Thus, Paragraph 1 of Article 17 means that recognition and guarantees shall be provided for the rights and freedoms of man and citizen according to the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and according to the present Constitution.

In Latin the word “social” denotes “public”, “common”, “connected with people's lives”. Almost all the countries would fall under such a general definition. But in reality not every state can boast the status of a social state. This characteristic means that the state serves for society and seeks to eliminate or minimize unjustified social differences.

One of the most important conditions of a legal and social state is the equality for all citizens. The state should ensure not only the equality of all people before the law and court, but also create conditions for obtaining material and spiritual benefits, which should be applied to all public goods: education, medicine and labor market.

Like most modern states the Russian Federation regulates this process through benefits, allowance and pensions for people who can't receive material and spiritual benefits on an equal basis with others for some reason.

The Russian Federation provides conditions for normal employment of the population, fixing the minimum wage in order to create equal conditions for citizens. Also one of the directions of social policy of the Russian Federation is direct monetary support of income through the welfare system.

Social protection of the population protects citizens from economic and social issues not only as a result of unemployment, but also in case of loss or reduction of income, childbirth, illness, disability or old age.

Most of the social rights of Russian citizens are listed in the Constitution, the Constitution also acts as the guarantor of these rights. It contains the minimum which the state guarantees to a citizen.

Basing on the principles of the Constitution social state must ensure a decent life of citizens. This is the main aim. It is too generalized, because it is necessary to carry out a lot of social measures that are assigned to the state. Paragraph 2 of Article 7 gives us some information of duties of social state.

The social state should:

- 1) support socially unprotected layers of population (such as pensioners, unemployed, disabled);
- 2) protect the labor and health of the population;
- 3) support maternity, childhood and the family;
- 4) eliminate social inequality by income redistribution;
- 5) encourage charitable activities;
- 6) provide financial support for educational and cultural programmes;
- 7) fight against unemployment.

Such list of social obligations of the state is behind the obligations in the developed states.

Russia has taken the first steps towards the establishment of a legal and social state. These steps include separation of powers, provision of free elections, creation of legal acts that guarantee social, economic and political rights of citizens. Most of these features are only presented in tendency.

There is also a big problem with a legal opposition, which would be reckoned by the government and which would push the state to reforms.

Russia needs to develop the functions of a social state and create a block of social programmes, that can meet the population's demand for justice and provide an opportunity to earn worthy life.

We can't say that we have a fully democratic and legal state. We are still far from developed modern states. Life shows us that not everyone is equal before the law and court, incomes and living standards of different layers of the population vary. It is necessary to build more enterprises in provinces for people to work at and revise tax policy.

The issue of pension is also relevant. Raising the retirement age is not a social state's decision.

It is necessary to increase the subsistence level of pensions and benefits. We have all these things *de jure* and we should have them *de facto*.

Thus, we can conclude that now Russia is going through the initial stage of formation of a socially oriented economy, civil society and legal state. Social policy is very important for the state, because citizens are mostly interested not in what kind of power the country has, but what conditions it creates for people. The government shall therefore undertake a more active and wise social policy and improve social legislation. This is the key to the successful existence of the state. Much remains to be done to call Russia a social state confidently.

THE APPLICATION OF THE RULES ON THE INVIOABILITY OF THE HOME IN THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Tarasenko Victoria Vladimirovna,

4th year student of the Law Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: 1106640@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Shekhovtseva Tatiana Mikhailovna,

PhD in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: shekhovtseva@bsu.edu.ru

The Constitution of the Russian Federation guarantees a wide range of individual rights that are implemented in criminal proceedings, in particular, the right to inviolability of the home. The principle of inviolability of the home is also enshrined in many international acts, such as the universal Declaration of human rights, the international Covenant in civil and political rights and other National legislation enshrines this principle in addition to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and the Code of Criminal procedure of the Russian Federation.

Restriction of the right to inviolability of the home is possible in the course of investigative actions. The Code of Criminal procedure of the Russian Federation specifies that inspection, search and seizure in the dwelling is made only with the consent of persons living in it or on the basis of the court decision.

Thus, the legislator points to three investigative actions that can be carried out with the penetration into the home. But the practice of investigation shows that other investigative actions and measures of criminal procedural coercion are carried out in the home, for example detention, drive, seizure of property, examination.

At the same time, the Code of Criminal procedure does not contain rules that prohibit other investigative actions in the home, in addition to search, seizure and inspection. It is this gap that gives the investigator (inquirer) the freedom to choose a place that seems more appropriate for investigative actions. Thus, for tactical reasons in the home can be carried out examination, confrontation, identification, verification of testimony on the spot and other investigative and criminal proceedings. However, article 12 of the Code of Criminal procedure does not indicate the nature and extent of restrictions on the inviolability of the home in the production of these investigative actions and coercive measures. This omission leads to a violation of the principle of inviolability of the home, since the choice of the nature and extent of the restriction of inviolability of the home depends on the law enforcer.

The Code of Criminal procedure of the Russian Federation does not clearly regulate the procedure and form of obtaining the consent of residents in the course of investigative actions with penetration into the home.

For example, basing on Article 12 and Article 177 of the Code of Criminal procedure, when inspecting the home it is enough to obtain the oral consent of a resident. If it was necessary to have a written consent for inspection, the legislator would point to it directly, as it is done when carrying out judicial examination according to Article 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Meanwhile the provisions of the Code of Criminal procedure do not say about the necessity to reflect in the Protocol of the investigative action the fact of giving such consent. It should be noted that the investigator has to reflect the fact of consent or disagreement in the Protocol in the production of any investigative action.

Therefore, provisions should be made to ensure that the consent of the resident to the investigative action is done in writing. If a resident refuses, the investigator (inquirer) initiates a petition for carrying out an investigative action, or performs actions on the basis of the resolution of the investigator (inquirer) in urgent cases.

At the same time, the status of the resident whose consent must be obtained for entry into the home is not very clearly defined. The code of criminal procedure does not define and does not include anyone in the category of residents.

In this case it is necessary to refer to the Housing code of the Russian Federation which specifies that the premises are intended for accommodation of citizens. In order to meet the needs for housing, citizens have the right to enter into various housing legal relations, as a result of which one of the parties to such relations moves into the dwelling and uses it for their own purposes. In this regard, the residents should include, in addition to their owners, as well as lodgers, temporary residents and persons who use the premises on the basis of actually established housing relations. Therefore, residents do not include persons who are temporarily in the home that is guests, neighbors, and friends and so on.

Thus, violation of the principle of inviolability of the home leads to a violation of the legitimate rights and interests of citizens, which directly enshrines the Constitution of the Russian Federation. In order to avoid these violations, it is necessary to eliminate gaps in the current legislation for the correct implementation of the principle of inviolability of the home in the production of investigative actions and coercive measures.

PROBLEMS OF DISTINCTIONS OF APPROPRIATION AND EMBEZZLEMENT IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Yaduta Svetlana Alekseyevna,

Student, Law Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1135718@bsu.edu.ru;

Scientific advisor:

Kamyshanchenko Elena Anatolievna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: kamyshanchenko@bsu.edu.ru

In the criminal law of the Russian Federation, appropriation and embezzlement are still the controversial crimes. The problem is that these two crimes have small difference between each other. In our opinion corpus delicti of these crimes has common features that means that distinction of these crimes is wrong.

In our opinion, appropriation and embezzlement are the alternative corpus delicti because if subject wants to waste entrusted property, subject firstly needs to turn this property in their favor or favor of the third parties unlawfully and free of charge. In addition, the subject must harm the owner or other possessor by these actions.

Having analyzed the legislations of foreign countries that are the part of Roman-Germanic law system (as well as the Russian legislation) we made a conclusion that in these countries appropriation and embezzlement is one corpus delicti. For example, embezzlement as a crime is not distinguished in the current Criminal code of Germany (1998). Articles 246 and 248a of the Criminal Code of Germany provides for criminal liability for appropriation and theft and appropriation of things of small value.

The Greek republic has almost the same view of these crimes. Article 2016 of the Criminal Code of the Greek Republic provides for criminal liability for embezzlement. This word has two meanings in English – appropriation and embezzlement itself. The Criminal Code of Serbia also provides for the criminal liability for the embezzlement. In the Criminal Code of the Kingdom of Sweden there is Chapter 10 called “Embezzlement and other breaches of trust”.

According to all of this we made a conclusion that in foreign countries that belong to Roman-Germanic law system, appropriation and embezzlement are considered as one crime and embezzlement is just alternative option to define subject's actions. The subject commit offence after turning some property in his favor or possessing it illegally.

We've come to conclusion the criminal code of the Russian Federation has a controversial issue. To solve this problem, we suggest to change Part 1 of Article 160 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation in the following way:

- Change the name of Article 160 and entitle it “Appropriation”.
- Make the following notes to Article 160:
 1. Appropriation is free, lucrative, unlawful action with entrusted property committed against the will of the owner.
 2. Other actions that subject commits with appropriated property do not affect the qualification of the crime.

SECTION 5. MEDICAL SCIENCE

WHY DO WE NEED FLEXIBILITY?

Bukach Olesya,

Student, Medical Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1195583@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Ryadinskaya Oksana Petrovna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: oryadinskaya@bsu.edu.ru

Flexibility is the key to the youth of the human body. A person who has elastic muscles and movable joints, in old age will feel better and more cheerful than their peers. So why is flexibility so important to the body?

When people go to the gym, they dream of either losing weight or pumping the body. For society, health is somewhere at the end of the task list. And this is an unacceptable mistake! So I want to talk about flexibility.

Flexibility in the language of doctors – the degree of mobility of the joints. And this concept is not common. Flexibility is always local; it concerns certain parts of the body – one joint or their group. Therefore, if you sit quietly for hours in the position of “deep Lotus”, it does not mean that you can easily make bends to your feet.

The human body has a unique range of motion amplitude. And if your best friend easily drops into the splits, and you can hardly put your feet a little wider than the shoulders – do not worry. You're different. Another thing is that it is not necessary to put up with it. Everything is in your hands.

It is not necessary to develop the amplitude of movement in the joints in order to record the splits or bridge in the list of your achievements. The possibility of not feeling a sense of constraint at any age is much more important. Children are born flexible, but over time they lose this quality. And if the distant prospect does not scare most people, then there are other reasons for excitement: posture and spine. Insufficient flexibility of the shoulder joints leads to kyphosis – which translated from the medical means hump.

First of all, it's ugly. Secondly, it prevents the body to function fully. Posture indirectly affects the internal organs: if we do not hunch, they work better. People with poor posture often have headaches and disorders of cerebral circulation (because the vessels of the spinal cord are compressed). This is proven by neurologists.

Flexibility is an indicator of health. For example, if you have a cold, it will be more difficult to bend, even if you do not feel any usual symptoms. If you feel

severe pain in the muscle when doing the usual stretching exercise, it's time to see a doctor. Diseases of the internal organs or spine, viruses, colds temporarily impair flexibility. One Italian coach averted a tragedy that could happen to his client. The client felt a sharp pain in the stretched muscle. The trainer called the doctor and it became clear that the man was in a preinfarct condition.

The main tasks of stretching are relaxation and muscle recovery after exercise, this inevitably leads to the release of the general tension. So stretching is an ideal way to relieve stress after a working day: many of the clients come to class just to “exhale” and calm down.

Stretching exercises stimulate the production of growth hormone – somatotropin. It is responsible for the rejuvenation and recovery of our body, and also for “fat burning”.

Flexibility has one very pleasant property – it can be developed quite quickly. As for unpleasant property – it requires constant training, otherwise all the results just quickly disappear.

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON VISION

Denischenko Valeriya,

Student, Medical Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1247206@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Ryadinskaya Oksana Petrovna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: oryadinskaya@bsu.edu.ru

Even at a young age, people note that after a heavy alcohol intake, the perception of surrounding objects seriously deteriorates. At the same time, the organism of a healthy person is restored rather quickly, and the symptoms that have arisen themselves disappear without special treatment. Nevertheless, each new portion of alcohol increasingly impairs vision and requires an increasing amount of time and effort of the body to restore it.

In fact, the organ of vision with alcohol intake begins to wear out. Surrounding objects and pieces of furniture recognize less and less clearly, regardless of distance. Regular consumption of alcoholic beverages, even in small doses, causes irreversible changes in the human visual system for the worse. According to the results of numerous studies on the destructive effects of alcohol on human vision, which took place in the world, it was possible to establish the following.

1) When alcohol enters the human body, it very quickly penetrates the bloodstream, while spreading almost throughout the entire human vascular system, up to the vessels supplying the optic nerve and eye muscles.

2) Alcohol causes a narrowing of these vessels, leading to a deterioration in the supply of oxygen to human organs. The lack of oxygen, in turn, causes a loss of visual acuity and provokes a dangerous sensation: a person experiences a long or short-term darkening in the eyes.

3) Moreover, given the lack of oxygen, there is a constant tension of the muscles and vessels in the tissues of the face as a whole, which also leads to a negative effect on the organ of vision, including a decrease in acuity. Along with the reddening of proteins due to rupture of capillaries after taking alcohol, a person experiences pain in the eyes, cramps, sand or a foreign object. There is a natural desire to wipe the eyes, as a result of touching with dirty hands microbes and bacteria penetrate the organs of vision, causing inflammation or even certain infectious diseases.

As a result of the toxic effect of alcohol, especially when consumed in large quantities, a split image occurs – alcoholic diplopia. As a result of poisoning with alcohol toxins, the eye muscles contract much worse and cease to interact in concert, and the axes of both organs of vision are shifted in different directions, which results in double vision. Ophthalmologists, who investigate and monitor changes in the state of vision of chronically alcohol-consuming patients for a long time, in most cases detect alcoholic intoxication of the optic nerve. Simply put, the nerve endings of the eye under the influence of alcohol to some extent atrophy and change, over time, increasingly losing its key function.

MAKING SWALLOWING SAFER

***El Khammudani Leila Abdeliazirovna,**
Student, Engineering and Digital Technologies Institute,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: leilaelhammudani@gmail.com;*

*Scientific advisor:
Karabutova Elena Aleksandrovna,
Ph.D. in Pedagogy,
Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages
and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: karabutova@bsu.edu.ru*

Experiments using a mouth and throat cavities model could help design safe-to-eat drinks, food, and drugs for people who have some swallowing problems.

Most of us start eating without any fear of choking. But for those who struggle to swallow the process of eating can be a life-threatening event. This phenomenon is known as dysphagia. Marco Ramaioli from the University of

Surrey in the UK hopes to solve this problem by studying the physics of swallowing and using his findings to design special food, drinks, and drugs. Ramaioli M. shared several of his colleagues' recent findings touching the problems of food manufacturing at the physics conference held in early January in Gloucestershire, UK.

Ramaioli M. considers eating to be an important human activity and a huge source of pleasure, but if a person loses the ability to eat, food causes huge anxiety. Dysphagia is the most common thing for the elderly people, especially for 50-year-old ones. The disease can cause minor nuisances like heartburn, or more serious problems like aspiration pneumonia, a lung infection as the result of inhaling food. People unable to eat normal food safely may stop going out for dinner and avoid attending social events. Sufferers may limit their intake of nutrients and it causes malnutrition and dehydration.

Ramaioli M. studies the oral phase of swallowing, performing by the mouth, tongue, and upper throat muscles. In the process of chewing, the combination of food and saliva forms a ball. Meanwhile, the motion of the tongue triggers a series of reflexes that transport this ball from the front part of the mouth to the back one, and then pushes food down the throat. M. Ramaioli's group collaborating with researchers in the food industry try to design and build a human mouth and throat cavities model out of membranes and rollers. This "mouth model" uses the turning of its rollers to simulate the wavelike contractions of the tongue and throat muscles that propel food to the esophagus. The membranes provide a soft surface imitating the mouth palate.

Using the model, Ramaioli's team can add liquids to solid food and monitor the effect of liquid properties, such as viscosity, speed and ease of swallowing. They can also determine whether any fluid is left in the throat after being swallowed. This information is useful because a thin fluid "coating" can contribute to an enjoyable eating experience through the aromas it releases. But a thick coating can be dangerous if it's aspirated into the lungs in conditions the airway is blocked.

Taking lots of tiny tablets, rather than the big ones, it can also ease ingestion. Ramaioli M. and his colleagues studied this theory by suspending micrometer-sized cellulose pellets in either water or thickened fluid that becomes less viscous when flowing. This specific feature is known as shear-thinning that is found, for instance, in xanthenes gum. The researchers found out that suspensions containing large pellets were harder ingested by the mouth model than those containing small pellets. But it's possible to ease large pellets flowing down the throat by making fluid thicker or more shear-thinning. In addition, experiments with humans indicated that thicker fluids camouflage the pellets, making the fluid less problematic for swallowing. These kinds of fluids, however, have a significant defect: they are more likely to leave residue in the mouth.

Optimizing drug delivery has been the main experimental focus of M. Ramaioli group's research. The results of their research could also help in designing food and drinks for dysphagia sufferers. They try to develop food that

will disintegrate into small pieces in the mouth, forming safe-to-swallow particle suspensions. Trying to preserve the social eating ritual M. Ramaioli's primary aim is to create food and drinks that can be adapted to different groups of consumers.

TELOMERE, TELOMERASE UND ZELLALTERUNG

Gubarev Artyom Valerjevitch,

Student, Medical Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: art-gubarev@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Sopova Irina Valentinovna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: sopova@bsu.edu.ru

Telomere sind „Kappen“ am Ende der Chromosomen, die jedes Mal, wenn sich eine Zelle teilt, verkürzen. Die Länge der *Telomere* ist eng mit dem individuellen biologischen Alter verbunden. Forscher weisen darauf hin, dass die Kontrolle der *Telomere* das Potential hat viele Krankheiten, die mit dem Älterwerden einhergehen, behandeln zu können und die Möglichkeit besteht, dass Menschen in einem physiologisch „jungen“ Alter theoretisch eine Lebensspanne von 125 Jahren erreichen können.

In unserem Körper gibt es Billionen von Zellen und zu jeder Zeit teilen sie sich um uns gesund und munter zu halten. Der Prozess wird gesteuert durch Gene, die auf 23 Paaren von Chromosomen im Zellkern einer jeden Zelle sind.

Von besonderem Interesse für die Wissenschaft sind die Enden jedes Chromosoms, genannt *Telomere*.

Telomere haben keine genetische Funktion, sie sind einfach DNA-Abschnitte (Wiederholungen von Basenpaaren), um den Rest des Chromosoms zu schützen. Diese kleinen DNA-Stückchen sind für eine gesunde Zellfunktion entscheidend und werden mit der Kappe am Schnürsenkel-Ende verglichen, weil sie das „Ausfransen“ des Chromosoms verhindern.

Allerdings werden die *Telomere* bei jeder Zellteilung immer kürzer. Werden sie zu kurz, erreicht die Zelle das Seneszenz-Stadium und kann sich nicht mehr teilen. Dieses Ergebnis wird mit den verschiedenen Bedingungen des Alters in Verbindung gebracht.

Das Phänomen der Zellalterung wurde erstmals von Prof. Lenhard Hayflick 1961 beschrieben. Er fand heraus, dass die Zellen sich nur in begrenzter Anzahl teilen. Dies wird das Hayflick-Limit genannt. Zellen, die dieses Limit erreichen, werden alt. Obwohl Prof. Hayflick dieses wissenschaftliche Prinzip entdeckte, hatte er keine Ahnung von dessen Bedeutung.

Es dauerte fast 30 Jahre, bis die Rolle der Telomere im Zusammenhang mit Zellalterung endlich verstanden wurde.

Im Jahre 1990 entdeckte Calvin Harley an der McMaster Universität in Kanada, und Carol Greider am Cold Spring Harbor Laboratorium in den USA, dass die Verkürzung der Telomere Hand in Hand geht mit dem Alterungsprozess geht und die direkte Ursache des Alters von Zellen das Erreichen des Hayflick-Limits ist.

1984 entdeckten die Wissenschaftler Carol Greider und Elizabeth Blackburn ein menschliches Enzym mit dem Namen Telomerase, welches die Telomere aufrechterhält und tatsächlich deren kurze Enden wieder zu originaler Länge wiederherzustellen vermag.

Diese Tatsachen ermunterten viele Forscher zu Untersuchungen über Telomere und Telomerase als Schlüssel für unsere Langlebigkeit. Wissenschaftler an der „Geron Corporation“, einem Biotech-Unternehmen in Kalifornien, abstrahierten einen einzigartigen Extrakt aus der Wurzel der chinesischen Pflanze *Astragalus membranaceus* meonch, welches Telomerase aktiviert und damit „ruhende“ oder „senescente“ Zellen unterstützt.

DIABETES AND ITS SIGNS

Kapusnyak Anastasia,

Student, Medical Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1246520@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Ryadinskaya Oksana Petrovna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages

and Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: oryadinskaya@bsu.edu.ru

Have you ever thought that your organism has a tendency to diabetes? I think only a few of us thought about it and consulted an endocrinologist. In fact, this disease takes the third place by the number of patients. The risk of getting sick increases by 15-20 percent every year.

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease that develops as a result of absolute or relative insufficiency of the pancreatic hormone insulin. It is necessary to bring glucose to the body cells, which enters the blood from food and provides tissue with energy. At the shortage of insulin or insensitivity of body tissues to it glucose level in blood increases – this condition is called hyperglycemia. It is dangerous for almost all systems of an organism.

There are two types of diabetes mellitus: the first and second. At type 1 diabetes the immune system attacks the insulin-producing cells of the pancreas,

and they stop secreting insulin into the body. This process is not reversible. At the second type of diabetes, the tissues of the body lose their ability to respond to insulin, but it is still being produced.

There is a saying that diabetes is “not a disease, it is a way of life.” But the fact that this disease means a special way of life does not change the fact that it is pathology.

I consider that everyone should know the main symptoms of diabetes mellitus, such as: long and unquenchable thirst, frequent urge to urinate, the increased concentration of proteins in the urine (white starch spots on underwear), weakness and drowsiness, blurring outlines of objects, numbness and pricking in the palms and soles, multiple rash and pimples on the face and body, deterioration of the body's regenerating ability, a xeroderma, a skin itch in a crotch, weight reduction, strong hunger even after overeating. These symptoms are, as a rule, shown at the initial and quickly developing disease stages.

This knowledge will help you avoid the negative consequences of diabetes. Very often doctors neglect these signs and begin to detect the disease without preliminary analysis of sugar in blood that can lead to the synthesis of acetone in the organism – to ketoacidosis and even to a diabetic coma.

When ketoacidosis a person has an unusual smell from the mouth – “fruit breath”, urine and skin have this smell too. This disease is characterized by vomiting, abdominal pain, confusion, loss of consciousness.

The modern world exposes us to constant stress, poor ecology, disposes to the improper and unbalanced nutrition. All this is a risk factor for diabetes. So, do not disregard this illness, your attentiveness to yourself and your loved ones can save your health and the health of future generations.

HERSTELLUNG VON MEDIKAMENTEN - VON DER ERNTWICKLUNG BIS ZUR ZULASSUNG

Khokhlova Daria Valerievna,

*Student, Institute of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Biology
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: dasha.khokhlova.99@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of

Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

Ein Medikament ist ein Mittel zur Behandlung von Krankheiten und Beschwerden beim Menschen. Es kann die Krankheiten heilen, lindern oder

verhüten. Bevor ein Arzneimittel auf dem Markt gelang, muss es einen langen Entwicklungsprozess durchlaufen.

Moderne Arzneimittel sind Hightech-Produkte. High-Tech bedeutet in diesem Sinne neueste Analyse- und Synthesetechnik, gentechnische Labors, Hochleistungscomputers, Analyseroboter und vieles mehr.

Die Entstehung von Arzneimitteln erfordert einen erheblichen Aufwand. In der Regel vergehen etwa 12 Jahre von der Idee eines Forschers bis zur Fertigstellung eines Medikaments. Hier ist wichtig zu sagen, dass die Grundvoraussetzungen für die Entwicklung von Medikamenten sind die Ideen von Forschern. Viele von diesen Ideen stammen aus der Grundlagenforschung.

So befassen sich die Forscher in vielen Pharmaunternehmen, Forschungsinstituten und an den Universitäten mit der Entstehung von Krankheiten und damit zusammenhängenden Prozessen. Es entsteht eine Idee, weiter wird sie entwickelt und in der Praxis überprüft, um daraus ein Arzneimittel entstehen kann.

Erster Schritt für die Entstehung des Medikaments ist die Entdeckung eines Zielmoleküls. Es wird auch Target genannt. Durch Stimulieren und Blockieren solcher Moleküle werden Krankheiten geheilt oder zumindest gelindert werden.

Eine wichtige Rolle für die Entwicklung eines Medikaments spielt das menschliche Genom. Liegt ein Zielmolekül vor, muss eine Substanz gefunden werden, die die Wirkung des Targets beeinflusst.

Die Pharmaunternehmen verfügen zu diesem Zweck über umfangreiche Bibliotheken, in denen bis zu 2 Millionen Substanzen vermerkt sind. Substanzen, die eine gewisse Wirkung aufweisen, untersuchen die Forscher genauer auf die Eignung als Arzneistoff und entwickeln sie weiter.

Gelingt es einen geeigneten Wirkstoff zu finden, testet man ihn im Labor auf seine Wirkung. Dabei werden die Tierversuche durchgeführt, die als unverzichtbar gelten. Fallen die Labortests, die mehrere Jahre in Anspruch nehmen, positiv aus, meldet man den Wirkstoff schließlich zum Patent an.

Damit ein Arzneimittel jedoch zugelassen werden kann, müssen auch klinische Tests an Menschen erfolgen, um die Wirksamkeit und die Unbedenklichkeit des Mittels zu belegen.

Hergestellt wird ein Medikament auf industrielle Weise in den Pharmaunternehmen. Noch ein geringer Test entsteht in Apotheken. Für die Verwendung als Arzneistoff ist deren Zubereitung zu einer speziellen Arzneiform notwendig, um die Wirkung des Mittels zu optimieren und eine sichere Dosierung zu gewährleisten. Zu diesem Zweck verarbeitet man die Arzneistoffe mit Hilfsstoffen. Schließlich gelangen sie in Form von Tabletten, Kapseln, Salben, Tropfen oder Lösungen auf den Markt.

Aufgrund der Nebenwirkungen oder ungenügender Wirkung ist das Risiko groß, dass ein Medikament nicht weiter entwickelt wird und auf dem Markt kommt.

CLASSIFICATION OF POISONS

*Kononov Mihail,
Student, Medical Institute
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: 1247190@bsu.edu.ru*

*Scientific advisor:
Ryadinskaya Oksana Petrovna,
Ph.D. in Philology,
Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages
and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: oryadinskaya@bsu.edu.ru*

Forensic medicine is one of the fields in which, among other things, the concepts of poisons and toxicology are used. Modern people do not often pay attention to their food, various liquids, and therefore get poisoned. However, mercenary people can poison people for their evil purposes. Forensic scientists use in practice and legal side of consequences of poisonings in addition. They adhere the following classification in their activities.

Depending on the place of the primary action of the poison and the obvious or hidden manifestation of the toxic effect after its absorption, the poisons are divided into caustic and resorptive.

Caustic or corrosive poisons strike tissue in the area of influence of the poison. Such poisons include acids and alkalis, some salts of heavy metals, phenol and its derivatives, caustic gases (chlorine, ammonia), which, in contact with tissues, cause chemical burns.

Depending on the concentration and time of contact, these substances show the irritating, cauterizing or necrotizing effects.

Resorptive poisons show their selective effect on certain tissues, organs or systems from the injection sites. These include blood, destructive and functional poisons that act after absorption and ingestion into the blood.

Blood poisons are poisons that change the composition of the blood or causing hemolysis of erythrocytes. Being absorbed by tissues, these poisons enter the blood, destroy erythrocytes, glue them and break the function of hemoglobin of the blood, deprive it of the ability to carry oxygen, Typical representatives of these poisons are arsenic hydrogen, Bertolt salt, etc.

Destructive (damaging) poisons are the poisons that cause degenerative and necrotic changes in parenchymatous organs. They are a transitional group from the caustic to blood and functional poisons. Destructive poisons affect mainly the cells of internal organs (liver, kidneys, heart muscle), causing them fat or protein degeneration (dystrophy). Representatives of these poisons are heavy metals and their salts (arsenic, lead, some pesticides), phosphorus.

Poisons that do not cause noticeable morphological changes in the place of their contact with the body, or poisons, mainly acting on the central and peripheral

nervous system without noticeable morphological changes or neurofunctional poisons. Depending on the primary damage of these or those organs and systems, there are poisons that excite, depress or paralyze the central nervous system, influencing mainly a peripheral nervous system.

DIE BEEINFLUSSUNG DER MEDIKAMENTENWIRKUNG DURCH BESTIMMTE LEBENSMITTEL

*Lazareva Tatyana Aleksandrovna,
Student, Institute of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Biology
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod
E-mail: tatanalazareva54256@gmail.com*

*Scientific advisor:
Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,
Ph.D. in Philology,
Associate Professor of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia
E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru*

Im Vortrag wird berichtet, wie wirken die Medikamente und Lebensmittel zusammen. Wenn man Medikamente einnimmt, soll gut darauf achten, was man trinkt und isst.

Es ist bekannt, dass bestimmte Lebensmittel die Wirkung von Arzneimitteln beeinflussen. Aber nur wenige Menschen, dass es durch bestimmte Nahrungsmittel zu einer Beeinflussung der Arzneimittelwirkung kommen kann.

Die Menschen schlucken Tabletten oder andere Arzneimittel häufig mit Kaffee, Milch, Bier und Alkohol. Sehr selten klären die Ärzte über die möglichen Wechselwirkungen auf. Unkenntnis herrscht.

Es entsteht die Frage, wie sind die möglichen Wechselwirkungen?

Zu den bekanntesten Medikamenten, die durch Nahrungsmittel beeinflusst werden, gehören Antibiotika. So verlieren diese an Wirkung, wenn man sie mit Milchprodukten einnimmt.

Bei manchen Medikamenten werden auch die positiven Effekte herabgesetzt. Das muss man wissen, wenn man sie mit unpassenden Lebensmitteln nimmt.

Manchmal kann es durch die Lebensmittel aber auch zu Beschwerden wie:

- Herzrasen,
- Schlafstörungen,
- Krämpfen kommen.

Kaffee und Cola enthalten Koffein, was zu unerwünschten Wirkungen bei der Einnahme führen kann. Das gilt für Schmerzmittel, Eisenpräparaten, blutdruckspiegelsenkenden Medikamenten, Psychopharmaka.

Auch schwarzer Tee kann unter Umständen Auswirkungen bei Eisenpräparaten, Antidepressiva haben. Man empfiehlt nach der Einnahme wenigstens 2 Stunden bis zum nächsten Teegeuss zu warten.

Noch ein Lebensmittel ist Grapefruitsaft. Werden zum Beispiel Schlaftabletten oder Tabletten gegen Migräne gemeinsam mit Grapefruitsaft eingenommen, führt dies dazu, dass der Patient einen regelrechten Vollrausch erlebt. Aber auch Antihistaminika gegen Allergien und Antibabypillen vertragen sich mit dem Saft nicht und wirken sich negativ.

Man nimmt keine Milchprodukte (Milch, Käse, Joghurt) mit Antibiotika, Fluoriden. Diese Produkte nimmt man 2 Stunden nach der Einnahme der Medikamente.

Lakrize ist nicht verträglich mit entwässernden Medikamenten (Diuretika).

Selbst schwarzer Pfeffer kann zu unerwünschten Wechselwirkungen führen, wenn man ihn mit Asthmapräparaten, die Theophyllin enthalten, kombiniert.

Vollkornprodukte (Vollkornbrot, Hülsenfrüchte, Müsli) vertragen sich in erster Linie nicht mit Medikamenten, die Paracetamol und Acetylsalicylsäure enthalten. Das gleiche gilt für Penicilin und Trimethoprim.

Camerbert und Salami sind Nahrungsmittel, die die Aminosäure Tyramin enthalten. Sie beeinflussen negativ von Antidepressiva.

Grünblättriges Gemüse (Brokkoli, Salat, Spinat, Erbsen) sind bei blutverdünnenden Medikamenten wie Marcumar nicht empfohlen. Sie enthalten Vitamin K und das bewirkt eine verbesserte Blutgerinnung.

ARACHNOPHOBIA: CAUSES OF PHOBIA

Lugovskaya Anna,

Student, Institute of Engineering Technology and Natural Science

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1319927@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Ryadinskaya Oksana Petrovna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Assistant Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages

and Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: oryadinskaya@bsu.edu.ru

Long-term researches found out that people suffering from arachnophobia, do not realize the irrational moment of their fears. Earlier most of scientists believed that arachnophobes were aware of the irrationality of their fears and were able to control their fear to some extent. But later it was revealed that all arachnophobes were not fully aware of the nature of their fear, both in the presence of a spider, and without it.

Why, then every fifth person on the earth is terrified of them?

Fear of spiders or arachnophobia is the most common phobia in the world associated with animals. Panic attacks, tachycardia, perspiration, faints– all this can appear even at the mention of spiders. Such people can come across a web or the picture on the Internet and begin to panic.

Freud noted about the origins of this fear. He considered that arachnophobia was an expression of fear of an angry mother who was aggressive towards her child for completely subordinating her. And in return mother entangles the child with guilt, like web. However, this theory had no further development.

Three factors that can cause fear of spiders: cultural background, personal-biographical and evolutionary.

Cultural

Today there is enough the uncivilized people to which such phenomenon as an arachnophobia is almost unknown. They even eat some kinds of arachnoid. And in other cultures arachnoid even worship.

Personal experience

A great way to get a phobia is a strong fright experienced in early childhood. A man doesn't remember the event, it is absolutely forgotten, but he/she continues to hold a sense of fear on a subconscious level.

Evolutionary

This factor is the most important. A lot of scientists believe that fear of spiders gave our ancestors an evolutionary advantage. Worldwide there are a lot of spiders who are very poisonous.

In 2017, a study was conducted in which sixteen six-month-old babies were shown pictures of different animals made in the same style. At the sight of spiders and snakes babies pupils strongly widened, indicating that activation of noradrenergic systems in the brain that is responsible for the stress response and produces norepinephrine, a hormone that is involved in the body's response to fear. For example, it increases the speed of a person so that he can escape from danger. It also takes part in the processes of memorization and learning.

Six-months babies do not have any visual experience: the images of spiders tell nothing to children. However, they are already able to identify spiders and snakes – so the reaction is congenital. At the same time babies of rhinoceroses and bears didn't have such reaction. This is due to the fact that we live with spiders on the planet for about 40 million years. Much longer than with modern mammals.

Fortunately, a modern man can be easily saved from fear of spiders by means of confrontational therapy, when a person is confronted with his fears (just do not do it yourself). Recently the specialists are used game computer simulation for this purpose, as it has a higher level of security and control.

ÜBERGEWICHT BEI KINDERN UND JUGENDLICHEN IN DEUTSCHLAND

Mikhareva Veronika Mikhailovna,

Student, Medical Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail:RONI19@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of

Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

Das Übergewicht und Adipositas (Fettsucht) stellen in unserer Gesellschaft eines der großen Risiken dar. Das Übergewicht ist eine pathologische Erhöhung der Körperfettmasse. Man bezeichnet das krankhafte Übergewicht als Adipositas bzw. Fettsucht.

Das Übergewicht bei Kindern und Jugendlichen ist in Deutschland ein Problem, das immer mehr um sich greift. Heutzutage sind etwa 20 Prozent der Kinder in Deutschland übergewichtig. Und diese Tendenz steigt. Die Fachleute sprechen von einer Epidemie. In dem Beitrag betrachten wir die Gründe dazu.

Lebensstil. Seit den 1980-er Jahren hat sich der Lebensstil in Deutschland mehr und mehr verändert. Kinder verbringen mehr und mehr Zeit vor dem Fernseher oder Computer und bewegen sich sehr wenig. Die Kinderlebensmittel erhalten oft zu viel Fett und Zucker.

Die Kinder im Kindergarten und in der Schule ernähren sich richtig. Sie haben größere Leistungsreserven, und schaffen eine gute Grundlage für Gesundheit und Wohlergehen in späteren Jahren.

Neuere Studien belegen, dass von 10 bis 20 Prozent aller Kinder und Jugendlichen in Deutschland übergewichtig sind. Bei 7 bis 8 Prozent aller Kinder und Jugendlichen liegt bereits eine Adipositas vor, das heißt sie sind stark übergewichtig.

Wenn sich die Situation nicht ändert, wird in 40 Jahren jeder zweite Erwachsene unter Fettleibigkeit leiden. Dann würden in Westeuropa bereits heute etwa 200 Tausend Menschen sterben.

Übergewicht ist nicht nur ein ästhetisches Problem. Ein zu hohes Gewicht verursacht die Entstehung sogenannter Zivilisationskrankheiten. Langfristig drohen vielfältige Folgen bei Übergewicht:

- Herz- und Kreislauferkrankungen (Herzinfarkt), Gicht, (Zuckerkrankheit) Diabetes, Bluthochdruck, Arterienverkalkung, Gallensteine. Ganz besonders kritisch ist die Zunahme des Diabetes vom Typ-2 schon bei Jugendlichen.
- Immer mehr Kinder haben aufgrund von Übergewicht beim Schuleintritt bereits motorische Defizite und Koordinationsstörungen.

- Schwerer seelischer Schaden: Psychostress.
- Der Haltungs- und Bewegungsapparat wird überstrapaziert. Das ruft schon früh Schäden an Gelenken (Gelenkentzündungen) hervor.
- Soziale Probleme: Berufs- und Partnerwahl.

Das Risiko der obengenannten Krankheiten bei den Kindern und Jugendlichen ist höher als bei den Kindern mit Normalgewicht.

Die Ursachen für Übergewicht bei den Kindern sind vielfältig. Das Spektrum reicht von der Gesellschaft bis zur Genetik. Die genetischen Ursachen spielen auch eine große Rolle. Wenn die Eltern übergewichtig sind, so entsteht ein hohes Risiko bei den Kindern. Der Anteil genetischer Veranlagung für Übergewicht liegt bei Kindern bei 40 -70 %.

Daneben wirken bestimmte Krankheiten wie eine Hypothyreose (Unterfunktion der Schilddrüse), die Einnahme von bestimmten Medikamenten wie Kortison, Stress und Schlafmangel auf Gewichtserhöhung auf.

Zusammenfassend: Die Eltern übergewichtiger Kinder müssen rechtzeitig begreifen, das Übergewicht ein Risiko für Gesundheit ist. Neben umfangreichem Wissen über Ernährung ist auch eine Sport- und Bewegungstherapie wichtig. Die fettarme Ernährung und die Steigerung der körperlichen Aktivität sind wichtige Schritte bei Behandlung des Übergewichtes.

In der Verhaltenstherapie lernen die Kinder ein Problembewußtsein zu schaffen, ihre Motivation zu steigern, die neu erlernten Verhaltensweisen zu festigen.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF LIE

Morozova Anastasia,

Student, Medical Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1048520@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Sagalaeva Irina Vladimirovna,

Ph.D. in Pedagogy,

*Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages
and Professional Communication,*

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: sagalaeva@bsu.edu.ru

Everyone meets with lies in its various manifestations. There's no man who would never lie. Since childhood, we are unconsciously taught to deceive. Parents deceive children when they inspire faith in Santa Claus, tooth fairy, Easter Bunny or other mythical creatures.

Imagine the world where all people would tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I don't think such a world could exist. Lie detection presents some difficulties associated with a large flow of information under consideration:

speech pauses, voice timbre, facial expressions, head movements, gestures, posture, respiration rate, protruding sweat, skin pallor and so on. Not every source of information can be relied upon equally. Some of them tell lies more than others. Surprisingly many people must often pay attention to the least reliable sources – words and facial expressions.

The purpose of our experiment to prove the presence of lies with the help of devices for registration of physiological parameters. We set up an experiment in which some people were instructed to hide their emotions in those moments when they lie. For the first group we showed a very unpleasant film about childbirth, for the second one-a film about nature with colorful landscapes. The first group that watched a film about childbirth was not supposed to show their true feelings, moreover, they had to convince the interlocutor who does not know the content of the film that they liked this film. The volunteers, who saw a picturesque movie about nature, had to tell the truth about what they saw. We connected them to a machine to record physiological parameters. The following research methods were used: ECG, Holter monitoring, blood pressure measurement, EEG, etc.

The state of stress contributed to an increase heart rate by 10-30 beats relative to the norm, increased blood pressure and dilated pupils. On the ECG there was a change in the amplitude of the wave P and T, as well as a slight shift of the segment S-T. According to the results of ECG, it was evident that there was a reduction of the wave-T. So the reduction of this prong in any lead shows ischemic changes in the heart blood circulation. In addition, we have made daily Holter monitoring. Our test has passed it for 23 hours. Periodically, the subject of the test was asked provocative questions, and the subject had to remember what questions he answered honestly. In the analysis of the data obtained, it was found that during periods of stress, i.e. when the volunteer felt fear of exposing lies, he began a mild tachycardia, reaching a maximum of 100 beats per minute, with a normal heart rate of 75 beats per minute. There was an elevation of the ST-segment and a decrease in the wave-T. During honest answers to questions, there were normal teeth, segments and heart rate.

Another method of research, EEG, was also conducted. This is a sensitive method of research, reflecting the slightest changes in the functions of the cerebral cortex and deep brain structures. This is evidenced by changes in the ratio of basic rhythms: Delta, theta, alpha and beta. The most vivid emotional changes are recorded in the frontal areas. In particular, our subject had negative emotions accompanied by increased alpha activity in the right and increased Delta activity in the left hemisphere.

Taking into account all the experiments, we can conclude about the importance of changes in physiological processes in determining the lie. Our body is not always controlled; all autonomous processes occur without the will of a man. These changes can be registered by different methods, but they still need to be interpreted and found out what led to such a reaction of the body. To determine this, you need to pay attention to all kinds of external manifestations of emotions. Only analyzing the results, you can get accurate data.

APOTHEKE UND ARZNEIMITTELVERKAUF

Orekhova Alina Alexandrovna,

*Student, Institute of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Biology
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: orexova.alina@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of

Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

Wenn der Patient krank ist, ist er oft in seiner Autonomie eingeschränkt und auf fachkundige Bildung angewiesen. Der Patient hat heute genügend Bildung und Informationsmöglichkeiten, um sich sachkundig zu machen und selbst zu entscheiden. Er ist mit der Auswahl des richtigen Heilmittels erst recht überfordert. Das ist der Grund, weshalb es heute Apotheken gibt. In der Werbung werden oft Mittel zur Selbstbehandlung angepriesen, die den Anschein erwecken, wirksam und unschädlich zu sein. Sie sollen nicht nur gesundmachen, sondern auch Körper und Geist in jeder Hinsicht verbessern können.

Apotheken verkaufen nicht nur Arzneimittel, sondern auch Produkte wie Kosmetik, Nahrungsergänzungsmittel und Medizinprodukte. Der Kunde kann sich nicht selbst bedienen – wie im Lebensmittelgeschäft oder Drogerie. Die Arzneimittel sind seinem Zugriff entzogen. Oft benötigt er sogar eine ärztliche Verschreibung, um ein Medikament zu erhalten.

Der Apotheker weiß alles über Arzneimittel oder kann es ganz schnell in Erfahrung bringen. Der Apotheker überlegt, ob die Arzneimittel dem Patienten passen oder ein anderes Mittel besser wäre. Es kann auch sein, dass er die Abgabe ablehnt mit dem Hinweis, dass der betroffene dringend einen Arzt aufsuchen sollte, weil seine Beschwerden sich nicht für die Selbstbehandlung eignen. Viele Kunden sind wirklich dankbar für die Beratung. Es gibt immer wieder Situationen, in denen nicht allein Arzneimittel gefragt werden, sondern Problemlösung.

In der Apotheke werden Produkte verkauft, die nicht ungefährlich sind. Sie können Nebenwirkungen oder ungewünschte Wirkungen haben. Davor muss der Kunde geschützt werden.

Der Apotheker sorgt sich um Ihre Gesundheit und ist der Meinung, dass die Einnahme des Medikaments für Ihre Gesundheit nicht gut ist. Er ist verpflichtet ihr Fachwissen nicht an erster Stelle zu seinem eigenen Nutzen, sondern zum Nutzen des Kunden einzusetzen. Im Fall der Apotheke heißt das: nicht das teuerste Mittel verkaufen, sondern das für den Kunden in dieser Situation beste oder preiswerteste - oder gar keines.

Gute Apotheken sind längst auf dem Weg vom Arzneimittelversorger zu einem Ort der Beratung und Wissensvermittlung rund um die Anwendung von

Arzneimitteln. Heutzutage ist die Apotheke ein modernes Unternehmen, das die Bevölkerung mit Medikamenten der bekanntesten, renommiertesten Hersteller versorgt. Heute existieren auch zahlreiche Internetapotheken, die ihre Kunden mit hochwertigen und preisgünstigen anderen Produkten versorgen.

ALKOHOL IN ARZNEIMITTELN

Orekhova Alina Alexandrovna,

*Student, Institute of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Biology
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: orekhova.alina@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

*Associate Professor of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia*

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

Wie bekannt ist, Alkohol enthält Ethylalkohol, der als Konservierungsstoff für zahlreiche Medikamente gilt. Umgangssprachlich wird unter Alkohol Ethylalkohol bzw. Ethanol verstanden.

Ethanol ist der bekannteste Vertreter aus der großen chemischen Gruppe der Alkohole. Ethanol ist eine farblose, leicht entzündliche Flüssigkeit mit brennendem Geschmack sowie charakteristischem, ölig-angenehmem Geruch.

Ethanol oder auch Weingeist ist eine farblose Flüssigkeit, die überall zu Anwendung kommt, wo stärke- oder zuckerhaltige Stoffe durch Hefe vergoren werden. Ethanol kommt vor allem bei der Herstellung flüssiger Heilmittel auf pflanzlicher Basis zum Einsatz.

Der zugesetzte Alkohol erhöht den Wirkstoffgehalt der Arzneimittel. Zu diesem Zweck werden verschiedene Bestandteile von Pflanzen und Kräuter für eine gewisse Zeit in Trinkalkohol eingelegt. Dann wird das Gemisch abgesehen und als Zusatz für Arzneimittel verwendet.

Der natürliche Alkohol ist nicht nur Bestandteil von Medikamenten, sondern er findet ebenfalls Anwendung bei der Nahrungsmittelproduktion.

Ethanol dient in der Medikamentenherstellung als Auszugs- oder Konservierungsstoff. In einer Alkohollösung lassen sich die Substanzen wie Fettsäuren, Harze oder ätherische Öle mühelos verarbeiten, zudem bleiben die Inhaltsstoffe erhalten.

Ethanol ist in der Lage, Enzyme zu inaktivieren. Das wirkt sich vorteilhaft auf die Umbauprozesse und Abbaureaktionen in den menschlichen Zellen aus. So lässt sich sowohl die Wirksamkeit von Arzneien als auch die Wirkstoffaufnahme über den Magen-Darm-Trakt deutlich verbessern.

Um die Haltbarkeit von Arzneimitteln zu garantieren, ist der Einsatz von Ethanol in meisten Fällen unverzichtbar. Die heutigen Präparate können zwischen 30 Vol.-% und 50 Vol.-% natürlichen Alkohol erhalten. Für die meisten Menschen sind alkoholhaltige Arzneimittel völlig ungefährlich, auch wenn man diese Präparate über lange Zeit einnehmen muss.

Ethanol ist in vielen Essenzen und Heilmitteln enthalten. Die Alkoholranke, Patienten mit Funktionsstörungen der Leber, Epileptiker und Schwangere sollen Medikamente mit geringen Alkoholmengen meiden.

Es gibt aber Ersatzstoffe für Ethanol, doch oft handelt es sich dabei um Gemische mit höheren, öligen Alkoholen. Diese Präparate wären frei von Ethanol, jedoch nicht von Alkohol.

Pharmazeuten erachten die Verwendung alternativer Lösungsmittel für wenig sinnvoll. Grundsätzlich muss auf jeder Verpackung Alkoholgehalt und Alkoholmenge deutlich sichtbar aufgedruckt sein.

Alkohol wird auch wegen seiner desinfizierenden Eigenschaften im medizinischen Bereich zur Reinigung verwendet, z.B. zur hygienischen Hände- bzw. Wunddesinfektion oder für Kühllumschläge.

MEDIKAMENTE IN DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DER SCHWEIZ

Potapova Marina Sergeevna,

*Student, Institute of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Biology
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: serzh.potapo2017@yandex.ru

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of

Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

Im vorliegenden Beitrag geht es um Erhalten von Medikamenten in Deutschland und in der Schweiz. Es wird dabei gezeigt, wie man die Medikamente in beiden Ländern erhalten kann.

In Deutschland und in der Schweiz gibt es zwei Arten von Medikamenten: frei erhältliche und verschreibungspflichtige. In Deutschland erhält man die verschreibungspflichtigen Medikamente nur in den Apotheken, die man an einem großen roten „A“ erkennen kann. In der Schweiz erhalten Sie Medikamente von Ihrer lokalen Apotheke, die Sie leicht an einem grünen Kreuz vor weißem Hintergrund erkennen können. Für verschreibungspflichtige Medikamente braucht man in Deutschland und in der Schweiz ein Rezept vom Arzt.

Die Gesetzgebung zu den verschreibungspflichtigen Medikamenten ist in Deutschland sehr strikt. Viele Medikamente, die im Ausland frei erhältlich sind, kann man in Deutschland nur auf Rezept ausgehändigt werden.

In Deutschland, wenn Sie gesetzlich versichert sind, übernimmt Ihre Krankenkasse direkt die Kosten für die Medikamente. Allerdings müssen sie bei allen Medikamenteneine geringe Zuzahlung leisten. Falls Ihr Einkommen unterhalb eines bestimmten Niveaus liegt, können Sie sich von dieser Zuzahlungspflicht befreien lassen.

Als Privatpatient müssen Sie die Medikamente zunächst selbst bezahlen und sich dann gegen Vorlage einer Quittung von der Krankenversicherung erstatten lassen.

In der Schweiz ist etwa ein Drittel aller Medikamente verschreibungspflichtig. Diese werden von der Grundversicherung zu 90% erstattet. Frei erhältliche Medikamente müssen Sie entweder selbst zahlen oder hierfür eine Zusatzversicherung abschließen. Wie Sie Ihre Medikamente zahlen, hängt von Ihrer Krankenversicherung ab.

Die meisten Versicherungen in der Schweiz stellen eine Versicherungskarte aus, die Sie in der Apotheke vorlegen. Die Apotheke berechnet der Versicherung dann direkt die Kosten, die Versicherung berechnet Ihnen wiederum den nicht erstattungsfähigen Teil von 10%. Einige Versicherungen (normalerweise die günstigeren) erwarten, dass Sie die Medikamente zunächst selbst bezahlen und anschließend zur Erstattung die Quittung einreichen.

Unabhängig von Ihrer Versicherung müssen Sie in Deutschland die Kosten für Medikamente ohne Rezept stets selbst tragen. In der Schweiz ist die gleiche Situation wie in Deutschland: frei erhältliche Medikamente werden nicht von Ihrer Krankenversicherung erstattet.

Die Medikamentenpreise in Deutschland und in der Schweiz zählen zu den höchsten in Europa.

VORBEUGUNG DER KÖRPERHALTUNGSEKRANKUNGEN

Shiglin Yevgeniy Vladimirovich,

Student, Medical Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: singerjohn@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Sopova Irina Valentinovna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: sopova@bsu.edu.ru

Erkrankungen, die mit der Wirbelsäule verbunden sind, können nicht nur durch genetische Faktoren, sondern auch durch natürliche Faktoren verursacht

werden. Zu den mit der falschen Haltung verbundenen Krankheiten gehören Skoliose, Brust-Kyphose, Plattfüße, Osteochondrose, Ischias, verschiedene Arten von Neuralgie, Kopfschmerzen (Migräne) und andere Pathologien. Wenn du bemerkst, dass du oft krumm stehst oder sitzt, dann solltest du etwas unternehmen, um deine Haltung in allen Lebensbereichen zu verbessern – angefangen vom Gehen bis hin zum Schlafen. Können wir ein paar Übungen ausprobieren, um deine Muskeln zu stärken.

1. Nutze eine Wand für die richtige Haltung. Stelle dich mit dem Rücken an eine Tür oder Wand. Berühre Wand nur mit dem Hinterkopf, den Schultern und dem Gesäß. Deine Fersen sollten etwa 5 – 10 cm entfernt von Wand stehen. Gleite mit der Hand hinter deinen Rücken, um zu sehen, ob da noch Platz ist.

- Du solltest in der Lage sein, mit der Hand hinter den Rücken zu fahren, aber nur ein wenig. Wenn es zu viel Platz gibt, ziehe deinen Bauchnabel ein, um deinen Rücken etwas flacher zu machen.

- Wenn du mit der Hand nicht hinter den Rücken gleiten kannst, beuge den Rücken so weit, bis du es kannst.

- Versuche, diese Position zu halten, wenn du dich von der Wand entfernst.

2. Trage möglichst Schuhe, die dich beim Gehen und Stehen unterstützen. Solche Schuhe sollten gut gepolstert und stabil sein, um dich gerade zu halten. Außerdem sollten sie den Fußboden stützen. Eine gute Haltung beginnt an den Füßen.

- Vermeide Schuhe mit hohen Absätzen, denn diese verschieben die Ausrichtung des Körpers.

- Wenn du lange stehen musst, polstere möglichst den Boden, um es angenehmer zu haben.

3. Achte darauf, dass dein Rücken im richtigen Winkel zu den Oberschenkeln steht. Deine Oberschenkel sollten im rechten Winkel zu den Waden stehen. Ziehe die Schultern zurück und nach unten, halte den Kopf hoch, so dass Hals, Rücken und Fersen auf einer Linie stehen. Justiere deine Beine nach und halte deine Füße beim Sitzen flach und nach vorn. Überschlage weder Beine noch Fußgelenke. Deine Oberschenkel sollten parallel zum Boden zeigen.

4. Richte deinen Computermonitor aus, um eine gute Haltung zu bewahren. Wenn es in deinem Büro Computer gibt, stelle den Monitor leicht nach oben ein, so dass du gerade sitzen musst. Er sollte aber nicht so hochstehen, dass du dein Kinn nach oben strecken musst, um ihn zu sehen.

- Passe Stuhl und deine Haltung so an, dass deine Arme gebeugt und nicht gerade sind. Die Ellbogen sollten ungefähr in einem Winkel von 75 – 90 Grad stehen. Wenn sie zu gerade sind, dann lehnst du dich zu sehr nach hinten. Bei mehr als 90 Grad sitzt du entweder zu dicht oder krumm.

5. Stärke deine Rumpfmuskulatur durch tiefe Bauchdehnungen. Lege dich auf den Rücken, deine Beine sind an den Knien mit ca. 90 Grad gebeugt, die Füße stehen auf dem Boden. Ziehe den Bauchnabel zur Brust und halte zehn Sekunden. Deine Rumpfmuskulatur ist entscheidend für eine gute Haltung.

6. Quetsche die Schulterblätter zusammen. Setze dich auf einen Stuhl und ziehe die Schulterblätter zusammen. Halte über fünf Zählzeiten, lass dann locker. Wiederhole das drei- oder viermal pro Tag.

7. Lege deine Ellbogen an die Seite und berühre deine Schultern mit den Händen, was an Pinguinflügel erinnert. Lass die Hände auf den Schultern auf Ohrhöhe. Hebe beide Ellbogen (zähle eins, zwei) und senke sie dann wieder (zähle drei, vier).

8. Nutze Dehnübungen für einen angespannten Hals oder Rücken. Drehe und dehne deinen Hals in alle vier Richtungen über den Schultern (nach vorn, hinten, links, rechts) und massiere dir dabei sanft den Nacken. Drehe den Kopf nicht im Kreis, sonst könntest du für noch mehr Verspannungen sorgen.

- Lege für eine andere Übung die Hände auf die Knie. Wölbe deinen Rücken nach oben wie eine Katze und gehe dann in die andere Richtung, ziehe den Bauch ein und den Rücken nach unten.

Wiederhole diese Übungen mehrere Male am Tag, um einen gesunden Körper zu haben. Am Morgen helfen sie dir, die lethargischen Muskeln vom Schlaf zu mobilisieren.

VITAMIN D UND UNSERE GESUNDHEIT

Shvets Natalya Alexandrovna,

*Student, Institute of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Biology
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: 1195903@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Borisovskaya Irina Valentinovna,

*PhD in Philological sciences, Associate Professor of
Foreign Languages Department,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia*

E-mail: borisovskaya@bsu.edu.ru

Es gibt eine Frage, ob Vitamin D ein Vitamin oder ein Hormon ist.

Sie ist nicht einfach zu beantworten. Da die Vitamine der Körper nicht selbst herstellen kann, und die Hormone im Körper selbst produziert werden, so kann man Vitamin D auch als ein Hormon betrachten.

Schon im 16. Jahrhundert merkte man sich, dass Mangel an Sonnenlicht mit der Knochenerkrankung zu tun haben konnte. Im 19. Jahrhundert wurden erstmals Patienten zur Therapie ins Sonnenlicht geschickt. Aber nur in 20. Jahrhundert stellte man fest, dass Rachitis eine Folge von Vitamin D Mangel ist.

Es gibt eine ganze Gruppe von fettlöslichen Vitaminen, von denen die Vitamin D2 und D3, für den Menschen die wichtigsten sind.

Vitamin D wird kompliziert hergestellt. Nach einem Umwandlungsprozess in dem Leben gelangen Provitamine D2 oder D3 in die Haut. Unter dem Einfluss des Sonnenlichtes wandeln sich die Provitamine in die Vitamine. Sie müssen

danach mit Hilfe des Parathormons „aktiviert“ werden. Vitamin D kann vom Körper gespeichert werden. Das geschieht vorwiegend im Fettgewebe. Die Freisetzung des Vitamins dauert Monate bis Jahre. Aber bei Abmagerungskuren, kann Sie sehr schnell erfolgen.

Vitamin D sorgt dafür, dass ausreichend Calcium als Baustein für Knochen und Zähne verfügbar ist.

Calcium wird auch für die Funktion der Nervenzellen benötigt. Darum wandert nicht alles Calcium in die Knochen.

Wenn der Calcium spiegel im Blut zu niedrig ist, wird Calcium aus den Knochen freigesetzt. Dafür ist Vitamin D verantwortlich.

Wie kann man die Versorgung des Körpers mit Vitamin D gewährleisten?

- Man muss sich eine halbe Stunde draußen im hellen Mittagslicht befinden.
- Man muss regelmässig bestimmte Nahrungsmittel essen, so z. B. Hering, Sardine, Leber, Steinpilze.

Aber die Säuglinge stehen unter Gefahr. Sie benötigen mehr Vitamin D als ihr Körper produziert kann. Darum brauchen Sie regelmässig Vitamin D Tabletten einnehmen.

ABWEHRKRÄFTE UNSERES ORGANISMUS

Vishnevskaya Elizaveta Aleksandrovna,

*Student, Institute of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Biology
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: 1186925@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Borisovskaya Irina Valentinovna,

*PhD in Philological sciences, Associate Professor of
Foreign Languages Department,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia*

E-mail: borisovskaya@bsu.edu.ru

Unser Organismus ist verschiedenen Gefahren ausgesetzt. Das sind schädliche Mikroorganismen. Sie sind durch die Haut, mit der Nahrung und beim Atmen aufgenommen. Unser Organismus kann sich gegen diese Gefahren wehren. Ihm hilft Immunsystem.

Zum Immunsystem gehören verschiedene Organe: Abwehrzellen und Antikörper. Sie erledigen unterschiedliche Aufgaben. Haut und Schleimhaut bilden einen ersten Schutzwall gegen Krankheitserreger. Die Lymphknoten bilden eine Art Filter. Weiter treten die weissen Blutkörperchen in die Aktion. Bei den Leukozyten unterscheidet man verschiedene Untergruppen. Das sind, zum Beispiel, die Fresszellen, die T-Zellen und die B-Zellen. Die Fresszellen sind überall in Gewebe verteilt.

Die Aktivität der Fresszellen richtet sich gegen Bakterien, Viren und Pilze. Manche Erreger lassen sich nicht so einfach besiegen. Dann alarmieren die

Fresszellen die T-Zellen. Die T-Zellen veranlassen die B-Zellen spezifische Antikörper zu bilden. Diese Antikörper verbinden sich mit dem Erreger. So entstehen die Immunkomplexe. Die Fresszellen zerstören sie. In diesem Fall geht es um Antigen-Antikörper-Reaktion. Bestimmte B-Zellen „merken sich“ das Oberflächenmuster des Erregers. Wenn dieser Erreger erneut eindringt, wird er sehr schnell vernichtet.

Oft tragen wir mit unserer Lebensweise zu einer Schwächung des Immunsystems bei. Die Ursachen der Schwäche des Immunsystems sind: psychische Belastungen, Stress, Alkohol, Nikotin, Schlafmangel, falsche Ernährung, Erkrankungen, Umweltbelastungen. Die Merkmale der Schwäche des Immunsystems sind: Pilzbefall immer wieder ausbrechender Herpes häufige Erkältungen und Mandelentzündungen.

Was kann man tun, um das Immunsystem zu stabilisieren:

Erstens, eine kleine Runde mit dem Fahrrad regenden Kreislauf und damit den gesamten Stoffwechsel an.

Zweitens, schlafen Sie Ausreichend im Schlaf erneuern sich unsere Abwehrkräfte.

Drittens, man muss Stress abbauen unter dem Einfluss von Stresshormonen nimmt die Zahl der Abwehrzellen ab.

Viertens, harten Sie sich ab! Eine kalte Gus fordert die Durchblutung und trainiert das Gefäßsystem, schneller auf Wärme und Kälte zu reagieren.

Fünftens, beachten Sie die Ernährung! Eine ausgewogene und vitaminreiche Ernährung ist die Grundlage für ein gut funktionierendes Immunsystem.

Und das letzte: stimulieren Sie das Immunsystem. Es bestimmte Heilpflanzen, die ihr Immunsystem anregen und stärken können.

SECTION 6. ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SOCIOLOGY

Badanis Kirill Evgenievich,

Student, Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: luca.badanis@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Razdabarina Yuliya Anatolevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: rasdabarina@mail.ru

Today, the priority research areas of cyberphysics are: transport and aerospace systems, biology and medicine, robots and intelligent machines, which today are connected by modern technologies such as the Internet of Things, Smart Everything, Cyberphysical System.

For high-quality implementation of certain in time and space listed areas related to educational, scientific, international activities, it is necessary to use the system components, such as: professionally trained personnel, infrastructure, Road Map movement and innovative approaches.

The new direction of the Road Map movement provides the harmony of human life with technology, which is defined as the achievement of the whole variety of cyber-physical components.

Also of particular importance is a fairly new paradigm of Big Data as a technological culture of cyberspace. The Big Data method is aimed at the formation of a dynamically developing cyber-physical ecosystem of the planet. It includes the relationship of semantics and structuring of large amounts of heterogeneous data through the use of intelligent specialized filters of parallel monitoring and metric analysis of information. In general, the described method is designed to manage physical and virtual processes.

The evolution of the planet's cyberspace is explained by successive periods of transition of scientific and technological trends from passive monitoring of physical, biological and social processes to active cyber management based on the interaction of real and virtual structures. The early 2000s saw the development of the global digital infrastructure of cyberspace, where all processes and phenomena are identified in time, as well as in three-dimensional space, gradually turning into intelligent components of monitoring and control.

They are effectively scaled to almost all spheres of human activity related to the economy, science, education, energy, health, etc. Cyberphysical systems are identified with the creation of “smart” factories, houses, cities, universities protection of information and private property, aviation and space management.

All of the above is an incomplete list of topical issues of cyber management of physical objects and processes.

Thus, with the inevitability of the natural refusal of society from the functions of management of biological, social and technical objects and processes, the development of cyberphysical systems is critically important. Summing up, it can be noted that the fundamental advantage of cyberphysical systems is the transformation into valuable information of the data that both for humans and for the technologies of previous generations were useless.

THE REVIEW OF MAINFRAMES AND THEIR ROLE IN CYBERSPACE

Barahtyanskaya Elizaveta,

*Student of Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: 1237764@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Miroshnichenko Natalia Sergeevna,

*Assistant lecturer of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: miroshnichenko_n@bsu.edu.ru

This report deals with the mainframes. They are very large computers that are built to be able to perform complex and critical applications. They are usually very large in both physical size and computational ability, and they can be some of the largest machines on the planet. However, given the continued drive toward greater computational muscle in a smaller physical package, many mainframes are not too much larger than desktop computers these days.

These large computers are designed to keep running with as little interruption as possible. They contain large numbers of self-maintenance features, including built-in security features and backup power supplies. Since mainframes are usually the most important computers in a company's computational arsenal, they are routinely protected by multiple layers of security and power backup, both internal and external.

Among the self-protection measures commonly found in mainframes are an enhanced heat-protection mechanism. Since these computers run all day every day for years at a time, they naturally build up a large amount of heat that needs to be vented. The fans found in mainframes are some of the most effective in the business.

Because mainframes are at the top of the network system food chain, they routinely have the best and most up-to-date of everything, including processors, hard drives, video cards, network cards, and peripheral connections. With such a computer, which is designed to be super-fast, super-sleek, and super-powerful,

read and write speeds have to be lightning-quick. Many have multiple processors as a result.

It is interesting to know that is one of the most important functions of a mainframe is to be able to host applications and work with multiple users simultaneously. Not all computers can handle this, so mainframes are very important in a company's electronic design, especially its network design. Very often, they are at the heart of computer networks.

In today's on-demand, Web-driven world, mainframes are playing an even more central role in providing –and controlling – access to and from networks. The number of users that can access this computer at one time is seemingly limitless. Mainframes in this environment are also designed to host Web-based applications.

NETWORK OPERATING SYSTEM

Belenko Artem Dmitrievich,

Student, Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: belenkorino@gmail.com

Scientific advisor:

Razdabarina Yuliya Anatolevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and Professional

Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: rasdabarina@mail.ru

A wide variety of types of computers used in computer networks entails a variety of operating systems: for workstations, for servers of networks at the department level and servers at the enterprise level as a whole, which would allow for the joint operation of different operating systems.

A network operating system is an operating system with built-in capabilities for working in computer networks. Some of the features include:

- network hardware support;
- support for network protocols;
- routing Protocol support;
- support network traffic filtering;
- support access to remote resources such as printers, drives, etc over the network;
- support for network authorization protocols;
- network services that allow remote users to use computer resources.

So the network operating system is the basis of any computer network. Each computer on the network is largely Autonomously the network operating system in a broad sense refers to a set of operating systems of individual computers that interact with the purpose of messaging and resource sharing by common rules-protocols.

In a narrow sense the network OS is an operating system is a separate computer and provides it the opportunity to work in any network.

Throughout the history of Microsoft's Network operating systems, many modifications have been made so that they have developed network operating systems, laying in the system more and more functions to simplify the work and comfortable “creativity” in this environment.

The first network operating system was a collection of existing local operating system and layered over it network shell. At the same time the local OS was integrated with a minimum of network functions necessary for the operation of the network shell, which performed the main network functions.

When considering the development of network operating systems Windows you can be sure that from the first version of the Network OS - Windows NT, and to the last – Windows Server 2016, has passed a sufficient stage of development, which makes it possible to verify the importance and practicality of using network operating systems.

DISTRIBUTED INFORMATIONAL SYSTEMS

Breusov Nikita Anatolievich,

Student, Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: nbreusov@gmail.com

Scientific advisor:

Razdabarina Yuliya Anatolevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and Professional

Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: rasdabarina@mail.ru

Among all the system programs that computer users have to deal with, operating systems occupy a special place. An operating system is a program that starts up immediately. Among all the system programs that computer users have to deal with, operating systems occupy a special place.

A distributed operating system appears to users of the traditional single-processor system, although it operates on multiple processors. At the same time, users should not worry about where their programs work or where files are located. All this should be automatically and efficiently handled by the operating system itself. Distributed OS, dynamically and automatically distributing work across different machines of the system for processing, makes a set of network machines work as a virtual uniprocessor. The user of a distributed OS, generally speaking, has no information about which machine is running on it.

Distributed system – a set of independent computers which is presented to the user as a single computer. Examples: a network of workstations (choice of

processor for program execution, a single file system), a robotized plant (robots are connected to different computers, but act as external devices of a single computer, a bank with many branches, an airline reservation system.

A modern operating system is a complex set of software tools that provide the user with not only standardized input-output of information and control of programs, but also simplifies work with a computer. The program interface of the operating systems allows reducing the size of a specific program, simplifying its work with all components of the computing system.

Distributed OS exists as a single operating system in the scale of the computing system. Each computer on a network running a distributed OS performs some of the functions of this global OS. Distributed OS unites all computers of the network in the sense that they work in close cooperation with each other for the effective use of all computer network resources.

To create a real distributed operating system, it is not enough just to add several pages of code to a uniprocessor operating system, since distributed and centralized systems have significant differences. Distributed systems, for example, often allow application tasks to be simultaneously processed on multiple processors, so a more complex processor loading algorithm is required to optimize parallelization.

THE DESCRIPTION OF QUANTUM COMPUTE

Chashin Dmitry,

*Student of Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: 1249224@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Miroshnichenko Natalia Sergeevna,

*Assistant lecturer of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: miroshnichenko_n@bsu.edu.ru

This report deals with a quantum computer. It is any device that exploits quantum mechanical phenomena to run algorithms. Because quantum computers have fundamentally different computational properties than conventional computers, data held in quantum computers is referred to as qubits rather than bits. In conventional computers data is represented by microscopic grooves on a hard disk. In a quantum computer, data is represented by the quantum properties of a given molecule or set of molecules.

Instead of performing computations by retrieving data from a hard disk and processing it using an integrated circuit filled with logic gates, quantum computers process data by bombarding the information-containing molecule with short pulses of radiation. Each bombardment cycle represents an algorithmic operation on the

data contained within the molecule. When the algorithm terminates, the quantum state of the molecule is measured, a process which itself biases the end result. This is due to the fundamentally uncertain nature of quantum mechanics.

To circumvent this difficulty, quantum computing algorithms are run multiple times and the weighted average of the output asymptotically approaches the correct answer. Because quantum mechanical phenomena are inherently probabilistic rather than deterministic, a well-defined answer on the first try is not possible.

Quantum computers possess certain capabilities classical computers lack. Quantum computing allows the quick factorization of large numbers (an explicit threat to conventional cryptographical techniques), the more accurate simulation of quantum phenomena, and very efficient database search.

It is not yet possible to conceive of all the applications of mature quantum computers. The largest number of qubits ever contained within one quantum computing system is 7. As quantum computing research continues rapidly on many millions of dollars in funding, it will only be a matter of time until a critical breakthrough occurs and impressive applications are invented.

THE VARIETIES OF COMPUTER PROGRAMS

Demehina Viktoriay,

*Student of Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: 1236873@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Miroshnichenko Natalia Sergeevna,

*Assistant lecturer of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: miroshnichenko_n@bsu.edu.ru

First it is necessary to say that a computer is a programmable digital electronic device that – through the use of stored instructions and programs — is able to perform different tasks with data, including compilation, computation, correlation, retrieval, and selection.

A computer program is one of two things. It may refer to the coding of software applications done by programmers or developers. Alternatively, it may refer to the finished products of development, known as computer programs, software applications, computer software, or apps.

Even though system software is developed by programmers, it is not characteristically referred to as a computer program: the term is generally used to refer to standalone software or suites that is used in conjunction with system software, but is not required for the computer to run.

It is known that there are many different varieties of computer program, and for any task the computer user wishes to perform, there are usually a number of options available. A computer program can be designed for only one operating system, or there may be different iterations for the various major operating systems. If it achieves popularity, new versions of a computer program will be released periodically in order to fix bugs, add features, and provide updates to match changes in computer operating systems.

The most commonly recognized types of computer program are those that come in a box, often with a CD-ROM or DVD and a manual, which may be supplemented by online material. The user installs the computer program onto his or her computer and runs it alongside other programs. This type of program includes word processing programs, spreadsheets, presentation software, and database applications, which may also be sold in bundles or suites.

Programs for creating or editing sound files, images, photographs, and videos are also popular, as are educational programs and games. Desktop publishing programs add layout facility to word processing capabilities and specialized science and mathematics programs handle equations and other technical material.

WHO INVENTED THE COMPUTER?

Feskova Maria,

*Student of Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: 1249125@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Miroshnichenko Natalia Sergeevna,

*Assistant lecturer of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: miroshnichenko_n@bsu.edu.ru

This report deals with the history of creation of computer. The question of who invented the computer cannot be answered with a single name.

Throughout history, many different people have created devices that helped to lead to development of this valuable machine. These go far back into time, and many date the first important invention to the fourth century BCE when the Babylonians developed the abacus.

Other important concepts that would help lead to computers occurred centuries ago and include the adoption of Arabic numerals and the concept of zero, and in the 17th century, the development of the first mechanical calculators by Wilhelm Schickard and Blaise Pascal.

Another milestone along the way was the plans created by Charles Babbage in the early 19th century to create a steam-powered “Difference Engine.” Though it

was never built successfully, the intent of the device was to calculate astronomical tables. Babbage then turned to the idea of creating an Analytical Engine, which would be designed to solve all math problems.

Babbage's ideas led to the writings of Augusta Ada Byron on the Analytical Engine. She clearly delineated some of ways in which modern computers now operate and discussed the concepts of data analysis and memory among other things. Another key thinker who needs to be credited is George Boole, who was responsible for Boolean algebra. The work of Babbage, Pascal, Boole, and Bryon is remarkable and far predates capacity to build machines with electronic components that could store memory.

The machines developed in the early 20th century either had limited programmability or couldn't be programmed. The creation of what is called stored program architecture, a concept elucidated by John von Neumann, changed the way computers could store memory, however. Von Neumann's ideas still influence operations of modern machines.

In conclusion, it is needed to say that the early 1970s, several recognizable names come into play, including Bill Gates, Steve Jobs, and Steve Wozniak. These skilled inventors did much to develop personal computers in the form of PCs and Apples.

SIGNS THAT WE LIVE IN A MATRIX

Fisenko Oleg,

Student, Institute of Engineering Technology and Natural Science

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1318418@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Ryadinskaya Oksana Petrovna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Assistant Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages

and Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: oryadinskaya@bsu.edu.ru

Have you ever thought about the fact that our world can be inside some supercomputer that models billions of planets, universes, intelligent races, as well as the behavior of creatures and familiar things? It simulates consciousness and feelings, habits and friends.

The theory of the unreality of our world was born a long time ago. Humanity began to think about it much earlier than Hollywood released the trilogy of the film "the Matrix". However, the filmmakers were able to take the discussion of the matrix to a new level.

Here are a few examples of the signs of our lives in the Matrix that can make you look at the world differently.

1. Life simulators. Computers can process huge amounts of data, and some solutions require modeling. Simulations involve the inclusion of multiple variables and artificial intelligence to analyze and study the results. Some simulations of games imitate the growth of a real life of a society. Today it looks like imitation, but computers are improving. In 50 years, computers could be millions of times more powerful. If computers become powerful enough, they will be able to create a historical simulation, whose inhabitants will not guess about the unreality of their world. For some people, the idea of modeling will be attractive. In any case, nothing will prevent one creature from creating our world.

2. Mathematics is the basis of our life. Our entire universe is made up of numbers, just like computer programs. Numbers play a key role in our lives. Mathematics is the basis of binary code, with which programs are written and modeling and simulation are based on the same. If people can create a simulation, why can't others?

4. Anthropic principle. The existence of people is amazing, because on our planet almost everything is perfect for us. But if some cosmic factor were a bit strange, then maybe life wouldn't exist anywhere. The anthropic principle asks the question: "why are these conditions so ideal for us?" One explanation: the conditions were created specifically to give us life.

5. Parallel universe. The theory of parallel worlds assumes an infinite number of universes with their parameters. But if there are really many universes, where did they come from? How? If we are in a simulation, multiple universes are multiple simulations at the same time. Each simulation has its own set of variables so that the Creator can test different scenarios.

6. Fermi's Paradox. Our planet is one of many that can support life. It is obvious that on many other planets, too, should be life. People dared to go into space, so other civilizations had to make such an attempt. But no traces of intelligent life in the Universe, we have not found. The paradox of Fermi is this: "where is everything?" Modeling theory can give several answers. If life is to be everywhere but only exists on Earth, we are in a simulation. Someone just decided to observe the behavior of people alone, the theory of parallel universes argues that life exists in other universes. According to the planetarium hypothesis, modeling involves a lot of inhabited planets, where each of them thinks it is one inhabited.

7. God is a programmer. The programming theory states that the Creator is a programmer who presses keys on the keyboard. A programmer can create a world based on simple binary code. But why does he program people to serve his Creator? Maybe he wants us to know that he exists and write code to give us an inner feeling that everything is created. Perhaps he did not do it and did not want to, but intuitively we assume the existence of the Creator.

8. Beyond the Universe. According to the theory of programming, this supercomputer is surrounded by developed beings. However, those who control the models can be as fake as we are. Oxford philosopher Nick Bostrom suggests, "the post-people who developed our simulation can be modeled themselves, and their

creators, in turn, too. There can be many levels of reality, and their number can increase over time”.

9. Fake people make it easy to imitate. The universe may be too complex to fit in a single computer. But the simulated world doesn't have to be that complicated. To become convincing, the model will need a few detailed indicators and a lot of average players. Imagine one of the games in the GTA series. It stores hundreds of people, but you only interact with a few. Life can be like that. There are you, your relatives and friends, and everyone else can be fake. Games contain huge worlds, but only your current location at a given time is important. Reality can follow the same scenario. All you don't see, however, is people on the street or a distant star is one thing. But you have no proof that you exist, at least in the form in which you represent yourself. What if your life is updated every time you blink? The most interesting thing is that it is impossible to prove or disprove.

USING AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Glushenko Maria,

*Student of Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: 1237726@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Miroshnichenko Natalia Sergeevna,

*Assistant lecturer of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: miroshnichenko_n@bsu.edu.ru

The aim of this paper is to describe and study the Artificial intelligence. It is also known as AI, is a sub-discipline within the field of computer science.

The primary goal of this vast domain is to create intelligent agents — that is, to create software, or a combination of software and hardware, capable of observing and analyzing the environment in which it is present.

Computer scientists have categorized artificial intelligence into two general are as: strong AI and weak AI. *Strong AI* refers to computational intelligence that matches or exceeds human intelligence in a specific area .*Weak AI* refers to computational intelligence that is not designed to match the intelligence of a human being for any given task.

The primary concept in artificial intelligence is the “intelligent agent” – a computational device, either hardware or software or a combination of both, designed to perform a specific task that might be very simple or very complex in nature. Regardless of the designated task's complexity, the underlying functions of the intelligent agent are governed by mathematics and physics, much the same as in all other areas of computer science. A hardware-based intelligent agent might be a robotic device, with central processing hardware and sensors, that is designed to

replicate the behavior of an ant, for example. A software-based agent might be a software application designed to interpret natural human language and then perform an action. Intelligent agents might be developed for strong AI or weak AI applications; there is vast scope and utility, and a number of different practical applications for both strong AI and weak AI.

In conclusion, I would like to say that Artificial intelligence is a very complex topic, and there are many subject areas within the field. One of the main objectives within the field of artificial intelligence is to create machine intelligence that matches or exceeds that of the human mind. Replicating human subjective consciousness is an objective that many philosophers and computer scientists believe is impossible to achieve, primarily because human consciousness is such a contentious area, in which there are very few absolutes.

THE DESCRIPTION OF PERSONAL COMPUTERS AND THEIR COMPONENTS

Karaev Vadim,

*Student of Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: 1249170@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Miroshnichenko Natalia Sergeevna,

*Assistant lecturer of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: miroshnichenko_n@bsu.edu.ru

The advances in technology in the 20th century, particularly in the field of communications, have produced a revolution in electronics, whose influence is being felt worldwide. A representative part of that revolution has been the advent of the personal computer (PC). Personal computers are computers that are meant to be used by individuals in homes or offices. Their retail prices, size, and capabilities make them practical for use in almost every home and office in the United States and other developed countries. The operation of these computers relies on a small computer chip known as a microprocessor, which governs the functioning of the computer.

It is important to say that all PCs have several basic components that allow them to function and be used. The microprocessor controls everything the computer does, and every process has to go through it first. Computers also have memory, both long-term (read-only memory or ROM) and temporary (random-access memory or RAM), as well as data storage. ROM contains the basic software that allows the computer to boot up and generally does not change; RAM is used to store information that the computer is currently working with, such as open programs.

The microprocessor and memory are contained as part of a large circuit board called the motherboard. The motherboard also acts as an intermediary between the microprocessor and other systems on the computer, such as drives and ports. The hard drive or hard disk is where programs and files are stored. As opposed to the RAM, the hard drive has a large capacity and is meant for long-term storage. This is where the majority of data in personal computers is located.

Another important part that is common to all personal computers is the power supply, which regulates the amount of electricity that the PC is using at a given time. Most computers also have sound cards and graphics cards as well, which are small circuit boards that connect to the motherboard to process audio and video data, respectively. Some modern PCs also include a CD-ROM or DVD-ROM drive, where a disk containing programs or files can be inserted. Programs can be run directly from the CD or DVD, which acts as a form of external data storage for a PC.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS - CLASSIFICATION AND CHARACTERISTICS TYPES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS DEPENDING ON FREQUENCY

Kornienko Stepan Vladimirovich,

Student, Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: kornienko89@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Razdabarina Yuliya Anatolevna,

Ph. D. in Philology

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: razdabarina@bsu.edu.ru

Depending on the frequency of the electrical installation or electrical receivers, the following types are existed - electrical receivers and electrical installations of industrial frequency with a standard value of 50 Hz. With a high frequency of 10 kHz and a frequency of increased magnitude up to 10 kHz, they are mainly used for metallurgical enterprises. Low frequency to 50 kHz also is known.

There are main types of electrical installations in the space.

There are 5 main types of the most common electrical installations:

– Power plants, equipment designed for industrial use. Electrical installations are designed for compressor, ventilation, pumping units and other purposes; they are characterized by constant load currents in the widest limits of power. These installations are characterized by a symmetrical load and evenly

distributed across all phases. The reliability category of this type of electrical installation is 1.

– Settings for converting alternating current into direct current, frequency, number of phases, voltage values, and inverting. The category of reliability, mainly from the undersupply of energy, classifies electrical installations to category II.

– Installations for electro thermal operations: arc action, induction, dielectric heating, electron-beam and other types of heating. Electro thermal installations of all kinds, with the exception of arc furnaces, are classified as – 2. Arc furnaces are classified as power supply reliability – 1.

– Installations used for electric welding. The load of this type of installations has an uneven schedule, according to the reliability of the power belongs to the 3rd category of reliability.

– Electric lighting installations have a single-phase load. The symmetry of the load distribution (asymmetry from 5 to 10%) is achieved with the use of a small power of electric lighting devices, by means of uniform distribution over the phases.

Types of electrical installation depending on the constructive features of using rooms are also used. Electrical installations by design type are divided into open, located outdoors, protected from atmospheric precipitation by a canopy, and closed, located indoors.

By the type of premises used electrical installations are divided into dry and wet, and installation, located in wet, as well as in particularly damp rooms. Rooms with high temperature (hot) and with a high content of dust, which in turn is divided into conductive dust and non-conductive. Particularly dangerous are premises containing a chemically active and, in particular, organic medium containing aggressive types of steam, gas, liquid, corrosive equipment mold.

THE EFFECTS OF COMPUTER USE ON EYE HEALTH AND VISION

Larina Karina,

Student, Medical Institute

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 1247091@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Ryadinskaya Oksana Petrovna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: oryadinskaya@bsu.edu.ru

It is difficult to a modern person to live without gadgets. Most jobs today require computer work where you have to stare for long periods of time at the screen. Maybe you like to spend your free time surfing the Internet. Whatever the

reason, your body feels the effects of spending too much time logged on. If you've ever noticed symptoms like eye strain, headaches, neck pain, red eyes or blurry vision after a long session at the screen, you're not alone.

Research shows that between 50% and 90% of people who work at a computer screen have at least some symptoms. Working adults aren't the only ones affected. Kids who stare at tablets or use computers during the day at school can have issues, too, especially if the lighting and their posture are less than ideal. More than 70 million people worldwide experience the effects of extended computer use, so-called computer vision syndrome (CVS).

Why does computer use affect our vision in this way? It's all down to how we view the screen. You may think of browsing a screen or tablet as a similar process to reading a paper document. However, our eyes don't see it quite like that.

While printed characters are easy on the eye, with high definition and a good level of contrast, letters on a screen are more of a challenge. With lower resolution and varying brightness, characters on your computer are bright in the centre but their edges are blurred. When we view words on a computer screen, our eyes have to adjust multiple times in order to focus properly – leading to eye strain if we don't take regular screen breaks to give them the rest they need.

Practical steps to reduce the damage. While cutting down dramatically on screen use may be the ideal remedy for strained eyes, it's not practical for people with desk-based occupations. There are, however, many practical steps you can take to reduce the effects of computer use on eye health and vision.

Regular screen breaks. Set an alarm every 20 minutes to give your eyes a break. Take a walk across the room and back to correct poor posture at the same time.

Screen glare can cause eye strain, but good lighting can help reduce the effects. Adjust the contrast settings on your computer monitor so that the screen feels comfortable to look at. Remove anything that causes glare, such as desk lights, and position your screen so that it isn't directly in front of or behind a window.

Screen distance. Are you too close to your computer? The ideal distance from your eyes to the monitor is about 60-70cm. You should be looking down at your monitor, so that the centre of the screen is lower by an angle of about 20 degrees.

Eye test. If you have an untreated existing eye problem like myopia or hypermetropia, computer use is likely to worsen the effects. Regular eye tests will uncover any vision problems and ensure that your eyes are treated with the appropriate prescription.

Computer glasses. Specially designed spectacles can dramatically reduce the effects of computer use on eye health and vision. Helping the eye to focus on the screen without strain, your computer glasses may have a different prescription from reading glasses, because the object of your focus is a different distance away. Computer glasses can also have anti-reflective coatings and even tinted lenses to help reduce glare.

UNIX-LIKE OPERATING SYSTEMS

Malyutin Roman Alexeevich,

Student, Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: romanmalytin98@gmail.com

Scientific advisor:

Razdabarina Yuliya Anatolevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and

Professional Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: rasdabarina@mail.ru

Unix is a family of portable, multitasking, and multi-user operating systems that are based on the ideas of the original AT&T Unix project, developed in the 1970s at the Bell Labs research center by Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie and others.

Unix family operating systems are characterized by a modular design in which each task is performed by a separate utility, the interaction is carried out through a single file system, and to work with utilities using the command shell.

UNIX systems started to appear from the late 1970s and early 1980s. Many proprietary versions, such as Idris (1978), Coherent (1983) and UniFlex (1985), aimed to meet the needs of the business functionality available to the trained UNIX users.

When AT&T allowed commercial UNIX licensing in the 1980s, many of developed proprietary systems were based on this, including AIX, HP-UX, IRIX, Solaris, Tru64, Ultrix and Xenix. This has largely crowded out proprietary clones. The growing incompatibility between systems has led to the creation of interoperability standards, including POSIX and a single UNIX specification.

Meanwhile, in 1983 the GNU project was launched, thanks to which it was possible to make an operating system that all users of the computer could freely use, study, fix, rebuild. Various UNIX-like versions were developed similarly to GNU, often with the same basic components. They are primarily served as a cheap replacement for UNIX, and include 4.4 BSD, Linux and Minix. Some of them served as the basis for commercial UNIX systems such as BSD/OS and Mac OS X. It is noteworthy that Mac OS x 10.5 (Leopard) is certified by a Single UNIX specification.

Dennis Ritchie, one of the creators of UNIX, has expressed his opinion that UNIX-like systems such as Linux are de facto UNIX systems. Eric Raymond proposed to divide UNIX-like systems into 3 types:

1. Genetic UNIX

Systems historically associated with the AT&T code base. Most but not all commercial distributions of UNIX systems fall into this category. As well as BSD-systems which are the results of the work of the University of Berkeley in the late

1970s and early 1980s. Some of these systems lack AT&T code, but still traced the origin of the development of AT&T.

2. UNIX for the trademark or brand

These systems, mostly of a commercial nature, have been identified by the Open Group as conforming to a single UNIX specification and are permitted to bear the name UNIX. Most of these systems are commercial derivatives of the System V codebase in one form or another (for example, Amiga UNIX), although some (for example, IBM's z/OS) have earned a trademark through the POSIX compatibility layer not being essentially UNIX. Many older UNIX systems do not fit this definition.

3. UNIX by functionality

In general any system that behaves roughly according to the UNIX specification. These systems include Linux and Minix which lead like a UNIX system, but do not have genetic links to the AT&T codebase. Most free/open UNIX implementations, being genetic UNIX or not, fall under the limited definition of this category due to the high cost of certification of the Open Group, which costs several thousand dollars.

Cygwin, not being an operating system, provides a UNIX-like environment in Microsoft Windows; there are also Microsoft Windows services for UNIX.

Summing up the ideas behind Unix had a huge impact on the development of computer operating systems. Currently Unix-systems are recognized as one of the most historically important operating systems.

THE DESCRIPTION OF ANALYTICAL ENGINE CREATION

Muzaffarov Rustam,

*Student of Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: 1248081@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Miroshnichenko Natalia Sergeevna,

*Assistant lecturer of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: miroshnichenko_n@bsu.edu.ru

The subject of this paper is the analytical engine. It was a mechanical computer created by English inventor and mathematician Charles Babbage in the mid-1830s. Although Babbage never built the whole machine, the analytical engine is generally considered the precursor to the modern computer. It used a punch card programming system and had a processing unit to do calculations as well as a short-term memory bank to store working data.

Babbage was a professor of mathematics at Cambridge. While working with mathematical tables in 1812, Babbage came up with the idea of a machine that

could do calculations automatically. First, he invented the difference engine, known today as difference engine No. 1.

The difference engine was very specialized. It was designed to work only with polynomials. When the project stalled, Babbage decided to widen his focus and create a multipurpose machine.

In 1839, he began to devote all of his scholarly thought to the development of the analytical engine. Babbage envisioned the engine as made of brass and powered by a steam engine. Data were fed into the analytical engine using punch cards. Babbage borrowed the idea for punch cards from the textile industry, where they were being used to program mechanical looms.

It is important to add that the engine had three different kinds of card readers for the cards that programmed the machine. One type of card inputted mathematical operations, another directed the load and save actions, and the third fed the machine numerical constants. The programming language was similar to the assembly languages used a century later.

Once data had been inputted, the analytical engine could solve equations by adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing as well as performing other computer-like functions. While calculating, the analytical engine was able to use what is basically scratchpad memory. It could store 1,000 numbers, each of which could be up to 50 digits long. When calculations were complete, the analytical engine could output the answers in print, punch card, or graph form. It could also create trays that could later be used to make printing plates.

THE DESCRIPTION THE FIRST SUPERCOMPUTERS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

Rashin Maksim,

*Student of Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: 1197495@bsu.edu.ru

Scientific advisor:

Miroshnichenko Natalia Sergeevna,

*Assistant lecturer of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: miroshnichenko_n@bsu.edu.ru

This report deals with the first supercomputers. They used the basic concept of electronic programming and numerical transactions in order to process information.

Using a scalar processing technique, the early designs were very simple by modern standards. Each computer was able to process only one data item at a time, using either the concept of integral data types or floating point numbers. Integral data types within the methodology of computer science represent a finite subset of

mathematical integers to form a process. The floating point method is a system in which a string of bits represents a rational number.

It is interesting that some of the other first supercomputers, however, used vector processors to conduct their data processing. This new central processing unit (CPU) design allowed users to perform operations of multiple mathematical equations simultaneously.

Basically, it was able to implement the scalar processing method on a much more elaborate level. This technique was highly acclimated to scientific computing throughout the 1980s, but disappeared with the advent of better CPUs and parallel processing. Parallel processing, utilizing thousands of CPUs, became the basis of modern supercomputers.

Although computers the size of a room had existed since the 1940s, it wasn't until the 1960s that researchers began to fully utilize the concept of design to develop the first supercomputers. The primary scientist to develop the first supercomputers was Seymour Cray at the Control Data Corporation.

After building a number of designs, he left the firm in 1980 to establish Cray Research, an independent design company. His designs for supercomputers controlled the market for a number of years before the mass crash of the supercomputer market in the 1990s and his death in 1996.

Considered to be the very first supercomputer, the Cray-1™ system was installed in 1976 at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. At the time, its speed held the world record of 160 million operations per second, also known as megaflops. It contained only 8 megabytes of memory.

KOHLNSTOFF-NANORÖHRCHEN UND EPOXIDHARZE

Shaidorova Galina Mikhailovna,

Master-Student, Institute of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Biology

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: 800761@bsu.edu.ru;

Scientific advisor:

Borisovskaya Irina Valentinovna,

PhD in Philological sciences, Associate Professor of

Foreign Languages Department,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

E-mail: borisovskaya@bsu.edu.ru

Kohlenstoff-Nanoröhrchen besitzen außergewöhnliche mechanische, elektrische und thermische Eigenschaften. CNTs sind zu Zylinder gerollte Graphenlagen. Das zweidimensionale Graphen habeneine dicht gepackte, honigwabenartige, sechseckige Struktur.

Ein Nanoröhrchen kann aus nur einer oder aus mehreren, übereinander liegenden, aufgerollten Graphenschichten bestehen.

Eine Vielzahl an Teams auf der ganzen Weltbeschäftigten sich mit den Problemen der CNT. Sie versuchen die herausragenden mechanischen Eigenschaften der CNT auf Epoxidharzmatrices zu übertragen. Die Herausforderungen dabei sind sehr vielfältig.

Die Kohlenstoffröhren liegen nicht einzeln sondern verwunden und verdreht in Agglomeraten. Die Dispergierung und das Einstellen der Partikelgröße in der Epoxidharzdispersion spielt eine entscheidende Rolle. Beim Dispergieren sollten die CNTs zudem möglichst wenig gekürzt werden. Ein weiterer Aspekt ist die Anbindung der CNTs an die Epoxidharzmatrix. Die lokale Anbindung an die Matrix an den Enden des CNT verhilft zu der Rissüberbrückung. Sie unterdrückt eine weitere Rissöffnung.

Die Methode ist folgend:

Zunächst werden die unbehandelten CNT funktionalisiert. Dabei werden zum Beispiel Sauerstoffgruppen mittels Oxidation auf deren äußere Schale aufgebracht. Dieser Schritt erhöht die Kompatibilität zwischen CNT und Epoxidharz. Er unterdrückt spätere Aggregatbildung und minimiert Entmischungseffekte beim Härtezyklus. Im nächsten Schritt werden die funktionalisierten CNTs in die Epoxidharzmatrix eingebracht. Im Dispergierschritt werden die Agglomerate schonend zerkleinert.

Die CNT sind möglichst homogen in der Matrix verteilt. Es entsteht eine teerartige bis feste Master-Dispersion. Sie kann verdünnt werden. Diese Verdünnungsdispersion kann vom Verarbeiter durch Zugabe des Härters weiterverarbeitet werden. Bei der Funktionalisierung werden oxidative Verfahren untersucht. Aus unbehandelten CNT entstehen plasmabehandelte CNT, säurebehandelte CNT sowie thermisch behandelte CNT.

Mittels thermischer Verfahren kann eine nur sehr geringe Steigerung des Sauerstoffgehaltes erzielt werden. Die Säurebehandlung hingegen erzielt hohe Sauerstoffgehalte. Zudem entstehen im Wasch- und Trocknungsprozess sehr harte Agglomerate, die nur sehr schwer zu dispergieren sind.

Die Plasmabehandlung zeigt gute Funktionalisierungsgrade. Dieses Verfahren ist sehr gut geeignet um CNT im industriellen Maßstab zu funktionalisieren. Als weitere Funktionalisierung können CNT mit elastomeren Seitenketten ausgestattet werden. Der Vorteil hierbei ist, dass die Anbindung der CNT nicht mehr an die Matrix angepasst werden muss. Die Rissenergie wird über die elastomeren Seitenketten wie bei einem Federmechanismus auf das CNT übertragen.

VIRTUELLE PROJEKTTEAMS

Tyukhina Irina Vasilyevna,

*Student, Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: irisusya@mail.ru

Scientific advisor:

Taranova Elena Nikolayevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

*Associate Professor of the Department of
Foreign Languages and Professional Communication,
Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod*

E-mail: taranova@yandex.ru

Das Thema meines Vortrags ist "Virtuelle Projektteams". Im Fokus des Vortrags stehen die Probleme, die sozusagen Kommunikations - und Organisationshürden in der virtuellen Projektarbeit sind.

Es ist bekannt, dass heute mehr und mehr Projekte distanziert geplant und durchgeführt werden. Man muss sagen, diese zunehmende Virtualität erleichtert Vieles, bringt aber auch neue, immense Herausforderungen für die Organisationen und die Projektbeteiligten mit sich. Betrachten wir die Herausforderungen zum virtuellen Projekt.

Erstens. Bei der Anfangsphase des Projekts sollen alle Partnerfirmen involviert werden. Der Projektleiter versendet eine Einladung für den ersten Termin an die Partnerfirmen. Da diese an unterschiedlichen Standorten arbeiten, soll eine Telefon- und Webkonferenz genutzt werden. Die Zugangsdetails (Telefonnummer, Link zur Webkonferenz) versendet der Projektleiter mit der Einladung. Zum vereinbarten Zeitpunkt des Termins ist üblich nur ein Teil der Teilnehmer anwesend. Das Resultat: Alle sind genervt, unkonzentriert und der eigentliche Grund des Termins ist erst einmal in den Hintergrund getreten.

Zweitens. Häufig tritt noch ein Problem auf. Der Projektleiter stellt die erste Präsentation zusammen, legt sie auf SharePoint ab und schreibt ein E-Mail an das Projektteam mit der Bitte um Feedback und Ergänzungen. Es ist jedoch äußerst schwierig, Feedback von den Projektteilnehmern zu erhalten. Ein Teilnehmer des Projekts schreibt sein Feedback direkt als Notizen in die Präsentation. Noch ein muss kurzfristig an einem anderen Meeting teilnehmen. Aufgrund des knappen Liefertermins und der Zeitverschiebung können die Teilnehmer nur einen flüchtigen Blick auf den Entwurf werfen und dem Projektleiter eine Chatnachricht mit schwer zu interpretierenden Stichpunkten schreiben. Der Projektleiter hat einen enormen Aufwand das Feedback zu sammeln, zu sichten und für sich bzw. die Präsentation nutzbar zu machen. Die Mitarbeiter haben jeweils nur Teile der Informationen der anderen gesehen oder gelesen. Der Frust über die fehlende Information ist hoch.

Diese oder ähnliche alltägliche Situationen zeigen, dass msn mit der räumlichen Distanz und dem Einsatz der modernen Kommunikationsmittel einige

Hürden zu überwinden sind. Um Schwierigkeiten zu vermeiden, muß man vorab folgende Fragen beantworten:

1. Wie können Kooperation und Zusammenarbeit gestaltet werden, wenn die Projektmitarbeiter sich nicht oder nur sehr selten sehen?
2. Wie wird mit unterschiedlichen Sprachen und Zeitzonen umgegangen?
3. Welche Tools, Dokumente und Strukturen sollen im Projekt genutzt werden?
4. Welche Technik, Infrastruktur und Tools werden im Projekt benötigt?
5. Welche Kommunikationsmittel und -kanäle braucht es?
6. Welche Hürden gibt es eventuell in der Akzeptanz?

Man muss zum Schluss noch betonen, dass nur wenn die drei Dimensionen Mensch, Organisation und Technik gleichermaßen berücksichtigt werden und alle sich daraus ergebenden Fragestellungen hinreichend geklärt sind, dann ist eine effiziente Projektarbeit in virtuellen Teams mit Konzentration auf die wesentlichen Projektziele möglich. Im diesem Fall kann virtuelle Projektarbeit Spaß machen und virtuelle Projektteams sind in der Lage, Top-Ergebnisse zu erzielen!

STANDARTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATING SYSTEMS

Zelenyk Dmitriy Olegovich,

Student, Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: zelenyuk.d@gmail.com

Scientific advisor:

Razdabarina Yuliya Anatolevna,

Ph.D. in Philology,

Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages and Professional

Communication,

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

E-mail: rasdabarina@mail.ru

Operating system (OS) – a set of programs that ensure the interaction of all hardware and software parts of the computer with each other and the interaction of the user and the computer. Since the 1990s, the most common operating systems are the Microsoft Windows family and UNIX class systems (especially Linux and Mac OS).

The OS of the personal computer is the most versatile, as it works both in real time and in time division mode. Therefore, there is a need for systematization and standardization to ensure portability of the system and applications between different hardware platforms.

POSIX (Portable Operating system Interface for Unix – a Portable interface of Unix operating systems) – a set of standards that describe the interfaces between the operating system and the application program. The standard is designed to provide compatibility between different UNIX-like operating systems and portability of application programs at the source code level, but can also be used

for non-Unix systems. The POSIX series of standards was developed by the IEEE Committee 1003. The international organization for standardization (ISO), together with the international electrotechnical Commission (IEC), adopted this standard (POSIX) under the name ISO/IEC 9945.

The purposes of the standard:

- facilitate the transfer of application code to other platforms;
- facilitate the definition and unification of interfaces in advance in the design, not in the process of their implementation;
- to keep possible and to consider all of the major, previously created and used by application programs;
- to determine the minimum necessary application programming interfaces to accelerate the creation, approval, and document approval;
- develop standards for communication networks, distributed data processing and information security;
- recommend limiting the use of binary (object) code for applications on simple systems.

The standard consists of four main sections. POSIX is an existing for many years, a developing organism, in which with each new edition something appears, and something is lost. The main content of the POSIX standard is the semantics of interface functions. Standardization of semantics is not an easy task in itself, and the difficulties are compounded by the fact that many people are currently involved in programming.

The authors of the POSIX standard, well aware of how difficult it is to get people to give up their habits (which they call “established practice”), declare that they have made a logically coherent and minimal system of interface functions, covering most of the services traditionally provided by the operating system, described in detail the exact semantics of these functions and offer everyone to use them in their development.

Some formulations had a single purpose: not to remove from the category of satisfying the standard some applications or operating systems. Such a goal was indeed set and explicitly stated in the Introduction: “the Standard should take into account existing practice to the maximum extent possible” . However, the main goal is still to ensure the mobility of applications.