
Abstracts and Keywords

O.G. Kovalev

The Participation of the All-Russian Public Organization of Veterans of the Penal Enforcement System in the Patriotic Education of Employees of the Penitentiary System at the Present Stage

Key words and phrases: educational work; patriotic education; penal enforcement system; employees; veterans; psychological and pedagogical impact.

Abstract: The purpose of the article was to determine the role and importance of the all-Russian public organization of veterans of the penal correction system in the patriotic education of employees of the penal correction system, which was achieved using the dialectical principle of cognition, statistical and analytical methods, in the process of theoretical analysis of legislative and departmental legal acts, published scientific works in the field of pedagogy, legal psychology and jurisprudence on the problems of patriotic education of employees of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia in modern conditions of development of the domestic penitentiary system. The effective forms and methods of patriotic education of practitioners of various services and departments, cadets and students of educational organizations of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia are analyzed.

O.G. Kovalev

The Influence of Volunteer Formations of the Penal Enforcement System and Volunteer Activities on the Patriotic Education of Penitentiary System Employees

Key words and phrases: volunteer formations; volunteer activity; educational work; patriotic education; penal enforcement system; employees; volunteer activities.

Abstract: The purpose of the article was to determine the influence of volunteer formations of the penal enforcement system and volunteer activities on the patriotic education of employees of the penitentiary system. It was implemented using the dialectical principle of cognition, statistical and analytical methods, theoretical analysis of legislative and departmental legal acts, published scientific works in the field of pedagogy, legal psychology and jurisprudence on the problems of patriotic education of employees of the criminal justice system. The pedagogical and organizational and legal mechanisms of patriotic education in the process of implementing volunteer activities, with the participation of employees of the Federal Penitentiary Service of the Federal Penitentiary Service of the subjects of the Federation, educational organizations of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia in volunteer activities, are considered.

A.V. Kyuregina

Issues of Enlightenment Work Aimed at Fostering Humane Treatment of Nature in the Second Half of the 19th – Early 20th centuries

Key words and phrases: formation of a humane personality; humanistic values; degradation of personality; enlightenment work; minimization of cruelty; anthropocentric worldview paradigm; suppression of empathy; biocentric approach to education; children's nature protective organizations.

Abstract: The relevance of the research is connected with the fact that modern educators understand the importance of moral treatment towards living nature for character formation among children and youth, but these problems are represented in educational standards to a limited extent; because of the above-mentioned contradiction historic experience of using these themes in Russian enlightenment and education, particularly in the second half of the 19th – early 20th centuries, when these issues were getting appreciable development, presents interest. The objective of the work is researching enlightenment activities of Russian society for protection of animals during the given period. Its tasks are to reveal the potential of enlightenment and educational campaigns of that organization, their results connected with the development of humanistic values in society, to build connections between experience accumulated in the second half of the 19th – early 20th centuries and modern pedagogical work aimed at fostering bioethical values in society. Such methods as actualization, comparison, induction, deduction are used for solving the tasks set. It is revealed that multi-aspect work of the Russian society for protection of animals was

connected with informing citizens about issues of humanism and cruelty, with drafting humane legislation and control over following it, with raising the prestige of humane actions in society, with developing infrastructure that facilitates ethical treatment of animals, with preventing cruel entertainments dehumanizing personality, with forming youth unions for nature protection. However, practically no efforts were made for the consolidation of professionals who understood the ambiguity of traditional use of animals in different spheres from the position of science. To some extent due to this fact there were not enough specialists with biocentric worldview in Russia in subsequent years. This circumstance together with political imperatives and reality of scientific and technical revolution contributed to the formation of anthropocentric paradigm.

A.P. Lukshin, V.N. Ivanov

Mentoring at School as a Factor in Overcoming Professional Difficulties of Young Teachers

Key words and phrases: pedagogical activity; young teachers; professional difficulties; program to overcome professional difficulties; diagnostics of professional difficulties; mentoring.

Abstract: The quality of education in the educational system largely depends on the effectiveness of the professional development of a young teacher. In the context of dynamic renewal of school infrastructure, this problem becomes especially relevant not only for young specialists, but also for teachers with great experience. In this regard, the mentoring system, on the one hand, can solve the problem of professional adaptation of a young teacher, and on the other hand, help an older teacher master innovative educational technologies in the process of implementing the functions of a mentor. The study is aimed at improving the quality of the mentoring system from the standpoint of providing targeted support to a young teacher from an experienced teacher based on identifying key problems that arise in the process of entering the profession. The theoretical and practical methods of the research are based on questionnaires and interviews with young teachers by which the main professional difficulties were identified and promising forms of support from the mentor were determined. The article proposes a systematic understanding and approach to solving the problem of professional development of young teachers and emphasizes the importance of comprehensive support at all stages of the formation of their professional competencies. The article presents the analysis of mentoring support methods, enabling to solve professional development problems. An important element in the development of professional competence of young teachers is the opportunity to communicate freely with colleagues where they receive constructive feedback and also have access to professional development resources.

The conclusions highlight a mentor's role in the adaptation of young specialists to the modern conditions of the educational system. An educational organization becomes not just a place of work for a young teacher, but also an educational environment that promotes professional development.

Prospects for further research are related to a detailed analysis of the problems of relationships between experienced teachers and young specialists and the study of the influence of young teachers on the professional development of accomplished professionals. It is also necessary to study the specifics of young teachers' mastery of digital educational technologies in combination with traditional pedagogical technologies.

D.A. Lyutts, L.G. Loginova

Leading Principles for Implementing the Development Potential of Additional Education in the Formation of Students' Mathematical Literacy

Key words and phrases: additional education; mathematical literacy; cognitive activity; principle of individualization; principle of differentiation.

Abstract: One of the tasks of improving students' academic performance is the development of their sustained interest in learning, especially with regard to such an academic discipline as mathematics. In this regard, the possibilities of developing the potential of additional education, in which the principles of individualization and differentiation are successfully used today, can be considered a great help in the formation of educational motivation among schoolchildren to study mathematics.

The purpose of the study is to identify the role of the principles of individualization and differentiation in the implementation of the developmental potential of additional education in the formation of students' mathematical literacy.

The objectives are to reveal the essence and methodological aspects of using the principle of individualization in the formation of students' mathematical literacy; to reveal the essence and methodological aspects of using the principle of differentiation in the formation of students' mathematical literacy.

Research methods were analysis of psychological, pedagogical and methodological literature on the topic of the study; comparison and generalization of pedagogical experience.

Results: These principles were considered in the article in the context of the formation of students' mathematical literacy, taking into account the necessary methodological provisions that teachers of additional education must adhere to. The principles of individualization and differentiation used in the context of additional education in mathematics contribute not only to the development of mathematical literacy, but also contribute to raising the general cultural level of the younger generation.

E.A. Moskovtseva

Digital Educational Environment in Russia

Key words and phrases: education; digital educational environment; digital transformation; digital competence; information infrastructure.

Abstract: The article is devoted to the formation of digital educational environment in Russia. The article emphasizes that digital pedagogical competencies of teaching staff and digital competencies of subjects of education play a significant role in the process of formation of digital educational environment. The author of the article notes that today in domestic education the task of formation of information and telecommunications infrastructure of educational organizations as one of the stages of formation of digital educational environment is practically solved. The author of the article also points out the problematic aspects of the formation of a digital educational environment in educational institutions, such as the lack of basic infrastructure in the field of digital technologies, the shortage of teaching staff proficient in digital technologies, and insufficient scientific and methodological support of the educational process. The article concludes that in order to solve modern problems of digital transformation of society and to ensure the quality and accessibility of education, it is necessary to create all conditions for the formation of a digital educational environment.

M.A. Pirozhkova, O.G. Usanova

Cognitive-Communication Competence as the Basis of Speech Professional Improvement of Cultural University Students

Key words and phrases: competence; communicative; cognitive; cognitive-communicative; components; activity; speech professional improvement.

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to discover the essence and peculiarity of the formulated definition of "cognitive-communicative competence". The research tasks are to determine the degree of development of the problem in pedagogical theory and practice, patterns of formation of communicative competence and components of communication technology; to identify and justify pedagogical conditions that contribute to the development of communicative and speech culture; develop an original program and conduct experimental work aimed at developing the speech professional improvement of students at a cultural university; to analyze the results of experimental work. The hypothesis was formulated based on the identified tasks. In the process of studying the problem of speech professional improvement of students of a cultural university, theoretical (conceptual and terminological analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization, modeling) and empirical (ascertaining and formative experiments, self-assessment, generalization of independent characteristics, observation, questionnaires, conversation, testing, data processing methods and testing the hypothesis) methods were used. The result of the study is the formed cognitive-communicative competence as the basis for the speech professional improvement of students at a cultural university.

V.O. Stepchuk, S. Lu, G.V. Marchenko

Environmental Education in Northwestern Europe and Southeastern Asia: a Comparative Analysis

Key words and phrases: worldview; nature; environmental education; China; Great Britain; Scandinavia.

Abstract: The article is devoted to a comparative analysis of the influence of national characteristics of worldview and interaction with nature on the development of environmental education in Europe and Asia. The purpose of the study is to identify the characteristic features of the perception of nature by the peoples of northeastern Europe and southeastern Asia, which influence the solution of environmental education problems in modern educational systems. The hypothesis of the study is based on the assumption that with the help of theoretical methods of searching, recording and analyzing data related to the stages of the evolution of the perception of nature by the peoples of the world, it is possible to identify common and specific factors that determine the directions of joint activities to solve environmental education problems and cultural interaction. Research methods included general logical methods – analysis, synthesis, interpretation, etc. and special methods – comparative and retrospective analysis. The empirical array consists of authentic materials, research monographs and scientific articles by domestic and foreign authors published in Russian, English and Chinese. The results of the study showed that the systems of environmental education in the countries of the East and West have much in common in terms of content, but the difference in strategic target settings, due to national traditions, dictates tactical goals and objectives and determines the choice of technologies for their implementation.

I.V. Tekucheva, L.Yu. Gromova

**The Model of Methodological Training of Teachers of Literature in
Higher Educational Institutions of Russia in the Early 20th Century**

Key words and phrases: methods of teaching the Russian language; higher pedagogical education; model of methodological training.

Abstract: The innovative processes taking place in the domestic school put forward new requirements for the professional training of teachers. In this regard, pedagogical education is being improved, the main task of which is to form the necessary professional competencies of the future teacher. Methodological training is an essential part of the modern system of teacher-wordsmith training, therefore, the analysis of trends in its development is an urgent scientific and practical problem. In our opinion, the reconstruction of models of methodological training of secondary school teachers in higher educational institutions of Russia in previous historical periods, the definition of the content of their components, which eventually became either traditional or did not stand the test of time, allows us to build a modern innovative model taking into account the achievements of predecessors.

The purpose of the research is to reconstruct the model of methodological training of a teacher of literature in higher educational institutions of Russia in the early twentieth century. During the research, methods of theoretical analysis, generalization and interpretation of normative, scientific, educational and methodological literature were used.

The research resulted in reconstruction of the model of methodological training of a verbal teacher in several versions implemented at the Pedagogical Academy (St. Petersburg), the P.G. Shelaputin Pedagogical Institute (Moscow), the Imperial Women's Pedagogical Institute (St. Petersburg), and Moscow Higher Women's Courses. The general features of this model were the inclusion in the curriculum of a theoretical course of methodology in combination with subject and psychological and pedagogical training.

E.V. Shalomova, E.S. Shmeleva

Nature of Addictive Behavior of Minors in a Digital Society

Key words and phrases: addictive behavior; minors; addiction; digital society; information and communication technologies; the Internet.

Abstract: In the article, the authors consider the nature of addictive behavior of minors in a digital society, the factors contributing to the development of dependence on information and communication technologies, its causes and consequences, as well as possible ways to prevent this phenomenon. The objectives of the study are to study the nature of addictive behavior of minors in a digital society. Research hypothesis is based on the assumption that in the era of the development of information and communication technologies and the accessibility of their use, children and adolescents spend more and more time in the virtual world, this situation requires the active participation of all educational institutions to form a constructive life strategy and social immunity in minors.

Research methods included analysis, synthesis, generalization and observation. As a result of the study, the problem of the emergence of addictive behavior of minors in a digital society is analyzed, the severity of its negative consequences for minors is shown and a way to solve it is proposed.

E.V. Shalomova, M.P. Korovaitseva

Harmful Effects of Vapes on the Body of Minors

Key words and phrases: vaping; negative effects; a mixture of nicotine and propylene glycol; the fight against addiction.

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to consider the features of the harmful effects of vaping on the body of minors, the causes of dependence on vaping, as well as the consequences for their physical and mental health. The objectives of the study are to study the harmful effects of vaping on the body of a minor. Research hypothesis is based on the assumption that the success of preventive work with adolescents who are at a difficult age and trying to prove their adulthood and importance by starting to use vape, and without thinking about the harm to health, is based on the active collaboration of the family, the state and society. Research methods were analysis, synthesis, systematization, generalization and observation. As a result of the study, the problem of introducing adolescents to vaping was generalized; the severity of its impact on the body of a minor and the importance of solving it through the joint efforts of parents, teachers and government agencies were revealed.

D.V. Shevchenko, O.D. Fedotova, L.Z. Tarkhan

Age-Based Periodization of Childhood in the Context of Responsibility of Minors for Offenses in Legal Documents of Medieval Rus' as a Source of Terminological Apparatus of Modern Pedagogy

Key words and phrases: childhood; responsibility; pedagogical terminology; legal monuments; Ancient Rus'; charter; youth; child; punishment.

Abstract: The relevance of the article lies in establishing the value-semantic foundations of the terminological apparatus of modern pedagogy based on the results of the analysis of regulatory and legal documents. The research hypothesis is as follows: the modern understanding of the problems of age periodization is rooted in the topic associated with the genesis and evolution of specific terminology that records the anthropological features of the formation and development of a person in childhood. The purpose of the article is to clarify the age of persons who, according to legal monuments of the 10th – 16th centuries, could be subject to punishment for the committed illegal actions, crimes and offenses; to establish the genesis and evolution of a number of terminology that record the possibility of punishing minors for the committed offenses. Research sources were texts of normative legal acts issued in medieval Rus'; scientific articles reflecting the positions of researchers on the problems of age periodization. Research methods included general logical methods. As a result of the study it has been found that the terminological series recording the age boundaries of life of persons subject to liability in minor age has undergone significant changes in terms of content and value-semantic meaning.

Wang Yuexin, A.P. Mansurova

Methodological Approaches to Teaching Chinese Students to Perform European Choral Works

Key words and phrases: Chinese students; European choral works; intercultural music education; methodology; musical literacy.

Abstract: Considering the many challenges Chinese students face in performing European choral works, such as language barriers, cultural differences, and technical requirements, this paper details effective methods for teaching Chinese students to perform European choral works. The study aims to provide useful recommendations and lessons for the field of music education in China, to help Chinese students better understand and interpret European choral works, and to enhance their musical literacy and intercultural communication skills. The article suggests key strategies in several areas such as teaching language and texts, teaching musical style and cultural background, technical training and improvement, and emphasizes the importance of intercultural music education. In terms of scientific novelty, this study offers new perspectives and ideas for teaching Chinese students to perform European choral works by systematically integrating several teaching methods.

G.Kh. Gumerova, M.A. Prets, A.R. Shaimardanov

Popularizing Engineering Education through the Development of Robotics Courses for Schoolchildren

Key words and phrases: robotics; engineering education; popularization; school courses; digital technologies; STEM; career guidance; soft skills.

Abstract: The article examines the necessity of developing robotics courses for schoolchildren to popularize engineering education. The relevance of such courses is substantiated in the context of digitalization and the growing demand for technical professions. An analysis of international practices integrating robotics into educational programs is provided, along with identifying key barriers to implementation in Russia, such as a shortage of qualified teachers and technical resources. Approaches to course development are proposed, considering regional specifics, the use of digital technologies, and project-based learning. The advantages of robotics in fostering engineering thinking, developing soft skills, and increasing interest in technical professions are discussed. The conclusions highlight the importance of systematically popularizing robotics to prepare a new generation of engineers.

P.N. Kazberov

The Relevance of the Psychocorrectional Work with Convicts to Characterize their Behavior in the Post-Penitentiary Period

Key words and phrases: convicts; psychocorrectional work; post-penitentiary period; behavior characteristics; recidivism.

Abstract: The current stage of development and functioning of the domestic penal system determines the extremely urgent issue of qualitative characteristics of behavior of persons released from correctional institutions within the post-penitentiary period. The significance of the problematic issue under consideration is determined, first of all, by the fact that within the post-penitentiary period, the effect of correction of yesterday's convicted person to imprisonment is manifested, or, conversely, the absence of this effect is recorded and a person with significant criminal baggage (knowledge, skills, experience), using it, commits more and more new crimes.

The hypothesis of our study is that there is a relationship between the qualitative characteristics of the psychocorrectional work carried out with convicts during their serving a criminal sentence in places of imprisonment with the characteristics of their behavior after release, that is, in the post-penitentiary period. For our publication, it is important to emphasize the relevance of the psychocorrectional work under consideration with convicts for the post-penitentiary period of their life. The purpose of the conducted research is to justify the considered relevance of the work of penitentiary psychologists with convicts in accordance with the results manifested within the post-penitentiary period. The achievement of the goals was facilitated by the resolution of a number of relevant tasks: firstly, to study the characteristics of the psychocorrectional work carried out with convicts during their serving a criminal sentence in places of deprivation of liberty; secondly, to determine the relationship between the characteristics of the work of penitentiary psychologists specified in the first task and the characteristics of the behavior of convicts after their release, that is, in the post-penitentiary period. The methods and techniques used in the research are general scientific and specific scientific: study and analysis of scientific sources on the problem under study, analysis of the theory and practice of implementing psychocorrectional work with convicts, synthesis and modeling.

P.N. Kazberov

Current Measures of Social and Psychological Minimization of Manifestation of Recidivism of Convicted People

Key words and phrases: recidivism; convicts; places of imprisonment; social and psychological measures.

Abstract: Recidivism of convicts remains a pressing issue in the modern penitentiary system. Despite the measures taken to prevent recidivism, penitentiary probation and the correctional system, after the end of their sentence, some of those released commit repeated crimes. The importance of the problematic issue under consideration is determined by the need of society and the state for law-abiding citizens who have been punished and repented of previously committed crimes, instead of persons with criminal experience who use it for new crimes and form a criminal career.

The hypothesis of our study is that there are socio-psychological measures, the use of which will help to minimize the manifestation of recidivism of convicts in places of deprivation of liberty and at the post-extreme stage of life of persons released from places of deprivation of liberty.

This study is aimed at identifying relevant and effective measures to prevent recidivism among convicts and persons released from places of deprivation of liberty. The achievement of the goal is facilitated by solving a number of problems, including the study of theoretical and methodological foundations and modern innovations in the field of criminology, penitentiary psychology and pedagogy, the definition and minimization of risk factors for the commission of repeated crimes, carried out by employees of the penitentiary services and the problems of practical activities in the area under consideration. The methods and techniques of research, respectively, are analysis, synthesis, modeling, archival method, research, observation, generalization of experience, monitoring, forecasting, etc.

T.V. Kirillova

Assessment of the Educational Outcomes of the Implementation of Government Policy Measures to Maintain and Strengthen Traditional Russian Cultural and Moral Values in Educational Institutions under the Federal Penal Service of Russia

Key words and phrases: cadets; education; spiritual and moral values; educational organizations of the Federal Prison Service of Russia.

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to highlight the need for assessing the educational outcomes of state policy initiatives aimed at preserving and promoting traditional Russian spiritual and moral values in educational institutions under the Federal Penal Service. The article addresses the issue of determining the present state of educational organization, analyzing the efficacy of individual educational interventions as a means of examining the overall effectiveness of education, and a crucial aspect of planning and accounting for the outcomes of educational influence. Through the use of methods such as theoretical analysis, questionnaires, and interviews, the author substantiates the necessity of ascertaining the efficacy of educational initiatives that aim to shape and foster the development of cadet personalities.

Yu.V. Ocheredko, E.A. Nasonova, L.D. Mikhееva

Criteria and Results of the Effectiveness of Using Mobile Technologies for Developing Grammatical Skills in English among Linguist Students

Key words and phrases: mobile devices; mobile technologies; grammatical competence; English language; linguistics students.

Abstract: This article analyzes the possibilities of using mobile technologies in the process of learning English by students of linguistic specialties. The aim of the study is to prove the influence of mobile applications on the formation of grammatical competence of students studying in the specialty "Linguistics". The following tasks were set: to analyze scientific works of domestic and foreign methodologists describing the possibilities of mobile learning in the process of learning a foreign language; on the basis of experimental research to prove the advantages of mobile learning in the framework of learning English. The hypothesis of the study suggests that grammatical skills of students will be formed much faster, if the teacher will refer to mobile technologies, the use of which will help students to achieve maximum results in mastering English grammar. The following methods were used in the research process: analytical method, comparative-contrastive method, statistical method, observation. The obtained results can be applied in educational institutions to improve the practice of teaching a foreign language, as well as the development of recommendations for the introduction of mobile technologies in the process of teaching English.

I.I. Salamatina

Perspective Upgrade of University Educational Policy: Technological Progress, Digitalization, Personality

Key words and phrases: educational policy; factors for success; digital technologies; breakthrough techniques; mentoring; foreign language education.

Abstract: The modern society of the third millennium needs highly qualified teaching staff who are professional, enterprising, bold to innovate, ready to consciously and responsibly make decisions, able to timely

respond to the educational reforms carried out in the country and react to the challenges of the society now, in the era of advanced digital technologies and progressive techniques, virtualization and visualization, artificial intelligence and neural networks. The purpose of the paper is to examine the key factors that foster success of novice foreign language teachers who are to master FLT breakthrough technologies and techniques in the university digital educational space and be able to apply their experience to the target student audience. The author sets the following tasks: to examine the productive patterns of creating a conceptual model of the linguistic success of future specialists, and to highlight the strategic projects of the Foreign Languages Department of the State University of Humanities and Social Studies (Kolomna, RF), which is on the frontier of mentoring in science, educational environment and practice. The key concept is 'a teacher is a mentor, a guide to the future and a navigator in a complex, changing world'. As research methods, the author refers to both theoretical methods (generalization and classification) and practical methods (observation, comparison and description). As a result of the research the author shows the probation and implementation of breakthrough projects and technologies in the educational university environment show the achievement of a high-level potential of future language professionals, which, in turn, allows them to survive in any competitive professional environment.

O.A. Tarasova, E.V. Koltygina, I.V. Lerman, I.S. Pakhomova

Formation of Health-Saving Competencies of Preschool Children

Key words and phrases: competence; health; persons with disabilities; healthy lifestyle; health care; preschool educational institution.

Abstract: The article considers the key aspects of the formation of health-saving competencies in preschool children. The purpose of the study was to develop a set of forms, tools and methods to increase the level of health-saving competencies in preschoolers. The objectives of the study were to identify the pedagogical potential of a preschool educational institution according to the topic, to develop a system of educating children of a value attitude to their health in kindergarten conditions. The research hypothesis suggests that the process of forming health-saving competencies will be successful if it is based on an integrated, interdisciplinary and systematic approach. Research methods included analysis of scientific literature on the research problem, observation, conversation, testing, and mathematical processing of the data obtained. The study resulted in the conclusion about the effectiveness of the developed methodology for the formation of health-saving competencies in preschool children.

Chen Miao, E.N. Yakovleva

The Role of Classical Dance in the Musical and Aesthetic Education of Younger Schoolchildren (Using the Example of China)

Key words and phrases: musical and aesthetic education; academic music; classical dance; elementary school students; China.

Abstract: The organization of musical and aesthetic education in elementary schools in China today has a significant impact on the training of future specialists. The purpose of the study is to identify the features of musical and aesthetic education of younger schoolchildren in China, the role of classical dance in this process. The hypothesis suggests that the organization of musical and aesthetic education in elementary schools in China will be successful if classical dance is introduced into the educational process of the school. Theoretical methods of analysis and synthesis, comparison based on modern advanced pedagogical experience were used. The results showed the relevance of the chosen topic.

Chen Qiyu, E.N. Yakovleva

Integration of National Musical Culture in the Methodology of Teaching Music Lessons in Primary School Education in China

Key words and phrases: national musical culture; primary education; cultural heritage of China; learning strategies; methods.

Abstract: The integration of national musical culture in China's primary school education is determined by the increasing role of improving the country's national educational system. The purpose of the study is to identify the specifics of the integration of national musical culture, its role in music lessons in Chinese schools. The hypothesis

suggests the integration of national musical culture in primary school education in China will be successful if the developed methodology of teaching a music lesson is introduced into the content of the pedagogical process of the university. Theoretical methods were used: analysis of pedagogical literature, documentation, synthesis, practical experience on the subject under study. The results showed the relevance of the research topic.

L.V. Yantser, D.A. Denisova

Methods of Interactive Teaching in Higher Education

Key words and phrases: transformation; digitalization; higher education; interactive teaching methods.

Abstract: Due to the accelerating digital transformation of the labor market in the educational space of the university, it is necessary to implement innovative technologies for professional training of students through the use of interactive teaching methods. The article analyzes various aspects of the use of interactive teaching methods in the process of professional training of university students. The purpose of the study is to expand the range of interactive teaching methods used at the university by involving students in activity-based learning. The research methods included a comparative analysis of scientific literature, analysis of electronic interactive educational platforms. The research results are as follows: a conclusion is made about the need to develop complex interactive environments at the university, since in the context of transformation and digitalization of production and the labor market, a modern specialist should receive at the university the full range of professional competencies corresponding to the modern realities of high-tech production.

S.S. Bazhenov, N.V. Nikiforov

Organization of Physical Education of Students by Means of Rugby in the Educational Environment

Key words and phrases: students; rugby; software and methodological support; sensitive period; physical education.

Abstract: In accordance with the Target Model for the Development of Regional Systems of Additional Education for Children, considered by the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation, in recent years there has been a need to introduce variable forms of its organization in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. An actual component of the study was the process of physical education of school students by means of rugby through the developed software and methodological support. The purpose of the article is to verify the program and methodological support of physical education of school students by means of rugby, developed on the basis of the Target Model for the Development of Regional Systems of Additional Education for Children. The hypothesis of the study is the assumption that for the development of physical qualities in school students, it is necessary to use the theory of the sensitive period of personality development on the example of the game sport of rugby. In addition, the quality of the implementation of the proposed hypothesis will be successful if the regional component is used, which makes it possible to form the structure of classes in the subject “Physical Education” in the system of its basic (68 hours) and variable part (35 hours) of classes per year.

O.B. Lobanova, L.S. Shmulskaya, S.V. Mamaeva, E.M. Kazantsev

Sports Work with Students at a Pedagogical University in the 1940s and 1950s

Key words and phrases: student sports; Yenisei Teachers' (Pedagogical) Institute; 1940s–1950s; sports traditions of the Institute; regional press.

Abstract: The relevance of the article is determined by the importance of integrating traditions and innovations in the organization of sports and physical culture mass work of universities, which allows achieving high-quality results in the formation of the foundations of a healthy lifestyle of students. The study aims to reconstruct the sports history of the Yenisei Teachers' (Pedagogical) Institute in the 1940s and 1950s. The authors used the method of analyzing historical facts, the method of continuous sampling and the method of generalization. The materials of the article may be useful to historians of physical culture and sports, as they complement the picture of student sports in different regions of the country.

O.S. Rogov, B.M. Saparov, T.E. Mogilevskaya, I.M. Joliev

Interests and Needs of Modern Teenagers Aged 17–18 and their Impact on Sports

Key words and phrases: motivation; physical education; needs of adolescents.

Abstract: Forming the interest of young Russians in physical culture and sports is an urgent task for many reasons. To begin with, physical activity is an essential component in the structure of a healthy lifestyle. The systematic lack of physical activity, especially among residents of large cities, is one of the significant factors contributing to the high incidence of most of the so-called “diseases of civilization” – hypertension, obesity, digestive disorders, problems of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems. In addition, speaking of the younger generation, we must not forget that physical culture and sports have a huge, far from fully realized potential in terms of socialization and education. In the process of such classes, personality qualities are formed, socially significant values are translated, communication skills are developed, and various forms of destructive behavior are prevented. Finally, physical education and sports are an extremely effective way of recreation, leisure activities, and structuring free time. On the one hand, it is effective as a recreation, makes it possible to quickly restore potential, on the other hand, it distracts from socially disadvantaged leisure activities, which are relevant when working with young people at all times.

L.I. Khalilova, A.V. Shigabudinov, L.A. Suvorova, E.A. Levina

The Use of Yoga Practice as a Means of Increasing Emotional Self-Regulation of Medical Students

Key words and phrases: yoga; mental; physical and somatic state; students; meditation; props.

Abstract: The article is dedicated to the impact of yoga on the mental and physical state and the improvement of emotional self-regulation among students of St. Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University. The study examines the positive effects of yoga on health, as well as its ability to cope with stress, improve concentration, and enhance emotional well-being. The aim of this research was to study the impact of yoga practice on increasing the effectiveness of emotional self-regulation among medical students.

Materials and methods: The study involved 68 students of St. Petersburg State Medical University and 66 students of Ryazan State Medical University who have been practicing yoga for more than one year, the average age is 20 years. All students have been studying regularly 2 times a week for several years.

Results: Based on the implementation of skills to overcome emotional stress through muscle relaxation and special breathing exercises, the indicators of emotional stability among the students of St. Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University.

Conclusion: The indicated changes indirectly positively affect the indicators of somatic health of the students of St. Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University, and consequently, improve their quality of life.

P.P. Dudchenko

Development of Special Endurance of Middle and Long Distance Finswimmers at the Stage of Advanced Specialization Using the Method of Progressive Step Increase in Intensity

Key words and phrases: finswimmers; special endurance; long-distance swimmers; method.

Abstract: The study is dedicated to analyzing the effectiveness of the progressive stepwise intensity increase method for developing endurance in fin swimmers during advanced specialization stages. The aim of the work was to investigate the impact of this method on athletes' physical performance and to develop a training program aimed at improving endurance for the 800 m and 1500 m distances. The hypothesis was that gradual intensity increase with regulated pauses contributes to improved metabolism and athlete adaptation to increased workloads. Two groups of swimmers (14–17 years old) participated in the experiment: a control group and an experimental group. The application of the method significantly reduced lactate levels (to 5.2 mmol/L) and improved 1500 m time to 14 minutes 40 seconds.

V.P. Neustroev, I.I. Druzyanov, A.P. Pantilov, K.I. Danilov

Coaching Methodology: Introduction of Yakut National Jumps and One-Legged Squat in Freestyle Wrestlers

Key words and phrases: freestyle wrestling; sports techniques; exercises; strength development; integration; training.

Abstract: The article presents a methodology for introducing Yakut national jumps (kylyy) and one-leg squats into the training process of freestyle wrestlers. The technique was used in the training of the national team of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) among juniors in the period from 2020 to 2024. The purpose of the study is the influence of traditional physical exercises on the sports performance of wrestlers. The research hypothesis suggests that the introduction of Yakut national jumps and squats on one leg will help improve results in competitions. In conclusion, the method showed high efficiency: the team, which did not have Russian champions for more than ten years, since 2020 has won the titles of Russian champion, two European champions and World Championship medalists.

A.S. Pavlov, A.K. Maksimov

Analysis of Correlation Interrelations between the Results of Speed Test Exercises Performed by Ice Hockey Players

Key words and phrases: ice hockey player testing; on-ice and off-ice test exercises; correlation relationships between the results of test exercises.

Abstract: The ideas about the presence of general physical qualities in humans, which are common in sports pedagogy, predetermine the approach to building the athlete training cycles that corresponds to these ideas. However, a number of publications indicate the erroneous nature of the ideas about the presence of individual physical qualities in humans. We believe that the question of the presence of individual general physical qualities in humans requires a more thorough and comprehensive study. A more complete study and analysis of the correlation relationships between the results demonstrated by athletes in exercises, each of which involves the participation of the same physical quality, but differs from other exercises in its specificity, can provide some assistance in finding an answer to this question. Previously published data on similar correlation relationships by many researchers did not contribute to understanding the nature of the relationships between the results of ice hockey players performing various exercises and revealing the principles of forming these relationships. Hypothesis: it is suggested that the formation of relationships between the results of ice hockey players performing test exercises is due to the frequency and regularity of joint performance of these exercises in training sessions. The objective of our study is to analyze the indicators of the closeness of the relationship between the results of ice hockey players' performance of selected off-ice and on-ice test exercises. The following methods were used: analysis of scientific literature; sports and pedagogical testing; methods of mathematical statistics; analysis of the data. The comparison of the presented indicators of the closeness of the relationship between the results of performance of ice hockey players of sports schools of different age groups of off-ice and on-ice test exercises allowed us to draw the following conclusions: the values of the specified indicators are characterized by significant differences; cardinal differences in the motor specificity of the considered pairs of test exercises do not affect the value of the indicators of the closeness of the relationship between the results of ice hockey players' performance of the considered motor acts. The results obtained in the study contradict the ideas about the existence of the physical quality of "speed" and indirectly indicate the implementation of integrative processes in the body – with regular performance of certain pairs of exercises by a person.

Sun Haiyang, Song Zhiliang

Features of Macrocycles in the Preparation of Highly Qualified Basketball Teams

Key words and phrases: basketball; sports training; annual macro cycle; training load; volume; intensity.

Abstract: The result obtained in the course of analytical activities carried out in order to identify the features of the organization of macrocycles in the preparation of highly qualified men's basketball teams is presented. The goal was achieved by solving the following tasks: establishing the competitive performance of basketball teams and identifying the dynamics of the studied parameters in the macrocycles of the sports training system. The hypothesis was the assumption that the identification of the parameters of the volume and intensity of the training load that are ideal from the point of view of competitive effectiveness will allow us to build an effective curve of changes made by the coach to solve current and future tasks. The applied set of theoretical methods – comparative analysis, generalization and systematization, made it possible to substantiate the competitive effectiveness of basketball teams through the structural and functional organization of the training process exclusively according to two load

parameters – volume and intensity. The identified features formed the basis of patterns that have become the key ones in the planning, construction and organization of sports training within the framework of an annual macrocycle with associated components. The practice-oriented nature of the research results lies in the possibility of applying the load distribution template proposed by us in training practice with mandatory adaptation to the conditions of the implementation of sports training of basketball players.

М.Х. Бегметова, И.А. Лакейкина, Е.А. Быстрыкова, О.О. Куралева, М.М. Расулов

**Динамика физической работоспособности у девушек, имеющих
излишний вес, при оздоровительных занятиях волейболом**

Ключевые слова: студенты; ожирение; биологически активные добавки; триаистин; волейбол; физическая работоспособность.

Аннотация: Предлагается комплексный способ улучшения физической работоспособности и адаптивных возможностей лиц, имеющих избыточный вес. Цель исследования – коррекция уровня физической работоспособности девушек с применением биологически активной пищевой добавки триаистин в условиях тренировочных занятий волейболом. Гипотеза исследования: предполагается, что применение биологически активной пищевой добавки триаистин в тренировочных занятиях волейболом позволит улучшить физическую работоспособность и адаптирует организм девушек с избыточным весом к физической нагрузке. В исследовании приняла участие 21 девушка-первокурсница Астраханского государственного технического университета с разным индексом массы тела (ИМТ), в возрасте 18–19 лет. Методы исследования: в исследовании были использованы антропометрические измерения (вес, рост, ИМТ) и Гарвардский степ-тест для количественной оценки физической работоспособности. Результаты исследования: после проведенного эксперимента динамика уровня физической работоспособности значительно улучшилась: достоверное изменение индекса массы тела в экспериментальной группе 1 от 1 степени ожирения к градации «избыточный вес»; общий достоверный прирост физической работоспособности составил 29,7 % ($p < 0,05$); в экспериментальной группе 2 достоверно изменился индекс массы тела от 2 степени ожирения к градации «1 степень ожирения» ($p < 0,05$); уровень физической работоспособности тоже улучшился на 23,9 %, но статистически достоверного результата не зафиксировано ($p > 0,05$).

E.V. Gryaznova, M.A. Andrianov, M.M. Smirnova

The Role of Orthodoxy in the Spiritual Education of Modern Youth

Key words and phrases: Orthodox upbringing; spiritual and moral education; Orthodox culture; Orthodox education; theology.

Abstract: The paper presents the results of a study of the role of Orthodoxy in the spiritual education of modern youth.

The purpose of this study is to identify the role of Orthodoxy in the spiritual education of modern youth as one of the components of modern pedagogy.

Methodology and research methods: analytical review method, analysis, comparison, generalization. In this work, the authors continue to develop the topics of scientific research in theological education.

Conclusions: in the course of the conducted research, the current problems of spiritual and moral education on the basis of modern educational institutions were analyzed and the ways of its development in the system of values of the Orthodox tradition were identified.

М.С. Ильина, М.В. Камашева, И.А. Щербакова

Повышение эффективности процесса обучения иностранному языку студентов вуза посредством систематического применения цифровых инструментов

Ключевые слова: цифровая трансформация; цифровизация преподавания иностранных языков; индивидуализированное обучение; аутентичная коммуникация; дифференцированный подход.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается проблема повышения эффективности процесса обучения иностранному языку студентов вузов через систематическое применение цифровых инструментов. Актуальность выбранной темы обусловлена растущими требованиями к уровню владения иностранными языками в

условиях глобализации и интеграции образовательных процессов, а также необходимостью адаптации традиционных методов обучения к современным цифровым реалиям.

Методы исследования включают анализ существующих подходов к обучению иностранным языкам, опрос студентов и преподавателей, а также экспериментальное внедрение цифровых инструментов в учебный процесс. В ходе исследования были поставлены задачи: определить влияние цифровых инструментов на мотивацию студентов, выявить их роль в формировании языковых навыков и оценить общую эффективность обучения.

Гипотеза исследования заключается в том, что систематическое использование цифровых инструментов в процессе обучения иностранному языку способствует повышению мотивации студентов и улучшению результатов их обучения.

Полученные результаты подтвердили гипотезу: студенты, активно использующие цифровые инструменты, продемонстрировали более высокий уровень вовлеченности и значительное улучшение языковых навыков по сравнению с группой, обучающейся посредством традиционных методов. В заключение подчеркивается необходимость интеграции цифровых технологий в образовательный процесс для достижения более высоких результатов в обучении иностранным языкам.

R.R. Iskandarov

Formation of Professional Competence of Employees of the Penal and Correctional System in Work with Addicted Convicts

Key words and phrases: penal system; professional competence; convicts; psychoactive substances; rehabilitation; resocialization; interagency cooperation.

Abstract: The aim of the research is to substantiate the necessity of formation of professional competence of employees of the penal and correctional system in work with addicted convicts. The research objectives are to analyze the mechanisms of addiction formation; to assess the effectiveness of existing rehabilitation methods; to develop recommendations for improving the training of employees. Hypothesis of the study: the integration of interdisciplinary knowledge (neurobiology, psychology, sociology) and practical skills in the work of prison staff will allow to overcome the stigmatization of addicts, to increase the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs and reduce the risks of recidivism. Research methods are systematic analysis of scientific data, review of international experience, evaluation of the effectiveness of diagnostic tools and therapy methods. Research results are as follows: the competence of penitentiary system staff in working with addicted inmates, based on an interdisciplinary approach, evidence-based methods and interagency cooperation, is a key success factor in the rehabilitation of inmates with addictions and contribute to their successful re-socialization, minimizing social and economic costs.

R.R. Iskandarov

Methodology of Training Staff of the Criminal-Executive System in the Field of Mental Health

Key words and phrases: penal system; mental health; pedagogical design; activity-based approach; humanistic pedagogy; biopsychosocial paradigm; professional competencies.

Abstract: The aim of the study is to theoretically substantiate the training model for penal system employees aimed at developing competencies in the field of mental health through the synthesis of pedagogical, clinical and ethical concepts. Research objectives: to systematize the methodological limitations of traditional educational programs for penal system employees; to conceptualize an interdisciplinary pedagogical model at the intersection of the activity-based approach, humanistic pedagogy and biopsychosocial paradigm; to formulate criteria for the theoretical effectiveness of training based on the hierarchy of competencies. The research hypothesis suggests that the effectiveness of training is determined by the integration of clinical and psychological knowledge, reflexive practices and the structural unity of cognitive, praxeological and ethical components. The research methods were theoretical analysis, pedagogical modeling, and a comparative analysis of educational paradigms. The research results are as follows: a three-level theoretical model has been developed that combines neurobiological, psychosocial and pedagogical aspects, as well as the principles of contextualization and cyclical learning.

V.A. Rukavishnikov, A.G. Shuktomova

A Method of Teaching 3D Modeling as a Tool for Developing Technical Thinking in Students

Key words and phrases: 3D modeling; technical thinking; educational process; spatial thinking; project-based learning; school education; digital economy.

Abstract: This article examines the importance of 3D modeling in the educational process as a tool for developing students' technical thinking. A detailed description of the teaching methodology is provided, encompassing four stages: mastering the basics of 3D modeling, creating simple objects, developing complex projects, and preparing models for 3D printing. Based on the implementation of the program in high school classes, it was found that 3D modeling contributes to the development of spatial thinking, project skills, attention to detail, and teamwork. Practical assignments enabled students to apply their knowledge to solve real-world problems, such as modeling parts for robotics. In conclusion, it is emphasized that integrating 3D modeling into school education prepares students for professional activities in the context of the digital economy.

G.A. Sorokina, E.N. Tregubenko

Formation of Professional Readiness of Future Lawyers to Ensure Environmental Well-Being in New Regions of the Russian Federation

Key words and phrases: environmental well-being; new regions of the Russian Federation; professional readiness of future lawyers to ensure environmental well-being; components of professional readiness; personal-motivational; cognitive-informational; activity-operational; reflexive-evaluative.

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to substantiate the need to form the professional readiness of future lawyers in new regions of the Russian Federation to ensure environmental well-being, to develop the structure of the phenomenon under study and the content of all its components. The research objectives are to substantiate the need for the formation of professional readiness of future lawyers in new regions to ensure environmental well-being; to study the phenomenon under study as a pedagogical phenomenon; to develop structural components of the readiness under study and fill them with content. The research hypothesis suggests that the pedagogical problem of the formation of professional readiness of future lawyers of new regions of the Russian Federation to ensure environmental well-being is relevant and requires a detailed study of the essence of this phenomenon and various aspects of this process. The realization of the purpose and objectives of the research was carried out using the following methods: theoretical analysis of philosophical, psychological, pedagogical scientific research; content analysis of normative legal documents, curricula; systematization and generalization of scientific provisions in order to substantiate and develop author's definitions and structure of professional readiness of future lawyers to ensure environmental well-being; empirical conversations, observation. Information is presented that actualizes the problem of formation of professional readiness of future lawyers to ensure environmental well-being in new regions of the Russian Federation (using the example of the LPR), the definition of "environmental well-being" is clarified, the author's interpretation of the concept "formation of professional readiness of future lawyers to ensure environmental well-being" is given, the components of the studied readiness are developed and characterized.

S.P. Fokina

Pedagogical Control of Classes within the Framework of the Activities of the Subject-Oriented and Methodological Section of a Department

Key words and phrases: subject-oriented and methodological section; control and analysis of classes; teaching staff; assessment criteria.

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to examine the functional specifics of the subject-oriented and methodological section in terms of ensuring quality control of the educational process at the university and developing the pedagogical skills of the teaching staff. The tasks of the research are to determine the place of pedagogical control in the system of functional tasks of the section, to reveal the organizational features of pedagogical control within the competence of the section as well as the main criteria for assessing classes, to identify weak points in classes in order to undertake further corrective actions. The research hypothesis is that pedagogical control of the educational process is an important part of subject-oriented and methodological sections'

activities, as well as a necessary tool for ensuring the effectiveness of the university. The research has proved that pedagogical control within the work of the section is systemic and organized, involves regular and comprehensive assessment of classes based on the particular criteria and joint implementation of corrective measures.

O.G. Nikulkina

Key Words of the Russian Language Culture

Key words and phrases: lexeme; mentality; marker of mentality; spirituality; language; culture.

Abstract: The aim of the study is to consider lexemes that are markers of the Russian mentality, it is implemented in a number of tasks: clarification of the main concepts of linguacultural studies; study of the cultural-historical and etymological basis of the lexeme avos'. Research methods: etymological analysis, descriptive, contextual analysis method. The hypothesis of the work is that language as a combination of cultural codes, signs, reflects the mentality of the people. By analyzing the lexeme avos', the significance of language is proved not only as the main means of communication and cognition of reality, but also as a translator of the culture of the Russian people.

M.A. Kovaleva, M.V. Vekkesser, N.V. Kulakova, P.G. Fedoseev

Speech Manipulation Tactics in Advertising

Key words and phrases: speech manipulation; tactics of speech manipulation; advertising.

Abstract: The article presents the experience of describing tactics of speech manipulation in advertising. Currently, most manufacturers are in a competitive relationship, so when they advertise their product, they use various tactics to attract the attention of the buyer and covertly impose a purchase. Critical thinking is needed, which will help to resist rash decisions regarding the purchase of goods. This determines the relevance of the study. The main objectives of the study were: to study speech manipulation techniques in advertising texts; to identify hidden speech tactics used in posters; and to compare RM tactics in Soviet and modern advertising. Research methods: contextual analysis, generalization, comparison. As a result of the study, the authors conclude that the tactics of speech manipulation in advertising are effective: today it is difficult to find a person who has not experienced the hidden influence of the advertising text.

M.A. Kovaleva, M.V. Vekkesser, N.V. Kulakova, P.G. Fedoseev

Destructive Speech Behavior: Strategies and Tactics

Key words and phrases: discourse; pedagogical discourse; destructive speech behavior; speech aggression; speech manipulation.

Abstract: The article presents the experience of describing such destructive speech strategies as speech manipulation and speech aggression, which take place in the context of pedagogical discourse. It is necessary to develop students' ability to resist negative speech phenomena. This determines the relevance of the study. The main objectives of the study were: to consider speech aggression and speech manipulation, to study the tactics of speech aggression, and to conduct a survey. Research methods are questionnaires, generalization and comparison. As a result of the research, the authors conclude that the tactics of destructive speech phenomena take place in pedagogical discourse; knowledge of the essence and their techniques of these phenomena will help communicants to resist them.

Сун Ифэй, Яо Сун

Концепты «СВЕТ» и «ТЬМА» в русской картине мира

Ключевые слова: тьма; фольклор; свет; языковая картина мира; религиозные практики; русская культура; символика.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются концепты «СВЕТ» и «ТЬМА» как значимые элементы русской языковой картины мира, играющие важную роль в формировании менталитета и мировоззрения русского народа. Актуальность исследования посвящена концептам «СВЕТ» и «ТЬМА», которые образуют ключевую оппозицию, которая находит отражение на разных уровнях языка и культуры – от повседневной речи до произведений литературы и фольклора.

Материалы и методы исследования основаны на анализе лексики, фразеологических оборотов, пословиц, мифологем, а также на примерах из классической русской литературы. Гипотеза: концепт «СВЕТ» в русской языковой картине мира традиционно ассоциируется с положительными характеристиками: жизнью, добром, знанием, духовным просветлением, чистотой; его часто ассоциируют с истиной, Богом, порядком, ясностью мысли и понимания; в свою очередь, «ТЬМА» воплощает такие отрицательные аспекты, как зло, невежество, смерть, хаос, тайна, угроза, страх, что находит отражение в ряде устойчивых выражений и оборотов.

Цель и задача исследования: особое внимание уделено символике этих концептов в культуре и литературе: свет как символ надежды и просвещения, тьма как олицетворение непознаваемого, опасного и разрушительного. В статье рассматривается, как эти концепты формируют русское мировоззрение и влияют на поведение и самоидентификацию носителей языка. Также рассматриваются их глубокие философские и религиозные основы, начиная от дохристианских верований и заканчивая православной традицией. В результате делается вывод о том, что противопоставление «СВЕТА» и «ТЬМЫ» является одним из основополагающих в русской культуре, что подчеркивает сложность и многогранность русского мировоззрения. Изучение этих концептов позволяет глубже понять особенности русской языковой картины мира, а также процессы взаимодействия языка, культуры и менталитета.

P.S. Akinina, E.N. Romanova

Translation Problems of the English Legal Terms into Russian

Key words and phrases: English language; English legal terms; loan-words; “false friends of a translator”; neologisms; translation; polysemy; Russian language; equivalent; legal discourse.

Abstract: The article touches upon translation problems of the legal terms from English into Russian. The relevance of the article is caused by the interpretation problem of the legal papers by the translation. The aim of the article is to consider the ways of the most accurate translation of the English legal terms into Russian. The object of the study is English legal lexis, the subject of the research are ways of its translation into Russian. The tasks are the following: use interdisciplinary approach by the translation of the legal terms, consider the most of the difficulties by the translation and ways of their solution. Methods of contextual, comparative and linguocultural analysis were used. The results of the study can be applied in the theory and practice of translation and in the teaching English to Law students.

M.M. Angelova

Monarchy in Metaphors and Comparisons: Influences on British Idioms and Sayings

Key words and phrases: monarchical idioms; linguistic evolution; cultural semiotics; royal symbolism; sociolinguistic dynamics; historical linguistics; idiomatic transformations; semantic adaptation; cross-cultural comparison; digital media influence.

Abstract: This study highlights the relationship between monarchical metaphors / British idiomatic expressions, emphasizing their socio-cultural and linguistic significance (understood as a cognitive and symbolic imprint of royal imagery). The aim of the study is to decipher the semantic and historical evolution of royal symbolism embedded in idiomatic language and to suggest that these expressions function as cultural artifacts encoding hierarchical paradigms and socio-political constructs (drawing on diachronic and etymological analysis). The paper hypothesizes: monarchical idioms serve as linguistic mechanisms connecting historical continuity and evolving cultural identities – a claim based on an interdisciplinary framework that combines etymology, sociolinguistics and metaphor theory (an approach that reveals nuanced semantic layers). The study uses corpus methodology, analyzing archival texts, literary works and oral traditions to classify idiomatic expressions into thematic categories (e.g. ‘abundance’, exemplified by ‘live like a king’; ‘transition’, as in ‘the king is dead, long live the king’). The results show a proportional distribution, with 42 % of idioms related to wealth, 37 % of idioms related to governance, and 21 % of idioms related to transition, each reflecting cultural and historical dynamics (emphasizing the enduring legacy of royal constructs). Idioms such as ‘the crown’s burden’ and ‘king’s ransom’ illustrate the persistence of

hierarchical values in colloquial speech (acting as cognitive relics that preserve socio-political legacies). The findings emphasize the dual role of monarchical idioms as repositories of historical memory and tools for negotiating contemporary identity (demonstrating their adaptability in democratic and digital contexts).

I.R. Khuzin, E.A. Khuzina

Peculiarities of Translating Proper Names in Russian Animated Series into English

Key words and phrases: proper name; animated series; translation; English.

Abstract: Russian animation is actively entering the international market, and there is a need for translation it into English. The problem of the adapting animation during translation is quite new and relevant. The purpose of the study is to identify and analyze the most common features and methods of translating proper names in Russian animated series into English using the material of the animated series “The Fixies” and “Kikoriki”. Research objectives: to identify the methods of translating proper names; to analyze the features of using proper names in the animated series “The Fixies” and “Kikoriki”; to characterize the peculiarities of translating proper names in the animated series “The Fixies” and “Kikoriki”; to conduct a comparative analysis of translation transformations in the animated series “The Fixies” and “Kikoriki”. The research methods are the method of continuous sampling, semantization, classification. As a result of the study, 64 examples (proper names) from the animated series “The Fixies” and “Kikoriki” were analyzed and classified.

L.V. Bazarova

Principles of Organizing Dictionary Entries for Terms of Nosology in English and Russian

Key words and phrases: term; dictionary entry; nosology; medical discourse; medical term.

Abstract: The article examines the features of constructing dictionary entries for terms in the area “nosology” in medical terminology dictionaries in English and Russian. The article provides the consistent analysis of the features of structuring, design, and content of dictionary entries of nosological phenomena, and also demonstrates the results of the comparative analysis of their organization based on English and Russian medical terminology dictionaries. The purpose of the article is to characterize the principles of organization of dictionary entries of nosological terms in explanatory dictionaries of medical terminology in Russian and English. The objectives of the study include the analysis of dictionary entries in English and Russian and their comparison. The hypothesis of the study is that the organization of dictionary entries in both languages is similar, which is associated with the principles of constructing dictionary entries as such and the semantic content of medical discourse in English and Russian. The research methods are descriptive, comparative, linguistic and lexicographic methods. It is concluded that among the features of the organization of English-language articles, the use of transcriptions for terms stands out. English-language publications are more laconic in form; they provide information on subtypes and types of pathological conditions less often than Russian-language publications.

V.E. Glyzina

On the Issue of Socio-Cultural Function of the Ethnic Stereotype

Key words and phrases: binary opposition; personal self-identification; orienting influence; socio-cultural function; ethnic stereotype; society.

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to identify the features of the formation of the ethnic stereotype as a cognitive and linguistic structure, as well as factors influencing its functioning in a society. The following tasks are set: to study the problem of ethnic stereotype from the point of the bio-cognitive theory of cognition and language, its main functions; to identify the orienting function of an ethnic stereotype as a linguistic phenomenon at the level of “society – individual”; to determine the stereotype role in a society, its socio-cultural function; to analyze the examples of linguistic material presenting the ethnic stereotype’s orienting effect on society, to present an analysis of examples of its socio-cultural function. The author emphasizes the existence of a clear boundary between representatives of ethnic groups, which are divided into “friends” and “strangers”, creating a binary opposition. The socio-cultural function of an ethnic stereotype is distinguished, which allows groups of people to feel themselves as part of a certain ethnic society. It is concluded that the main socio-cultural functions of an ethnic stereotype can be considered as an orienting effect on a society and personal self-identification.

F.Kh. Sakhapova, A.A. Sinichkina, A.N. Tarasova

On the Issue of Features of Neologisms in Modern German

Key words and phrases: abbreviation; dominance; borrowing; neologism; nomination; contamination; compounding; sphere.

Abstract: The purpose of the scientific work is to identify and analyze the features of neologisms in the modern German language. Neologisms are required to nominate new objects of reality that constantly appear in a person's life. They have great pragmatic potential, which to date has been practically unexplored in the field of German journalism. In this regard, much attention of scientists has been directed to the features of neologisms. This determines the relevance of the topic of the work. The objectives of the study are to consider thematic areas that are characteristic of neologisms in the German language; to identify ways of forming neologisms in the modern German language; study the functions of neologisms in the modern German language. The research methods are as follows: a description method, a comparison method, an analysis method, a generalization method. The results of the study showed that German neologisms have distinctive properties in the field of subject matter, colloquially (use in slang), morphology, word formation and in the functional aspect.

E.V. Lazutkina

Ethical Issues of Using Neurocontent in Educational Creative Media Projects

Key words and phrases: media communications; media education; synthetic content; media content; mass media; neural networks; digital learning.

Abstract: Neural networks have become an accessible and convenient tool for collecting data, preparing and processing information. The purpose of this study was to study the features of compliance with ethical standards in the preparation of educational creative media projects. Research methods: experiment, observation, comparison, analysis of scientific literature and expert recommendations. The main objectives of the study: identifying the features of students' work with neural networks, developing students' skills in the ethical use of media content, etc. The study resulted in a number of conclusions. The use of neural networks in the preparation of media content made it possible to individualize and diversify the educational process. The main ethical violations (copyright infringement, lack of information verification, etc.) were identified. The results of the study will be used in planning and implementing new areas of project activities.

N.S. Nikitin, L. Ungvari

Introduction to the Use of Graph Neural Networks in Multi-Agent Systems for Operational Production Planning

Key words and phrases: NP-complete problems; agent; system; multi-agent approach; heuristic algorithms; neural networks; graphs.

Abstract: The paper discusses the application of graph neural networks (GNN) in the context of multi-agent systems for solving operational production planning problems. A description of the conceptual architecture of a multi-agent model consisting of resource agents and order agents is given, and an enlarged GNN architecture is presented, within which the neural network training algorithm is described. A loss function for the GNN is presented, incorporating critical aspects of operational production planning. Prospects for further development of integration of multi-agent systems and graph neural networks, including application of other optimization methods, are analyzed.

V.M. Nikonorov, L. Ungvari

A Mathematical Model of Retail Trade in the Russian Federation

Key words and phrases: normalization; correlation; collinearity; principal component; mathematical model.

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to develop a mathematical model of retail trade in the Russian Federation. The research tasks are to collect reliable statistics on retail trade in the Russian Federation; to normalize the initial data; to build a mathematical model of retail trade in the Russian Federation using the least squares method and

the principal component method. The research methods included analysis, comparison, normalization, least squares method, and principal component method. The study resulted in the development of a mathematical model of retail trade in the Russian Federation.

V.V. Burchik, N.P. Kuzmich

Investment Projects for the Construction of Engineering Flood Protection Facilities

Key words and phrases: Amur region; dams; investment projects; engineering protection; environmental protection measures; territories.

Abstract: The article discusses the construction of engineering protection facilities in the Amur region, including the construction of flood dams around villages of the Blagoveshchensk Municipal District, and their impact on protecting the population from flooding and flooding during flooding, ensuring safe passage of floodwaters on the Amur, Zeya, Ivanovka rivers. The purpose of the article is to show the main directions of environmental protection activities in investment environmental projects. The hypothesis of the article suggests that the construction of engineering protection facilities – flood dams – will help solve the problem of flooding and flooding in the Amur region. The results presented in the article are the expected results in the construction of flood dams. The research is based on methods of analysis and synthesis.

V.S. Burylov, P.V. Golubev, S.S. Dymny, E.E. Mamedov

Theoretical Basis for Forming an Effective Quality Management System in an Organization

Key words and phrases: theory; system; efficiency; quality management; cognitive model; optimization.

Abstract: The relevance of the study lies in the need to build effective quality management systems. The purpose of the development is to further develop the foundations of quality theory in the field of forming effective quality management systems for sustainable development of an organization and society. The research tasks are to overcome challenges to the effectiveness of sustainable development, to analyze standards in the field of quality systems efficiency, to develop a theory of effective quality management for sustainable development. The article puts forward a hypothesis for creating new provisions for the theory of effective quality management in the context of sustainable development of an organization and society. The research methods included scientific logic, classification, the formation of standards, cognitive methods and optimization. The final result of the study was the formation of an effective quality management system taking into account cognitive connections, a model for optimizing the effectiveness of quality management.

Yu.Ya. Kichalo, T.I. Leonova

The Theoretical Foundations of the Formation of the Quality of Public Management Potential

Key words and phrases: quality; managerial potential; public administration.

Abstract: The relevance of the research lies in the need to increase the managerial potential of public administration in order to achieve the strategic development goals of the Russian Federation. The purpose of the development is to clarify the formulations of the concepts of managerial potential and its quality, to identify the characteristics of the potential. The tasks included consideration of approaches to the definition of public management potential and its components, analysis of the composition of characteristics and a comprehensive quality indicator. The hypothesis is that it is possible to measure and evaluate the quality of public management potential. The research methods included analysis, classification, qualimetric methods and expert assessments. The results of the study are the proposed formulations of the concepts of public managerial potential and its quality, the established composition of potential characteristics, and formulas for a comprehensive indicator of potential quality.

R.Ya. Bikkulov, K.I. Razakova

Liquidity Analysis as a Tool for Assessing the Financial Stability of Companies in the Energy Sector

Key words and phrases: liquidity analysis; financial stability; solvency; energy sector; liquidity ratios; assets; and liabilities.

Abstract: Using PJSC Unipro as an example, the key liquidity indicators – current, intermediate, and absolute liquidity – are examined. The study demonstrates that the company possesses high solvency in the short- and

medium-term perspectives, strengthening its market position and attracting investors. This highlights the need to optimize the asset structure and more effectively allocate excess financial resources. The findings underscore the importance of liquidity analysis in enhancing the company's financial stability, improving capital management, and minimizing potential risks, which is especially critical for organizations in the energy sector.

D.O. Maslakova, A.M. Gubernatorov

Theoretical Foundations of Financial Literacy of the Population

Key words and phrases: financial literacy; principles used by the population to manage their well-being; elements that form financial literacy.

Abstract: The main purpose of the study is to clarify the category of “financial literacy”: identify its elements, present a refined concept, disclose and describe the basic principles used by the population to manage their well-being. As a result of the study, the concept is clarified, and it is concluded that financial literacy should be considered from the perspective of a systematic approach and understood as a set of knowledge and skills that the population has to achieve their financial goals.

E.K. Skoromets

Innovative Forms of Tourism: Glamping, Agrotourism and Other Alternatives to Traditional Recreation

Key words and phrases: alternative tourism; glamping; agritourism; ecotourism; sustainable development; tourist motivation; environmental responsibility.

Abstract: The transformation of tourism highlights the need to explore ‘innovative forms of tourism’ (glamping, agritourism and ecotourism) as sustainable alternatives to traditional models: the study explores the twin imperatives of environmental conservation and socio-economic development, positioning these paradigms as solutions to the challenges posed by mass tourism – overpopulation, environmental degradation and cultural homogenisation. The aim of the study is to analyse the triadic interplay of environmental, economic and cultural benefits inherent in these models and to hypothesise their ability to simultaneously promote sustainable development and strengthen authentic engagement with local communities (a framework that integrates ‘local specificity’ with global principles of sustainable development). Methodologically, the study adopts a mixed approach: quantitative analyses of tourism trends and qualitative data derived from semi-structured interviews with 100 tourists and 20 experts (allowing to trace nuanced motivations and operational dynamics), complemented by case studies demonstrating ecological and cultural synergies within these models (e.g. Costa Rica's biodiversity-focused ecotourism and Italy's agritourism are economic multipliers). The study highlights the structural interdependence of these models: reinvestment of revenues stimulates infrastructure improvements; developed infrastructure promotes sustainable practices; sustainable practices, in turn, strengthen the viability of tourism, demonstrating a ‘feedback loop’ reconciling environmental and economic imperatives. The practical implications extend to different areas: tourism operators can implement innovative service models based on these results; policy makers can integrate localized strategies to enhance the socio-economic benefits of tourism while reducing environmental risks; educators can use the results to raise environmental awareness and promote sustainable travel practices.

I.P. Firova, V.N. Solomonova, O.I. Pudovkina

Features of Transformation Management in the Field of Education in the Context of International Sanctions and Resource Constraints

Key words and phrases: education; increasing manageability in the field of education; strategic planning in the field of education; educational potential and resources.

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to substantiate the methods of updating the practices of transformation management in the field of education, taking into account the priorities of sustainable socio-economic development of Russia. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were identified: the need to reorganize the management system in the field of higher education based on a realistic state strategy aimed at ensuring the interests of the education sector in terms of increasing the economic and social effectiveness of the educational process is justified; the problems associated with the development of human resources, increasing the competitiveness of Russian higher education are identified. The hypothesis of the study is manifested in the substantiation of proposals

for the formation of a set of measures for the implementation of transformations, which should be supported by management decisions at the state and regional levels, including the development of educational programs that meet the requirements of the time and the needs of the state. Such scientific research methods as analysis and synthesis, hypothetical, hypothetical-deductive have been used in the work. The achieved results consist in the formation of solutions aimed at creating the necessary conditions for realizing the possibilities of transformation in the field of education in Russia using modern management tools, improving the quality of education, restoring the practice of strategic planning and providing educational institutions with appropriate development plans.

I.P. Firova, V.N. Solomonova, O.I. Pudovkina

Formation of a Social Strategy Taking into Account Economic Security

Key words and phrases: economic security; social strategy; social infrastructure; improving the efficiency of social investment.

Abstract: The purpose of the research is to substantiate the ways in which the formation of a social strategy is necessary, taking into account ensuring economic security in Russia. To achieve this goal, factors influencing the analysis of cause-and-effect relationships of problems were identified; decision-making methods and evaluation criteria were studied; indicators for assessing the state of the social protection system were developed. The hypothesis of the study was to substantiate proposals for coordinating the priorities of economic security in terms of increasing the sustainability of the economy with the problems of comprehensive provision of social protection and guarantees to the population. In the course of the work, various scientific research methods were used, including analysis, synthesis, hypothetical and hypothetical-deductive approaches. The results obtained consist in the development of solutions aimed at creating an effective socio-economic mechanism of interaction between business entities and social infrastructure entities, which will allow using an individual approach in the process of providing social services to the population, where every citizen understands the principles and can use the results of the functioning of such a mechanism.

S.A. Chernyavskaya

The Place and Role of Service in Modern Society

Key words and phrases: service; survey; loyalty; consumers; strategy; services; advertising; integration.

Abstract: Service activities provide an opportunity to receive additional services when purchasing a product or service. In order to increase the competitiveness of the company, it is necessary to develop consumer loyalty, which is formed based on the preferences and desires of the client. The digital development of public life causes the emergence of new consumer needs. To generate high income, companies need to extract new value orientations about customer needs, predict their desires, and use emotional technologies and customer personalization. The purpose of the study is to conduct a consumer survey to determine trends in the development of the company's service activities. The objective of the study is to consider the elements of a service development strategy. The hypothesis of the study: digital tools can increase customer loyalty and improve the service of the enterprise. Methodology: analysis of scientific literature on the research topic, methods of statistical analysis. The article presents the results of a consumer survey to determine trends in the development of service activities. The results of the study can be used to develop an organization's development strategy. In conclusion, the conclusion is made about the prospects of using digital formats of service activities.

O.A. Sergeeva, A.V. Ermolaeva

Formation of Leadership Qualities of a Specialist in the Field of Management

Key words and phrases: leadership; leadership qualities; management; pedagogical influence.

Abstract: This article is devoted to the consideration of the specifics of the formation of leadership qualities as professionally significant qualities in the field of management. The article describes the methods of pedagogical influence, the use of which contributes to the disclosure of leadership potential among students.

O.D. Fedotova, V.V. Latun

Introduction to the World of Professions in Illustrated Educational Books of the Postmodern Era: Foreign Cognitive Strategies

Key words and phrases: visualization; illustrated textbook; primary school; education; postmodernism; profession.

Abstract: The relevance of the problem lies in finding out the compliance of approaches to familiarizing primary school students with professions that will be in demand in the future. The purpose of the study is to answer the question of what information about professions is received by students of primary school abroad, what didactic strategies are implemented by compilers and illustrators. Hypothesis: illustrative material reflecting belonging to a certain profession is a methodological indicator of the cognitive and communicative strategy implemented by the authors. Empirical sources are illustrated educational publications in French, Armenian and Korean, containing the thematic block "Professions". Methods: content analysis, comparative analysis, interpretation. Theoretical basis is E.A. Klimov's methodology for determining the types of professions. Results: the illustrations in the Armenian and Korean books depict characters that have static poses demonstrating tools. All characters from the French edition are depicted in the process of performing work operations. In the Armenian book, characters demonstrating belonging to different professions are children dressed in special clothes or holding objects in their hands indicating their professional affiliation. In all editions, there are no professions aimed at mastering sign systems or information culture, which indicates a delay in the introduction of relevant content.

L.Ya. Khoronko, Wei Fengzhi

Formation of Cultural Identity of Primary School Students Based on Bilingualism in Education in China

Key words and phrases: schools in China's ethnic minority areas; bilingual education; cultural identity; Chinese national community.

Abstract: The paper discusses the problems in bilingual education and cultural identity in primary schools in China's ethnic minority areas. The future development direction of bilingual education is proposed for the improvement of the quality of bilingual education. The purpose of the study is to analyze the current situation of bilingual education in schools in China's ethnic minority areas in order to propose the future development direction of bilingual education in schools in China's ethnic minority areas. The research hypothesis is as follows: at present, language education in schools in China's ethnic minority areas includes education in Chinese, and education in ethnic languages, and there are certain problems in both kinds of language education, such as insufficient language environments and imperfect evaluation systems. Bilingual education in schools in China's ethnic minority areas has made progress in terms of innovative teaching methods, the creation of a favorable language environment, the improvement of the evaluation system, and the strengthening of cross-cultural communication. In future, the quality of bilingual education in schools in China's ethnic minority areas still needs to be constantly improved. This is an inevitable requirement and an effective way of affirming the value of traditional ethnic cultures and strengthening primary school students' identification with them, thereby forging a strong sense of community among the Chinese nation.

Zhang Yi, L.Ya. Khoronko

The Development and Mission of Youth Palaces in China

Key words and phrases: Youth Palace; extracurricular education; origin; development; mission; comprehensive quality; social practice.

Abstract: As an extracurricular education model, China's Youth Palace is an integral part of the social support system with Chinese characteristics. Overall, the Youth Palace is of great significance in the growth of young people, and in the future, it is necessary to further strengthen its construction and management to promote the comprehensive development of young people. The purpose of the study: In analyzing the development path of China's Youth Palace, exploring its important significance for the growth value of young people, and summarizing the importance of extracurricular education for the diverse talent cultivation needs in China. Research hypothesis suggests that the Chinese Youth Palace is an important supplement to school education, a catalyst for enhancing students' comprehensive development, and in line with China's educational goals of cultivating diverse talents. As

the main venue for extracurricular education activities for young people in China, the Youth Palace has gone through ups and downs in its development and has now become an important battlefield for strengthening the ideological and moral construction of minors and promoting quality education. Its mission is to guide young people to develop comprehensively and become socialist builders and successors with all-round development in morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics, and labor.

O.A. Eliseeva, N.V. Kulzhanova

Organization of the Educational Process for Children with Mental Retardation

Key words and phrases: mental retardation (MRD); correctional focus; speech disorder; learning.

Abstract: The information in this article is based on the actual correctional work with children with speech and mental retardation currently being carried out in an educational center. The methodology and organization of speech correction classes are offered for consideration. Effective processes of preparing children with ZPD for school are discussed. The study aims to look into the ways of creating motivation for mastering new types of activities of preschoolers with mental and speech disorders; to contribute to the development of children's speech activity. The objectives are to explain the peculiarities of the organization of psychocorrectional work with children with mental retardation; to identify the main directions, methods and principles. The hypothesis of the study is as follows: application of certain methods and practices in the correction of children with mental retardation bring results. They give a positive attitude to parents of children. The research methods were as follows: psychocorrective work is aimed at developing interest of all participants of the educational process; creating prerequisites for active fulfillment of necessary requirements in learning by the child; creating reliance on modality (memory, attention, and thinking). The result of the study is positive experience of involving children with mental retardation in an event (New Year's celebration), where children showed openness to communication with other children and adults, recited poems, danced, repeated movements, were not afraid of musical accompaniment and loud music.

P.V. Markina, A.Kh. Khidzhurova

Features of Multicultural Educational Environment of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Aspect of Teaching Russian as a Foreign Language

Key words and phrases: Russian language in Kazakhstan; teaching of Russian language; Russian taught education in a multilingual surrounding; promotion of the Russian language abroad; multicultural education.

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to conceive the features of multicultural educational environment on the focus of teaching RFL in the Kazakhstan Republic. Objectives: to consider of Russian language learning process, which is taking place in the country at different levels of the educational system, the most part in two directions: Russian taught study and learning it as a foreign language. The research hypothesis is that currently the educational system of the Kazakhstan Republic as a whole has created conditions for successful RFL study and implementation in scientific knowledge about level-based learning into practice can become the basis for undertaking practice training lessons. The research methods are analysis, generalization and description. The results of the research show the importance of scientific conceptualization of pedagogical experience in the level of teaching Russian language for teenagers' pupils. The results of the work can be used in the further study of opportunities in teaching RFL in the Kazakhstan Republic, which is relevant in the modern world.

I.G. Tomareva

Linguistic Security in Racial and National Discourse

Key words and phrases: linguistic security; racial discourse; national discourse; linguistic discrimination; linguistic diversity; African American Vernacular English (AAVE); language policy; minority rights; ethnic identity; cyberbullying.

Abstract: This article examines the concept of linguistic security in the context of racial and national discourse, emphasizing its importance for equity, social justice, and cultural diversity. Linguistic security is defined as a state in which the participants of communication can freely use their linguistic resources without the threat of stigmatization, discrimination or exclusion.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the concept of linguistic security in racial and national discourse and to

identify its relevance to social justice, equity, and cultural diversity.

The following objectives were set in the course of the work: to define the concept of linguistic security and its role in interethnic and interracial interaction; to investigate examples of linguistic discrimination and stigmatization based on media cases; evaluate the impact of media space and digital environment on the state of linguistic security; to examine the mechanisms of minority linguistic rights protection.

The hypothesis of the study is that linguistic security is an important factor in the harmonization of interethnic and interracial relations, and its provision contributes to the reduction of discrimination and social tension.

The research methodology includes analysis of actual media cases, study of scientific literature on the topic of linguistic discrimination, as well as comparative analysis of language security policies in different countries. The analysis is based on current media cases, including perceptions of African American Vernacular English (AAVE) in the United States and cases of cyber bullying of indigenous language speakers in the digital environment.

The study identifies the main threats to linguistic security, including stigmatization of minority languages, cyber bullying and institutional discrimination. It also proposes measures to strengthen it, including the development of inclusive language policies, raising public awareness and implementing protection mechanisms in the digital environment.

A.S. Mikhailov, L.A. Kochurova, S.V. Bogatova, E.O. Panova

Experience of Organizing Breathing Exercises with University Students Using Distance Educational Technologies

Key words and phrases: students; V.F. Frolov's breathing simulator; distance learning format; educational process.

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to substantiate the effectiveness of the use of breathing exercises by V.F. Frolov, in a distance learning format for students of the Faculty of Extra-Budgetary Education of the Institute, on indicators of functional readiness. Research objectives: to analyze literature sources on the research topic and prove the effectiveness of these classes in a distance learning format. Research hypothesis – we assume that training on the V.F. Frolov's simulator (TDI-01) in a distance learning format will help to increase the level of functional indicators of the body of students. Research methods included analysis of educational and methodological literature, pedagogical observation, and pedagogical experiment. The results achieved are an increase in the functional indicators of the body of those involved in breathing exercises by V.F. Frolov.

С.А. Бакленева, Ю.Е. Павлова

Коммуникативная компетенция курсантов как ключевая составляющая профессионального становления

Ключевые слова: коммуникативная компетенция; курсант; военный вуз.

Аннотация: Цель статьи – теоретическое обоснование необходимости формирования коммуникативной компетентности курсантов военных вузов как важной составляющей в структуре профессиональной деятельности будущего офицера. Задачи исследования: определение предпосылок формирования коммуникативной компетенции курсантов военных вузов, уточнение понятия «коммуникативная компетенция курсантов», выявление специфики обозначенного процесса в системе военного образования, диагностика сформированности коммуникативной компетенции курсантов. Методы исследования: анализ и систематизация психолого-педагогических исследований отечественных и зарубежных авторов по исследуемой проблематике. Результаты исследования позволили сделать вывод о том, что формирование коммуникативной компетенции курсантов отвечает принципам человекообразного образования, ориентированного на раскрытие и реализацию потенциала, заложенного в каждом обучающемся, с опорой на диалогичность учебного процесса.

E.V. Gryaznova, S.V. Pronina, E.K. Vatletsova

Problems of Higher Theological Education in Modern Russia

Key words and phrases: Orthodox education; Orthodox culture; Orthodox pedagogy; theology.

Abstract: In modern Russia, there is a process of revival of theological education. In order to understand what the updated format of theological education should become, it is necessary to turn to the analysis of the problems of

its implementation, which the researchers write about.

The purpose of this study is to study the current problems of the development of Orthodox theological education in Russia. Methodology and research methods included the analytical review method, analysis, comparison, generalization. In this paper, the authors continue to develop the topics of scientific research in theological education. In the course of the conducted research, the authors come to the conclusion that the main urgent problem in the development of theological education is its outdated models that do not meet the requirements of modern times. To improve this type of education, it is necessary to move towards building a cluster model of theological education, where secular and religious organizations will have equal rights as partners and common goals in training specialists.

S.V. Karpiy, T.I. Zavorotneva

**The Russian Language as a Constitutive Fundamental Value
(Using the Example of the Donbass Press): Analysis of Academic Polydiscourse**

Key words and phrases: Russian language; media linguistics; philology; press; mass media; Donbass; precedent units; linguocultural situation.

Abstract: This article is devoted to the study of the Russian language as a forming fundamental value. The aim of the scientific work is to reveal the interrelations and characterize the linguistic means reflecting the social processes of the region, which are reflected on the pages of printed media or in the aspect of formation of this or that linguocultural situation. In order to identify typical media-linguistic problems, the researchers were tasked to conduct a literature review and actualize the scientific issues of Russistics. As part of the hypothesis, the scientists try to prove that the development of regional media depends on economic conditions and linguocultural environment, for which they used theoretical methods to analyze the existing regional scientific thought in the field of Russian language, media communications and journalism. The result of the research is the substantiation that: the media system of the DNR with the help of language, text messages, visual content was able to create a unique social semantic environment influencing internal and external political processes; throughout the history of journalism in Donbas, the Russian-speaking population has always held leading positions; the Russian language in the region has always been the main means of communication, and therefore this linguistic dominance has had a noticeable impact on cultural and social processes in Donbas, contributing to the formation of Russian identity.

Е.В. Шаломова, Е.А. Шувалов

**Будущее труда в эпоху автоматизации и ИИ: как новые технологии
влияют на рынок труда и какие навыки будут востребованы в будущем**

Ключевые слова: автоматизация; искусственный интеллект; профессиональные требования; цифровизация.

Аннотация: Цель статьи – раскрыть особенности влияния новых технологий, а именно автоматизации и искусственного интеллекта, на рынок труда и навыки, которые будут востребованы в будущем. Задачи исследования: обосновать актуальность изучения влияния новых технологий на изменения рынка труда; показать, что внедрение компаниями искусственного интеллекта и роботизированных систем существенно влияет на требуемые профессиональные навыки работников. Гипотеза исследования: мы предполагаем, что эпоха автоматизации и искусственного интеллекта не только вызывает в обществе опасение о потере рабочих мест, но и открывает новые возможности для развития профессиональных навыков. Методы исследования: анализ, обобщение, сравнение, синтез. Достигнутые результаты: в ходе проведенного исследования нами было установлено, что успешность будущей карьеры зависит от понимания соискателем того, какие области будут перспективными и какие умения станут ключевыми в условиях изменяющегося рынка труда.

S.S. Safina, I.M. Aparysheva, M.I. Amosov

Transport Permeability of the State Border of Mexico and the USA

Key words and phrases: USA; Mexico; permeability; border; checkpoints.

Abstract: The objective of the study is to identify trends and prospects for the development of transport permeability of the state border between Mexico and the United States, taking into account historical factors,

geographical features, as well as the current political and economic situation. In accordance with the stated goal, the following tasks were solved: analysis of the historical dynamics of the formation and control of the state borders of Mexico and the United States and determination of the main factors affecting border permeability, as well as calculation of the transport permeability of the borders of Mexico with neighboring countries. The main information base was the data published on the website of the US Department of Transportation (USDOT). As a result of the study, the main types of crossing through land border crossings from 2014 to 2024 were identified, and a rating of land checkpoints (CKP) by traffic intensity was provided. The most congested checkpoints were identified: San Isidro, Laredo, El Paso, Otay Mesa and Hidalgo, which are located in the US states (Texas and California) and the adjacent states of Mexico (Baja California, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas). The factors influencing the rating of the checkpoint were analyzed. The following research methods were used to achieve the set goal: analytical, mathematical, statistical, comparative, cartographic analysis.

I.S. Chaplygin, E.A. Saunina

The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Business: Social, Environmental and Economic Aspects

Key words and phrases: artificial intelligence; business; sustainable development; green marketing; green artificial intelligence; digital green transformation; digital lean manufacturing.

Abstract: The issue of the presence of artificial intelligence in business is no longer in doubt. Currently, the issue of sustainable development is more relevant. At all levels, sustainable development implies a harmonious combination of environmental, social and economic parameters. The purpose of this work is to disclose and systematize the foundations of sustainable business development both from the point of view of business processes and from the point of view of consumer choice. In this regard, the work reveals the concept of “green artificial intelligence” as a key tool for sustainable development. A number of concepts derived from green artificial intelligence are considered: “digital lean manufacturing”, “green marketing”. Business processes are described where the integration of the basics of green artificial intelligence gives maximum results. Thus, this work gives an idea to businesses of how, by integrating green artificial intelligence tools, to systematically support the foundations and principles of sustainable development.
