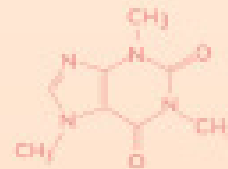


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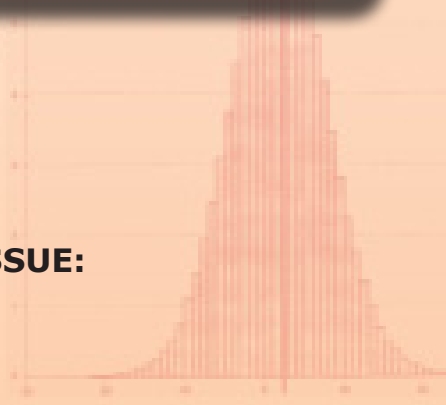
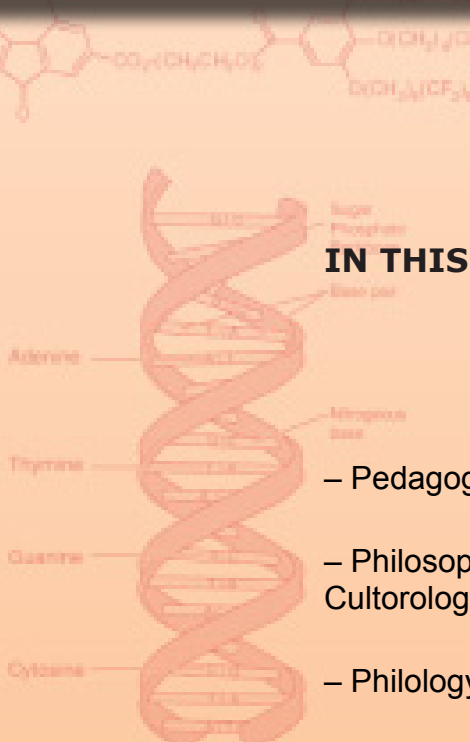
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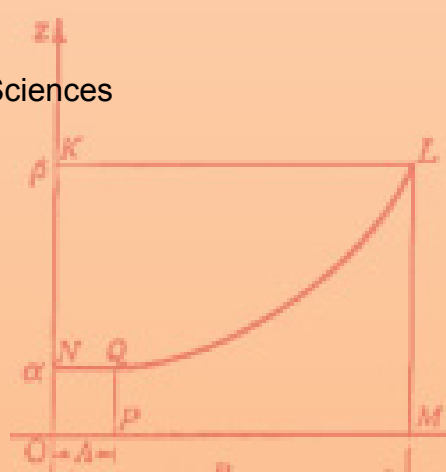
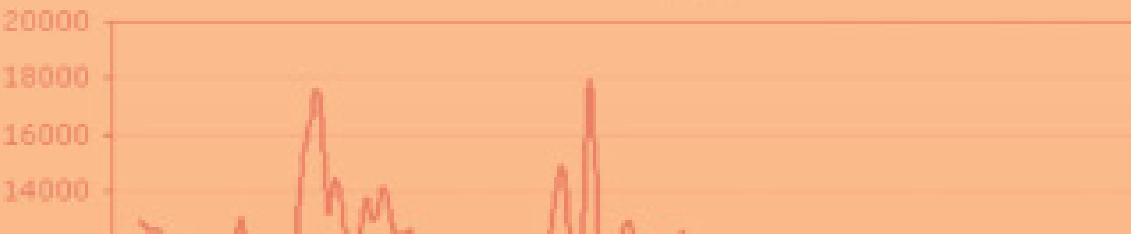


Fig. 1

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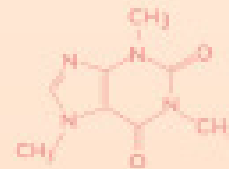
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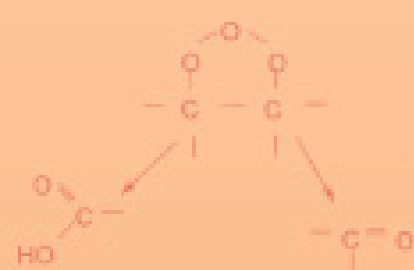
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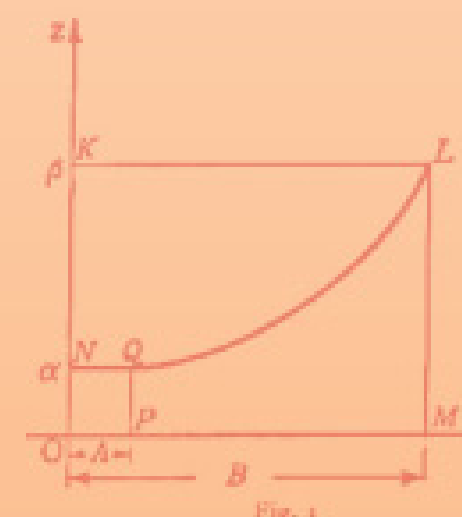
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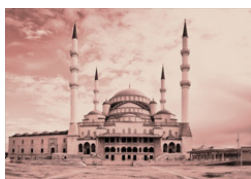
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Ideal of Upbringing Girls in the Abkhaz Folk Pedagogy

M.F. Ankvab (Republic of Abkhazia)

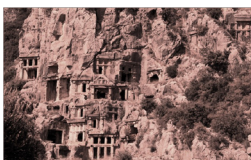


E-mail: ankvab.marina@yandex.ru

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Key words and phrases: Abkhaz folk pedagogy; Abkhazians; ethno pedagogy; Abkhazia; the Republic of Abkhazia; upbringing of girls; female upbringing.



Abstract: The paper deals with the study of the experience of girls' upbringing in the Abkhaz folk pedagogy. The relevance of the problem is explained by the difficult and contradictory processes taking place in the modern society. The development of market relations, establishment of the principles of democracy in the republic have led to numerous consequences of cultural and moral character. The author claims that all this results in neglecting the patterns of upbringing determined by the nation and loss of ethnic consciousness. According to the research, the centuries-old experience of girls' upbringing created by the Abkhaz folk pedagogy can help to resist all negative tendencies in life of the society.

...

The issues of raising girls have always been important for any nation. In today's world, in connection with the ongoing processes of global transformation of society one of the primary problems is the impartial study and analysis of all facets of the formation of education and training. The fundamental tasks of educating girls in the modern education system of the Republic of Abkhazia is to provide conditions for the formation of the creative person of the future, able to perceive and understand reality, be a qualified person, selected in its sphere of activity, combine it with family life, be economic wife and caring mother. The traditions of female education in Abkhaz ethnopedagogy can be of great assistance for the implementation of these goals and objectives in the national education system. These traditions represent not only an important historical heritage of the people of Abkhazia, but also a way of preserving the identity of the people of Abkhazia, improve education standards and technologies.

Moral principles contributed to the creation of the ethnic identity ideal. Abkhazians have always believed that people must have equal rights, which is why the image of an Abkhazian woman is different from the stereotypical imago of oppressed women in the Caucasus. Due to harsh conditions of life, parents raise their children to be able to survive. Undoubtedly, when raising the girl, the family tries to make a modest, highly moral and hardworking girl, who in the future will become a respectable wife, a caring mother and practical housekeeper. Considering each of these roles, we can say with confidence that the Abkhazian people have a stock of knowledge to share with the next generations and other nationalities.

Women are traditionally engaged in the upbringing of girls, placing a special emphasis on the development of labor skills. The girls are taught to keep the house and to look after the cattle from an early age. Adults show children of both sexes domestic animals, tell them about their habits and benefits they bring to people; this contributes to the intellectual development of children. When children grow older, they are systematically taken to the farmyard as observers and are allowed to stroke the animals and help with feeding. Upon reaching the age of seven girls have skills in caring for livestock, but they are not allowed to do the milking. However, girls of this age group can help with cooking and agricultural work.

In addition to household chores, girls are taught to do needlework. Mothers teach their daughters embroidery and sewing at an early age. Women who are not good at needlework are regarded as unsuitable for life. According to the principles of Abkhazian folk pedagogy, women must be able to sew all kinds of clothing for men and women, make hoods, national women's hats, etc. This kind of work is highly appreciated, and skillful women get respect. Girls are also taught the basics of the Abkhaz etiquette; they are trained to be courteous, humble, friendly, welcoming, etc.

In addition to sewing girls are trained to make household items. The oldest kind of domestic production, popular with Abkhaz women is making wool and yarn. Adolescent girls are allowed to make woolen clothing, such as cloaks.

As they grow older, the girls are taught to manufacture patterned mats and felts, embroidery and gold weaving. Curtains, towels, rugs, sheets are decorated with embroidery. Large, up to ten meters in length and over, cotton or linen wall carpets can be seen on almost all the walls of the guest room. Carpets have beautiful geometric patterns. This wall decoration is unique for the nations of the Caucasus [6, p. 204].

Apart from developing labor and handicraft skills, the Abkhazian folk pedagogy focuses on physical education [3]. Girls are developed physically not only for their further domestic work, but also for endurance, the ability to maintain health, and survive in heavy historical and geographical conditions. For example, Abkhaz girls are excellent horse-riders. Horsemanship has become a common pastime. Sometimes girls compete in horse riding with men. Being physically strong, Abkhaz women help men in all kinds of varieties of agricultural labor [8, p.198].

Physical development implies beauty and harmony of a woman glorified by the Abkhazian folklore. Tales and legends tell of beautiful maidens with slender figure and expressive facial features typical of Abkhaz women. Older women teach girls to care for themselves and their appearance from early childhood, however, spiritual beauty is more important than physical appeal.

Attractive appearance and high moral values of Abkhazian women largely depend on the level of aesthetic education given by the family. Children of both sexes from birth are accustomed to perceiving the beauty of the world, reaching for beauty and creating it. From the age of seven different approaches are used to raising boys and girls [1]. In addition to the above-mentioned crafts, women must be good at playing the national musical instruments, folk singing and dancing. Dancing is a great means of expression and demonstration of grace, beauty and health, as Abkhazian national choreography requires considerable physical stamina.

One of the most important missions is marriage or family, and therefore the most important role of women is being a mother. The development of spiritual and moral values of motherhood is one of the enduring traditions in the history of mankind [4, p. 76]. Being a wife and mother is achieved through the right education in the family, including personal example of parents and their relationship. Girls who grow up in a large family with many children have always been enviable brides, as they have useful and necessary for the future life skills and abilities.

The tradition of sibling relationships in Abkhazian family where the older children care for and look after the younger ones is an excellent school of motherhood.

Abkhazian ethnopedagogy places emphasis on mental development of girls by means of Abkhaz folklore [2]. In the folklore, a woman appears as a faithful and practical wife. She is smart and intelligent; her speech is metaphorical. The heroines of tales and epics are wise, kind-hearted, truthful and fair. In the Abkhazian folklore girls can be obstinate, but never spiteful, sometimes treacherous, but always faithful and loyal. While male heroes of fairy tales are strong and brave, female characters are slim and thin. Women can deal with any situation tactfully and with a good sense of humor.

The analysis of Abkhazian folklore identified the most frequently accented aspects of the female image – the moral values, because the moral education is an integral part of shaping the character and defines largely the actual status of a person in a social environment [9, p. 39].

The ideal of upbringing girls in the Abkhaz folk pedagogy is the embodiment of all the best feminine qualities, highly valued by the Abkhaz people, embodied in a female individual. The ideal depends on the educational environment and historical processes. According to these processes, the ideal of education carried out in various sectors of society has a different value.

Abkhaz folk pedagogy reflects the collective experience of raising young people in accordance with the interests of social transformation. The priority is given to the ability of women to work hard and enthusiastically. An Abkhaz woman must have good health and harmonious physical development. Moral qualities are highly valued in the Abkhazian society. Truthfulness, sincerity and traditional hospitality are main values. In addition to these qualities, women are expected to be practical, intelligent, wise, and be able to appreciate the beauty in everyday life, nature, possess positive traits of the national character. A characteristic feature of Abkhazian women is a unique balance of their relatively considerable emancipation and their desire to preserve and pass traditions, and customs of Abkhazia.

The use of methods and tools of the Abkhaz folk pedagogy in the upbringing of girls in educational institutions of the republic at the present stage is beneficial gender differentiation, individual approach to students and leads to the growth of national consciousness and the preservation of the identity of the Abkhaz people.

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Идеал воспитания девочек в абхазской народной педагогике

М.Ф. Анкваб (Республика Абхазия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: абхазская народная педагогика; абхазы; этнопедагогика; Абхазия; Республика Абхазия; воспитание девочек; образ женщины; женское воспитание.

Аннотация: В статье речь идет об изучении опыта воспитания девочек, накопленного абхазской народной педагогикой. Актуальность проблемы обусловлена сложными и противоречивыми процессами, происходящими в современном обществе, поскольку развитие рыночных отношений, утверждение принципов демократии в республике наряду с позитивными моментами привели и к многочисленным негативным последствиям культурного и духовного характера. Автор утверждает, что все это ведет к игнорированию закономерностей воспитания, установленных народом, к потере национального самосознания. Согласно исследованию, многовековой опыт воспитания девочек, созданный абхазской народной педагогикой, может помочь противостоять всем этим негативным тенденциям в жизни общества, поскольку именно способность создавать прекрасное во всех сферах жизнедеятельности стала одним из мощных факторов сохранения и обогащения опыта народа, воспитания его чувств, взглядов, убеждений.

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Formation of Professional Competence of Students of Educational Organizations FSIN Russia



I.S. Ganishina, A.A.Chernyshov (Russia)

E-mail: irinaganishina@yandex.ru, aleksander_chernyshov@mail.ru

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Key words and phrases: correctional system; educational organizations FSIN Russia, cadets; competence; professional competence.



Abstract: The article deals with the problem of formation of professional competence of students enrolled in educational institutions of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia.

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In recent years, the penitentiary system of the Russian Federation has been paying more and more attention to the training of highly qualified personnel, capable of solving complex office tasks related to adaptation, re-socialization and re-education of prisoners. The concept of development of the penitentiary system of the Russian Federation up to 2020 regarding prison personnel policy involves the following measures: improving the quality of educational programs to train highly qualified professionals to balance the conservation and renovation of quantitative and qualitative composition of the staff; increasing their professional competence; developing requirements for the official conduct of employees of the correctional system; creating legal and organizational conditions for their implementation. The fulfillment of these and other requirements is directly related to professional competence. The professional competence of an employee of the correctional system is an integral characteristic, which includes a set of professional knowledge and skills (competencies) necessary for the successful execution of their tasks. The structure of professional competence of a professional comprises a set of competencies, including communication skills, behavioral, cognitive, motivational, emotional, and volitional components.

In the scientific literature, there are different interpretations of the term “competence”. According to A.V. Khutorskoy, jurisdiction is understood as the social requirement to the students’ training for productive activity in a particular area; competency is defined as the possession of respective competences, a set of personal qualities of a student, experience in a particular social and personal activities. V.G. Zarubin defines competency as an integrated result with activity-related behavioral features: practical, experienced, motivational, value-oriented and cognitive preparedness to act in the field of competence. Distinguishing between the the concepts of “competence” and “competency”, V.D. Shadrikov indicates that the competence does not refer to the subject of activity, but to the range of issues related to the activities. Therefore, com-

petences are functional tasks related to the activities that someone can successfully resolve. Competency refers to the subject of activity, i.e. people can solve professional problems. Competency can be seen as a kind of specific personal qualities (interrelated system of knowledge, abilities, skills, experience, etc.), which are formed and developed in the course of professional activity. Competence is a specific area of implementation of skills, knowledge and specialist skills.

According to V.G. Zarubin, the concept of “professional competence” can be examined in the broad and narrow meanings of the word. In a broad sense, professional competence is the level of success of interaction with the environment, but in a narrow sense, it includes knowledge, skills, and ways of their implementation through activities, communication and self-development. We agree with Y. Vardanyan, who believes that professional competence of specialists with higher education is a complex unified system of internal mental states and personality traits: readiness for implementation of professional activity and ability to perform it. The structure of professional competence includes the following components: readiness for the manifestation of competence, i.e. the motivational component; knowledge of the content of competence, i.e. the cognitive component; experience of competence manifestations in a variety of situations, i.e. the behavioral component; the attitude to the competence content and the object of its application, i.e. value-oriented component; emotional and volitional regulation of the process and the result of the competence manifestation (I.A. Zimnyaya). According to A.V. Lugovoy and E.V. Dmitriev, the professional competence implies the formation of professional readiness of graduates to serve the Russian Federal Penitentiary system. Therefore, competence is seen in the context of the professional activity, formed in the course of mastering a profession.

Thus, the professional competence of cadets of educational institutions of the FSIN Russia [1; 2; 5; 13; 14] is an integrative characteristic of personality, including motivational, cognitive, emotional and volitional, value-oriented and behavioral components [6–9], providing the necessary conditions for successful implementation of professional activity within the correctional system [3; 4; 10–12].

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Формирование профессиональной компетентности студентов образовательных организаций ФСИН России

И.С. Ганишина, А.А.Чернышов (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: исправительная система; образовательные организации ФСИН России; курсанты; компетентность; профессиональная компетенция.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются проблемы формирования профессиональной компетентности студентов, обучающихся в образовательных учреждениях Федеральной службы исполнения наказаний России.

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Shaping Life Strategies of Minors Registered in Criminal Executive Inspection

E.N. Kozhevnikova (Russia)

E-mail: katekozhevnikova@mail.ru

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Key words and phrases: juvenile offenders; conditions of formation; life strategy, criminal executive inspection.

Abstract: The article describes the basic conditions for the formation of life strategies for juvenile offenders registered in the criminal executive inspection.

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Theoretical analysis of foreign and domestic psychological literature shows that the problem of the study of life strategies has not lost its relevance.

In our opinion, a life strategy is a more or less consciously understood way to harmonize tasks, projects and goals of each person's life. The study of life strategies for juvenile offenders requires a comprehensive approach and taking into account various types of conditions and factors that affect its formation. We believe that the basis of psychological and educational determinants of life strategies for juvenile offenders is a series of internal (subjective, personal) factors in the presence of certain objective (external, environmental) conditions. Let us dwell on the consideration of the basic conditions for the formation of life strategies of minors registered in criminal inspections.

1. Conditions and procedure for serving the sentence. For minors, this condition creates a well-defined scope of restrictions and freedoms in relation to social behavior. It entails the need to change their own behavior, the need to comply with the generally accepted rules and regulations, the implementation of the duties assigned by the court. The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation regulates the procedure of serving of a sentence; the procedure disciplines minors and puts responsibility for the performance of duties; the conditions of serving the sentence create psychological and pedagogical conditions for shaping citizenship and life strategies.

2. Macro- and microenvironment. On the one hand, serving the sentence without isolation from society is positive because it reduces the likelihood of exposure to criminal community, but on the other hand, it makes the process of correction "fuzzy" with regard to a large number of objective factors of the environment. In this regard, it is important to focus on the fact of the minor criminal record. It is equally important to create a family environment, where the determining factors are the right attitude of family members to the fact of conviction of their minor, and the ability to create favorable conditions for the whole process of correction.

3. Dynamics of the adaptation process during the probation period. Criminal liability

and related restriction of rights alter the normal life of a teenager, causing various kinds of psychological states: confusion, depression, frustration, stress, scrapping life plans and prospects. Dynamic adaptation of the juvenile offender during the probation period is determined by the duration of the following major steps:

- 1) the sentence comes into force and registration of the criminal executive inspection;
- 2) the main period of sentence;
- 3) removal from the register and cancellation of conviction.

Each step has specific dynamics of different mental states of the condemned.

The initial period includes discussions with the inspecting officer, in which an acquaintance with the convict and his parents (legal representatives). They fill in the required documents, the inspector gives a detailed explanation of the decision of the court and the duties imposed on condemned, the information about the procedures of serving criminal sentences. During this period, the convict has initial consultation with a psychologist of the inspection. During this consultation, the psychologist talks to the convict and his legal representative (parent, guardian) gives information about psychological support the convict can get and offers to sign an agreement on the voluntary request of psychological support. Registration in the inspection is the most difficult stage accompanied by strong emotional reactions for the majority of juvenile offenders; it is characterized by the experiences associated with the possible exclusion from society. This fact is important to consider, because many minors do not realize the fact of a criminal record. Convicts often mistakenly believe that they have no criminal record, as they are not in prison. Awareness and acceptance of the status of the convict even if it is not connected with isolation from society, as well as the need to be held accountable for criminal acts may take quite a long time.

The second stage involves various kinds of psychological and educational interventions on the convicted person (psychological diagnosis, counseling, individual and group remedial measures, preventive conversations, etc.). Having been registered for several months in the inspection, the convicted person reaches the final stage adaptation. During this period, the possibility of adaptation increases, personal response to the fact of social constraints reduces. The final stage of adaptation of the convicted person is release of conviction. This stage is also accompanied by final, preventive conversations with the inspector, psychologist, filling the required documents and other preventive adaptation activities.

If during the period of probation of juvenile offenders the adaptation process lacks in purposeful psychological and pedagogical support, it can lose its effectiveness or cause unwanted effects.

4. Prosocial activities of convicts (general education, employment, social work) contribute to the process of purposeful transformation of personality traits, through the restoration of qualities, social activities and relationships, and thus improve the quality of social reconstruction. Prosocial activities cause a large number of positive changes in personality. Most minors registered in the criminal executive inspection tend to take anti-social actions and usually have a negative experience of collective forms of interaction. They tend to express a negative attitude to all forms of social activity. Hence, the creation of conditions for effective inclusion in prosocial activities is of particular psychological significance.

Subjective and internal personal factors that have a direct impact on the formation of life strategies juvenile offenders must be considered along with the above-mentioned conditions. As a rule, these factors are given more attention in the literature, so we briefly list them: identity formation (positive self-concept); formation of legal awareness and acceptance of responsibility; defining their own needs; determination of time perspective; development of self-volitional

regulation.

The above external and internal factors of forming life strategies for juvenile offenders are interrelated. Timely identification, development and correction of factors and conditions for the formation of life strategies for juvenile offenders must be of paramount importance.

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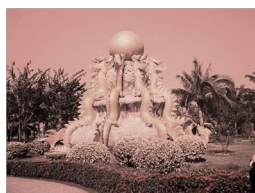
Условия формирования жизненных стратегий несовершеннолетних, состоящих на учете в уголовно-исполнительной инспекции

Е.Н. Кожевникова (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: несовершеннолетний осужденный, условия формирования, жизненная стратегия, уголовно-исполнительная инспекция.

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены основные условия формирования жизненных стратегий несовершеннолетних осужденных, состоящих на учете в уголовно-исполнительных инспекциях.

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«Der Spiegel» on the Relations between Russia and NATO

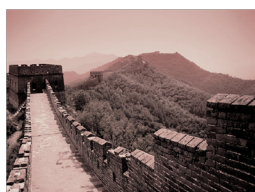
I.A. Bondar (Russia)



E-mail:

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Key words and phrases: Russia; NATO; U.S.; Germany; France; Great Britain.



Abstract: The article deals with the analysis of journalistic materials describing Russia's relations with NATO at the present stage. The author focuses on German journalistic assessment of Russia's attitude to NATO, the possibility of Russia joining NATO, the state of affairs in NATO.



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Introduction

At the turn of 1980–1990s, by the beginning of global changes, which were primarily associated with changes in the USSR, there was economic, political, informational and military confrontation between the capitalist and socialist systems. The Soviet leadership believed that with the fall of the 'iron curtain' and the end of the Warsaw Pact in 1990, a single space of European security will be formed, and the USSR will be integrated into it.

However, with the end of the cold war and the bipolar block confrontation, neither the West nor the United States demonstrated the political will to begin relationships with Russia [1]. The existing type of relationship can be described as "a difficult partnership" [2].

The German weekly magazine "Der Spiegel" pays great attention to the analysis of this partnership. Being a leading magazine of the country and having special ties with Russia, it is an authoritative edition in United Europe, playing a significant role in shaping European public opinion. The magazine promotes the idea that one of the today's requirements is the establishment of new partner relations between Russia and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In the materials devoted to relations between Russia and NATO, journalists of "Der Spiegel" analyzed the position of the Russian political elite, leading politicians and the attitude of Russia to NATO, the possibility of Russia's membership in the Alliance, as well as the state of affairs within the Alliance.

The attitude of Russia to NATO

The German journalist B. Bidder (Benjamin Bidder) notes that the tension in the relations

between Russia and NATO has arisen for a number of reasons:

Firstly, during the Balkan crisis of the 1990s the Alliance did not consider it necessary to reckon with the opinion of Russia. Secondly, the expansion of NATO to the East, especially to Georgia and Ukraine, sharing borders with Russia, was perceived by the leaders of Russia as a threat to its national security. Thirdly, the deployment of missile defense near Russia's borders supported by member countries of NATO in 2008 was considered as an unfriendly step [3].

Following the recent improvement of relations between NATO and Russia, "Der Spiegel" connected it with the refusal of the USA to place ABM in Poland and Czech Republic, and with the fact that the accession of Georgia and Ukraine in NATO was pushed back.

The German journalists correctly pointed to the fact that unstable relations between the Russian Federation and the North Atlantic Alliance were largely determined by the NATO policy.

Firstly, there is no consensus among member countries on how to rate Russia and how to treat it. As the authors of the article "Opening the Doors" (Die Tür öffnen) noted, one of the main contentious issues is that the new (and some old) NATO members understand their security as a complex action against Russia. However, the urgent need is that security within Europe is ensured only together with Russia, rather than at the expense of Russia [4].

Secondly, in the past two decades, members of NATO (primarily the USA, the UK and former socialist countries) have not developed a constructive approach to relations with Russia in questions of politics and security. In some cases, they simply ignored Russia, which resulted in the fact that the majority of the Russian population still view NATO as an enemy [5].

In the past two decades, the idea of transatlantic security has changed fundamentally due to the ending of confrontation between East and West. However, NATO in its present form is not able to cope with the problems of European security; the German journalists suggested rethinking about the future of NATO, its image and strategy [6].

The ex-defense Minister Volker Rühle, the retired General Klaus Naumann, the former diplomat Frank Elbe, the retired Vice-Admiral Ulrich Weisser, in the article "Opening the Doors" encouraged the government of Germany to take a more proactive stance on finding new approaches to the issues of European security, and consider the possibility of Russia's joining NATO.

The possibility of Russia's membership in NATO

Accession of Russia to NATO will help to solve a number of critical questions, such as energy security, disarmament, arms control, preventing proliferation of nuclear weapons. As a member of NATO, Russia will be able to participate in solving problems of Iran, Afghanistan, and the Middle East conflict; it can be used as a deterrent force in Central Asia. If Russia becomes a NATO member, it will be easier to integrate Georgia and Ukraine with the European Union. However, the ideas of the former Minister of Defense of Germany Volker Rühle and his co-authors about Russia's joining the Alliance were not welcomed in Russia [7].

The journalists of "Der Spiegel" believe that D. Medvedev was ready to consider the possibility of the RF accession to the Alliance, but Prime Minister Vladimir Putin was against it. As B. Bidder wrote in the article "Kremlin Games around Russia's entry into NATO" (Kreml liebäugelt mit Nato-Beitritt), Prime Minister Putin tried to prevent the upcoming statements of the RF President on Russia's membership in the Alliance at the forum "Modern state: standards of democracy and criteria of efficiency", held on 9–10 September 2010. He convened a government meeting, and the Ministers who were supposed to participate in the conference in Yaro-

slavl had to stay in Moscow [8].

According to "Der Spiegel", the same split is observed at the level of experts and political scientists. Thus, the Institute of Contemporary Development, the Board of Trustees headed by President Dmitry Medvedev, suggests possible integration of Russia with NATO. At the same time, other Russian experts and political scientists, as noted by German journalists, are against the idea of Russia joining the Alliance. They stress the impossibility of such a step and give the following reasons.

- Russia and NATO have many differences on key issues such as the ABM near the Russian borders, military action in South Ossetia, etc.
- Moscow is not psychologically ready to 'obey' the Alliance led by the United States.
- Becoming part of the West, Russia will lose its historical identity [9]. Apparently, this means that participation in international organizations involves the transfer of part of national sovereignty, which Russia, according to Putin, is not going to sacrifice in order to "create the illusion of being safer outside" [10].
- In the case of Russia's entry into NATO, it will have serious problems with China - its leaders do not want the Alliance close to its borders [11].

Certainly, one should agree with German journalists that there is no consensus about the possibility of Russia joining NATO. According to the Levada Center poll conducted in 2010, only 3 % of ordinary Russians were seeking to join NATO, 33 % of the population were ready to cooperate with NATO in 2010, and about 60 % of Russian citizens still perceive NATO as an old enemy of the cold war.

"Der Spiegel" journalists depicted Medvedev as a pro-Western liberal willing to join NATO, and Putin as "a hawk", countering the attempts of the Russian president. This seems to be controversial as S. Simons, the journalist of "Der Spiegel" in his article "Sarkozy invites three kings" (Stefan Simons. Sarkozy bittet zum Dreikönigstreffen) stated that Medvedev was more interested in the creation of a new security system in Europe, rather than Russia's entry into NATO. Back in 2002, this idea was discussed in Paris at the negotiations of V. Putin and Jacques Chirac. It was then that the French side proposed the idea of creating a European Security Council, which included on an equal footing the EU-15 and Russia.

The state of affairs in NATO

Old Europe represented by the President of France N. Sarkozy and the German political elite are willing to cooperate more closely with Russia. The journalists of "Der Spiegel" wrote that German politicians dealing with defense and foreign policy, both within the ruling coalition and the opposition, supported the idea of F. Rühle.

Unlike Germany, the French President N. Sarkozy was ready to go further; he proposed to establish the European Security Council, with the decisive role no longer belonging to the USA. However, the authors of the article "Games around plans for Russia's entry into NATO" immediately noticed that Sarkozy, who seemed to be actively supporting Russia, was not quick to respond to Medvedev's proposals on creating the European Security Council.

However, the ruling circles of Great Britain do not approve of cooperation with Russia. They are sure that strengthening of partnerships relations with Russia is possible only on certain issues such as disarmament, missile defense, Afghanistan.

Thus, publications in "Der Spiegel" indicated that one of the serious problems in the relations between Russia and NATO was the asymmetry of expectations.

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Освещение журналом «Шпигель» отношений России и НАТО на современном этапе

И.А. Бондарь (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: Россия; НАТО; США; Германия; Франция; Великобритания.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена анализу журналистских материалов, в которых рассказывается об отношениях России с НАТО на современном этапе. Особое внимание уделено оценке немецкими журналистами таких аспектов, как отношение в России к НАТО, возможность вступления России в НАТО, состояние дел в НАТО.

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Psychodrama in Foreign Language Teaching

L.P. Markushevskaya, M.V. Protsuto, E.I. Chirkova (Russia)

E-mail: Larma2110@mail.ru, protsuto@mail.ru, chirkoff@rambler.ru



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Keywords and phrases: innovative teaching methods, communicative approach, decoding of information, role play, psychodrama, improvisation.

Abstract: This article focuses on the possibility of concurrent use of both traditional and non-traditional methods of teaching foreign languages. The authors reveal the role of psychodrama in boosting students' vocabulary and the acquisition of non-verbal communication skills.



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Sociological studies of recent decades show that knowledge of at least one foreign language increases the competitiveness of any professional in the labor market. One of the advantages is access to published materials in the original, and ability to assess the relevance of the material presented and the conclusions of the author.

Professionals, who know can write a paper in a foreign language and speak at an international conference or symposium, participate in scientific discussions, have better chances to make a career compared to peers. Foreign language skills of employees help companies to compete successfully in the market in which they operate. Enterprises benefit a lot as they do not have to use the services of translation agencies; if necessary, they can obtain the information quickly, often ahead of their competitors.

It is noteworthy that a foreign language plays an important role in training of qualified professionals. It should be stressed that in addition to the two most important functions – communication and cognition – a foreign language is a means of cross-cultural communication. Knowledge of a foreign language is required to those who want to continue with professional training abroad, come into contact with representatives of international organizations.

It is obvious that today there is a large number of methods of teaching a foreign language, each of which has its advantages and disadvantages. They all are aimed at developing the ability to use it at social and professional levels. Particular attention in modern linguistics is paid to the formation of linguistic competence of students. Knowledge of frequency of lexical units and the ability to use them in different situations help to broaden communicative competence.

The ability to use speech clichés, understand traditions and customs, norms of behavior, infrastructure of the country where the language is spoken through role-playing exercises and real-life situations helps to build-up the vocabulary. It increases motivation for learning a foreign language.

Body movements can influence the way of thinking and memorizing specific information. Dancers and actors use their bodies to memorize and play the role. When memorizing the text,

the actor is not just focused on the words printed on the page, but also imagines and depicts what makes a character. A child learns information while playing with Lego, dolls, toy cars, defining for each a role. With their help, a child reproduces movements, actions, previously seen when dealing with other people.

One of the functions of the human brain is its ability to store and subsequently reproduce information, using non-verbal means of communication (**NVC**). Actors remember cues, using the most reliable tool - the body. While performing the dialogue or monologue it is easier to remember a line, if it is accompanied by body movements. Observations show that the months after the final presentation, actors remember the line followed by the action much better than those they spoke without moving. The specificity of sensory and motor experiences is that they promote memorization of words, phrases and sentences: memory relies on the body. This postulate must be considered when learning a foreign language (**FL**), because the movement is not only actively involved in helping to communicate with others, but also to remember the information. Movements and gestures are used as mediators between educational material and its memorization. This idea can be used as the basis for learning a foreign language.

In recent decades, the focus of theorists and practitioners in the field of foreign language teaching has been put on communicative teaching, i.e. teaching to communicate and exchange information in a foreign language. It is advisable to organize a classroom / extracurricular activity so that it includes role-playing exercises to visualize various behavioral and sociocultural situations, demonstrate the possibility of a specific application of language.

Classroom training includes role-playing as part of the task given by the teacher. Extracurricular activity can be organized at the meetings of the English Speaking Club, which is a fusion of theatrical performances, fun activities and consultations. At these sessions, students learn the material and master the basics of acting, including gesture behavior. Each student, regardless of FL level, plays a special role in the presentation. This contributes to the formation of positive motivation, use of language in an artificial language environment, and interaction between language and the body that promotes memorization of teaching material.

Methods of using role-plays, dramatization of the studied material, appeal to different dominant modalities of students is a combination of techniques in the FL classroom. In the context of this article, the concept of role-playing exercises is also related to the method of psychodrama (the concept of "psychodrama" was discussed in the works of Jacobo Levy Moreno (1892–1974):

- improvisation (textual, contextual, situational) is the basis of the psychodrama method, where there is no pre-prepared text, or a universal answer to the standard question;
- non-verbal techniques are in demand along with traditional techniques and verbal communication tools;
- psychodrama in its basic invariants is a symbiosis of the Stanislavsky system, a complex of verbal / non-verbal techniques and means of communication, a universal means of influencing the psycho-emotional sphere of students;
- teaching foreign language communication in an artificial language environment within the subject-object relationship of teacher and student.

In psychodrama, role-play is not prepared or rehearsed in advance. Moreno used the natural human need, creating an environment that helped through dramatic improvisation to explore the inner world of the group and work on personal issues and conflicts (by the way, according to the method of Moreno, a teacher carries out an individual approach to learning, using the ability of each student in the performance of roles). Unlike traditional theater, in psychodrama participants are not limited to the script. They have the ability to better understand and interpret the

information received from the partners, use verbal and non-verbal means of communication that is generally significantly increases the interest in the study of a foreign language.

Moreno stressed that exercise and spontaneous training are the main subjects of the school of the future, with focus on creative learning.

A combination of traditional and non-traditional methods, using the elements of Moreno's psychodrama, an individual approach to each student in the classroom and extracurricular classes helps learners to develop the ability to make free use of a foreign language: confident own spoken language. This will allow them to engage in professional communication with foreign colleagues, deal with business correspondence, and receive professional information from various foreign sources.

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Использование психодрамы в процессе обучения иностранным языкам

Л.П. Маркушевская, М.В. Процуто, Е.И. Чиркова (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: нетрадиционные методы обучения; коммуникативная методика; декодировка информации; ролевая игра; психодрама; импровизация.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена возможности параллельного использования как традиционных, так и нетрадиционных методик обучения иностранным языкам. Авторы раскрывают роль психодрамы в учебном процессе, способствующей как расширению лексического словарного запаса обучающихся, так и приобретению ими навыков невербальной коммуникации.

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UDK 81



Some Features of Formal Style in the English Language

S.S. Radjabova (Azerbaijan)

E-mail: tmbprint@gmail.com



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Key words and phrases: English; formal business style; business standards, terms; clichés; types of texts.



Abstract: The article investigates functional and stylistic features of business English texts. The genres of formal style are considered. The features of business English at lexical and syntactic levels are studied.

...

Despite the increasing role of English as an international language of communication, the number of papers devoted to the study of functional and stylistic features of formal business style of English is insufficient. In Russian linguistics, this problem was studied by I.V. Arnold [1], I.R. Galperin [2], I.S. Volsky [3], V.V. Kalyuzhny [4], N.N. Razgovorova [5], V.S. Chulkova [6], V.Yu. Doroshenko [7] and others. In the English literature, the studies on the formal style of the English language have applied nature, and are combined with teaching methodology (R. Makkey [8], Jh. Palmer [9; 10], L. Hoffman [11], and others).

Following the ideas of Ch. Bally [12] and V.V. Vinogradov [4], we define the functional style as a subsystem of the literary language, having specific characteristics at all levels of the language system, functioning in a particular field of communication, aimed at solving social problems caused by communication that exists in a set of texts. According to V.Yu. Doroshenko, functional style has a field structure, with nuclear, peripheral and border genres. With regard to the formal style, this division is as follows: legal documents and commercial documents make up the core of the style genres, international documents belong to the peripheral genres, and commercial advertising are border genres [7, p. 5].

In modern stylistics, the following genres of formal style of the English language are distinguished: legal and regulatory documentation, business correspondence, informative documents and reporting documents. In formal English, there is a tendency for texts to match the previously created models. The lack of personal manifestations slows down the change of style. However, it is assumed that business English has greatest mobility among other varieties of formal style. High variation of business English as a subsystem allows it to meet the communication needs of users in changing business environment.

The use of technical means of information transfer has led to the emergence of special abbreviations, acronyms of international systems. For example, *RPT* means "again", *OK* means "agreed", etc. In these texts, the frequency of the clichés such as, *herein after referred to as, to*

conclude the present contract to the following effect, used as a ready-made structures is high enough.

To describe the stereotypical situations typical sentences are used: *Please, either ensure payment to Moscow or authorize us to re-debit your account. Please, therefore contact remitting bank directly.*

One of the typical features of Business English is the availability of data about the sender and recipient of the document. The way of presenting the information is strictly regulated by the format, the place in the text where they should be is specified. The text of the letter or contract specifies legal addresses of both parties, the communicants in the text are expressed indirectly: *the Buyer, the Lender, the Owner.*

The accuracy of coding saves time. V.Yu. Doroshenko gives the following example: firefighters, who arrived at the scene of an accident, have no time to study the specification of the goods; they have only a few seconds to make a decision about how to extinguish a fire. The problem is solved by a special code. For example, the letter 'P' on the vehicle panel conveys the following information: "The risk of severe chemical reaction, the material should be diluted, wear personal protective equipment, breathing apparatus is not required [7, p. 10].

The widespread use of terms is a characteristic feature of the formal style. For example, *Ex-works* (the goods are available to the buyer); *VAT* (Value Added Tax); *PLC* (Public Limited Company); *Cash in hand*, etc.

The syntactic means include the following groups:

1) attributive noun phrases consisting of two components denoting the varieties of similar notions, such as types of prices: *landed price; list price;*

2) multicomponent nominative group, describing and specifying the concept expressed by the main word. For example, *untimely notification; the timely execution of the obligations stipulated by the Contract;*

3) verbal phrases such as, *to force down price; to rationalize price;*

4) predicative units in the passive voice regulating the behavior of the parties. For example, *facts ... shall be confirmed; all disputes and differences ... are to be settled;*

5) complex syntactical structures consisting of three groups of texts: domestic businesses documentation, foreign trade documentation, educational business literature [7, p. 13].

By the format of information presentation texts are divided into plain texts, table texts, and forms. A form is a document with spaces (also named *fields* or *placeholders*) in which to write or select, for a series of documents with similar contents. A table consists of columns with phrases and sentences that offer a standard set of responses.

Formal style widely uses business standards (main stylistic and grammatical features of business English). Under business standards V.V. Kalyuzhnaya understands the circle of stable, commonly used phrases that are repeated many times in finished form in specific situations, as ready-made clichés [4].

There are two groups of business standards: proposals and set phrases of non-idiomatic nature. Proposals include:

1) semantically complete, typical and recurring situations: *Neither Party is entitled to transfer their rights or obligations under this contract to a third party without the other party's previous written comment;*

2) phrases with variables that can be changed depending on the situation: *Goods shall be insured by ... with ... on condition.*

The formal style set phrases of non-idiomatic character are divided into:

1) idiomatic phrases: *dead freight;*

- 2) phrases with a new meaning: *dispatch money; commercial invoice*;
- 3) set phrases, synonyms permitting the replacement of one of the components, without changing the meaning of the entire unit: *to put forward / to raise a claim*.

In conclusion, we summarized the main lexical and syntactic features of the formal style of the English language:

- bookish and neutral words (*acquittal, testimony, aggravated larceny; advance payment, wholesale*) and abbreviated words and symbols: M.P. (member of Parliament), Ltd (limited);
- proper names: *the Buyer, the Lender, party*;
- words in both traditional and old forms (*kinsman, hereof, ther eto, thereby, ilk*);
- extensive use of borrowed words (*status quo, force majeure, persona non grata*), and the rare use of pronouns: *it, one, that*;
- simple sentences, objective and subjective constructions, passive voice.

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О некоторых особенностях официально-делового стиля английского языка

С.Ш. Раджабова (Азербайджан)

Ключевые слова и фразы: английский язык; официально-деловой стиль; деловые стандарты; термины; клише; типы текстов.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена исследованию функционально-стилистических особенностей текстов делового английского языка. Отмечаются жанры официально-делового стиля. Рассматриваются особенности делового английского языка на лексическом и синтаксическом уровнях.

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The Linguistic Image of Angela Merkel in British Media

Aslan Ebru (Russia)

E-mail: Ebruas2020@hotmail.com



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Key words and phrases: critical discourse analysis; British newspapers; mass media; image; language means.



Abstract: The article discusses the importance of mass media in constructing the politicians' images and how the media affect and shape people's opinions about them. In this article, the language means in constructing the image of the German Chancellor Angela Merkel have been analysed. We analysed five articles from the British newspapers from the perspective of Critical Discourse Analysis (**CDA**). The newspapers chosen for this article were "The Sunday Express", "The Guardian" and "The Independent".



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One of the main values of modern society in the era of globalization is information. Awareness of the latest developments of public and political life are necessary to rationally and objectively assess the situation on the world stage and in their own country. The media have always served and will serve as the main source of information. As a result, having complete information, controlling access to it, highlighting individual elements [3], the media becomes a powerful instrument of influence on public consciousness. Images of the world community are formed in the human mind through information received from the media.

In recent decades we have seen increased interest in mass media discourse as the most important source of information. The importance of the media in shaping people's perceptions about various events that occur abroad or in their home country is obvious. The media, including printed media, explains the events happening in the world. Thus, readers gradually develop different stereotypes about cultures, and accordingly, countries. The media is often referred to as "fourth power". Media research has been given as a significant importance, especially print media (newspapers, magazines, etc.). Journalists who have a certain influence on people's opinions cover political events in the media.

In our study, we considered the press language from different perspectives, such as lexical, syntactic, and stylistic features. We used the method of critical discourse analysis to analyze ideology and images formed in these articles.

Critical discourse analysis is a type discussion that primarily studies the violation of social power, dominance and inequality that take place in the text or speech in a social or political

context. Critical discourse analysts occupy a certain position, wanting to understand, uncover and confront social inequality.

In our work, we selected 5 articles from British publications such as: "The Sunday Express", "The Independent", "The Guardian" and analyzed them using the method of critical discourse analysis.

The first two articles were taken from the newspaper "The Sunday Express". The first article of 16 July, 2015 under the headline: "Angela Merkel says marriage is "between man and woman" but insists she supports equality" is about the attitude of the Chancellor towards same-sex marriages. The article shapes the image of a "controversial" leader. The title of the article and the tone of the message is ironical, which creates a certain image.

Indirect quotes attract attention and reveal discriminatory subtext in the words of the Chancellor. The following statement speaks for itself: "the powerful leader said that same-sex couples should enjoy the same rights and benefits as married people, but only as part of a civil partnership.

She insisted that discrimination should be "eliminated", but admitted she drew a difference between civil partnerships and marriage. The committed Christian, who has been married twice, gave her personal definition of marriage as "a man and a woman living together" in a frank interview online".

The above quotes demonstrate why her opinion of heterosexual marriages is ambiguous. On the one hand, she argues that we need to "eliminate" such discrimination that it implies a negative attitude towards discrimination. However, on the other hand, the article States that it recognizes "the difference" between marriage and civil cohabitation.

The verb "stressed" and the adverb "strictly" in the subsequent sentence is also proof of its ambiguous relations: as has been said, "the German leader stressed that marriage should be strictly defined as between a man and a woman".

Most often, the Chancellor address by name, as "German Chancellor Angela Merkel", "Ms Merkel" or "the German leader". This fact reveals a formal approach to this political leader.

Another article was published on 7 January 2015 "A keen baker and ex-scientist? The Angela Merkel you did NOT know about". The article is devoted to the talents and the political life of Angela Merkel. It created an image of "a talented" leader. The title "A keen baker and ex-scientist?" creates the image of the Chancellor with culinary talents, and a achievements in science.

The adjectives point to the successes and talents of a leader. For example, "she is arguably the most powerful woman in the world and is revered in her homeland"; "aside from her political acumen three-time elected German chancellor Angela Merkel has a number of hidden talents less known to the world"; "during communist rule the future politician had a successful career as a scientist after studying physics at the University of Leipzig"; "She was known for her potato soup, her beef loaf and her trademark dessert of plum cake"; "Mrs. Merkel is also the first female chancellor and the first post reunification leader to be raised in the former communist East Germany". All of the above adjectives create an image of a "talented leader".

The irony that immediately attracts the reader's attention, as it reveals a negative attitude towards the Chancellor. It is argued that "when she later went into politics Mrs. Merkel was known to brag about her cooking and baking skills as a junior minister". In this case, the verb "to brag about" ("to boast") has a meaning of boasting about what you can do, or have. Thus, this verb demonstrates a negative attitude towards the Chancellor.

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Образ Ангелы Меркель в современных британских СМИ

Аслан Эбру (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: критический анализ дискурса; британские газеты; средства массовой информации; образ (имидж); языковые средства.

Аннотация: Данная работа посвящена важной роли средств массовой информации в формировании образа политиков и влиянию СМИ на общественное мнение. В статье проводится анализ средств языка, применяемых при формировании образа канцлера Германии Ангелы Меркель. Проанализированы пять статей из британских изданий методом критического анализа дискурса (КАД). Для исследования были отобраны статьи из газет «Сандэй экспресс», «Гардиан» и «Индепендент».

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Developing Small Business in the Region in Conditions of Crisis

N.F. Dits (Russia)



E-mail:

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Key words and phrases: state support; small business; regional economy; economic cycle; economic crisis.



Abstract: The article focuses on the specifics of developing small businesses in conditions of crisis, and the role of small business in the economy of the region. The analysis of the development of small business has revealed the factors hindering mobility of small business. The author discusses the main aspects of state support to small business in conditions of crisis.

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In the crisis, the role of small business in the revitalization of the regional economy is crucial. Small business is a key element of the regional economy, which contributes to tax revenues, reduces the unemployment rate and saturates the market with goods and services.

It is noteworthy that positive trends in small business sector development have been observed in recent years, both in Russia and in the Republic of Khakassia. For example, the largest sector of the economy is wholesale and retail, which accounts for 39 %, the second largest sector is real estate, renting and other services, the share of this sector is 21 %, the construction industry is the third largest sector with 12 % of the market share. In 2015, the number of small and medium enterprises amounted to 23,445 units [1].

The government policy aimed at creating favorable conditions for the development of business initiatives can be traced both at the federal and regional levels. State support is directed to creating favorable economic and legal conditions, incentives for the development of small businesses, as well as investing in it material and financial resources on beneficial terms [3].

In the republic of Khakassia, forms of state support of small business have improved from the perspective of the economic situation. Since 2012, Khakassia has been implementing the long-term target program “Development of small and medium enterprises in the Republic of Khakassia for 2012–2014 years”. The program provides financial, informational, consulting support for the creation and development of small business. The turnover of small enterprises was 20,658.92 million rubles on 10.01.2015. Branches in the context index by economic activity are as follows:

- Industry: 2,882,020,000 rubles;
- Construction: 3,428,740,000 rubles;

Table 1. Changes in the number of small businesses by economic activity for 2014–2015

Type of economic activity	2014	2015	
Agriculture, hunting and related services	17	11	
Forestry and related services	5	2	
Fishing, fish farming	1	1	
Mining and quarrying	5	5	
Processing industries	110	66	
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	20	9	
Construction	106	60	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, household goods and personal items	162	133	
Hotels and restaurants	26	21	
Transport and communications	43	22	
Financial activities	4	6	
Real estate, renting and business activities	153	109	
Health care and social services	11	12	
Communal, social and personal services	14	12	

– Agriculture, hunting and forestry: 286,230,000 rubles [6].

Currently, the sub-program “Development of small and medium enterprises in the Republic of Khakassia in the 2014–2016” and the program of the Republic of Khakassia “Economic development and improvement of investment attractiveness of the Republic of Khakassia (2014–2016)” are being amended with regard to the priorities of state support and, above all, support to new small businesses.

According to the state statistics, in the Republic of Khakassia in the period of 2014–2015, there was reduction in the number of small businesses. Therefore, there was a two-fold decrease in business turnover [2].

The statistics show a reduction in small businesses for a number of industries: processing industries decreased by 40 %, pulp and paper production, publishing and printing activities decreased by 55 %; there was a 37 % reduction in food production; chemical production decreased by 33 %. The number of enterprises engaged in agriculture, hunting and rendering of services decreased by 35 %, in construction by 43 %, in real estate and renting by 44 %. However, despite the downward trend in the total number of small businesses, the number of enterprises engaged in production and distribution of electricity, gas and water increased by 23 %. In the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, household goods and personal items there was an increase by 4 % [2].

According to the Federal State Statistics Service, the Novosibirsk is region ranked first in the number of active small and medium-sized businesses. The Tomsk region is traditionally among the leaders of the Russian Federation and the Siberian Federal District for small and medium enterprises. The majority of small and medium-sized enterprises of the Novosibirsk region are engaged in wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles, household goods and personal items,

real estate, renting, processing industries, and construction.

The leaders in the annual turnover of small and medium-sized businesses per capita are the Omsk region, the Novosibirsk region and the Krasnoyarsk region [5].

Based on the analysis of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Republic of Khakassia, Novosibirsk and Tomsk regions, we can conclude about the high level of development of small and medium-sized businesses, as well as the creation of favorable conditions for entrepreneurial activity. State support for small business in the conditions of crisis is of multidirectional nature: on the one hand, the government supports new small businesses; on the other hand, it creates administrative barriers.

In this regard, we can identify a number of factors hindering the activities of small businesses in crisis:

- limited financial resources;
- the unresolved issues related to administrative barriers;
- the level of professionalism of personnel;
- a decrease in consumer spending;
- suspension of projects aimed at the development and expansion of production;
- reduction in investment costs.

In our view, an important component of success in times of crisis is professionalism of the staff and managers, the ability to make decisions and reinforce the interaction of small businesses with municipal authorities.

Companies without an economic policy do not have a strategic plan or a program of action. In a crisis, any organization that wants to continue its operation in the market for goods and services has to adapt its strategy and reorganize the work of the staff [4].

Development of small businesses in conditions of crisis is only possible if the businesses understand consumer interests and get the government support.

Socio-economic development of the regions in conditions of crisis requires the application of effective mechanisms for the development of small businesses in the municipalities.

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Развитие малого бизнеса в регионе в условиях кризиса

Н.Ф. Дитц (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: государственная поддержка; малое предпринимательство; экономика региона; экономический цикл; экономический кризис.

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены особенности развития малого предпринимательства в условиях кризиса, роль малого предпринимательства в экономике региона. На основе анализа развития малого предпринимательства определены факторы, ограничивающие мобильность малого бизнеса. Определены основные аспекты совершенствования государственной поддержки малого предпринимательства в условиях кризиса.

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List of Authors

Ankvab M.F. – Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Foreign Languages, Abkhazian State University, Sukhumi (Abkhazia Republic), e-mail: ankvab.marina@yandex.ru

Анкваб М.Ф. – кандидат педагогических наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков Абхазского государственного университета, г. Сухум (Республика Абхазия), e-mail: ankvab.marina@yandex.ru

Ganishina I.S. – PhD in Psychology, Associate Professor, Deputy Head of Department of General Psychology Academy of Law and Management Federal Penitentiary Service, Ryazan (Russia), e-mail: irinaganishina@yandex.ru

Ганишина И.С. – кандидат психологических наук, доцент, заместитель заведующего кафедрой общей психологии Академии права и управления Федеральной службы исполнения наказаний, г. Рязань (Россия), e-mail: irinaganishina@yandex.ru

Chernyshov A.A. – Associate Professor, Department of Scientific-Pedagogical staff Academy of Law and Management Federal Penitentiary Service, Ryazan (Russia), e-mail: aleksander_chernyshov@mail.ru

Чернышов А.А. – доцент кафедры научно-педагогических кадров Академии права и управления Федеральной службы исполнения наказаний, г. Рязань (Россия), e-mail: aleksander_chernyshov@mail.ru

Kozhevnikova E.N. – Postgraduate, Academy of Law and Management Federal Penitentiary Service, Ryazan (Russia), e-mail: katekozhevnikova@mail.ru

Кожевникова Е.Н. – адъюнкт Академии права и управления Федеральной службы исполнения наказаний, г. Рязань (Россия), e-mail: katekozhevnikova@mail.ru

I.A. Bondar – Researcher, Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Moscow (Russia), e-mail: jahnek@rambler.ru

И.А. Бондарь – соискатель Московского государственного университета имени М.В. Ломоносова, г. Москва (Россия), e-mail: jahnek@rambler.ru

L.P. Markushevskaya – PhD in Philological Sciences, Professor, Saint-Petersburg State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering, St. Petersburg (Russia), e-mail: Larma2110@mail.ru

Маркушевская Л.П. – кандидат филологических наук, профессор, Санкт-Петербургский государственный архитектурно-строительный университет, г. Санкт-Петербург (Россия), e-mail: Larma2110@mail.ru

Protsuto M.V. – PhD, Saint-Petersburg State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering, St. Petersburg (Russia), e-mail: protsuto@mail.ru

Процудо М.В. – кандидат педагогических наук, Санкт-Петербургский государственный архитектурно-строительный университет, г. Санкт-Петербург (Россия), e-mail: protsuto@mail.ru

Chirkova E.I. – Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Military Institute (Engineering), Military Academy of Logistics named after Army General A.V. Khrulev, St. Petersburg (Russia), e-mail: chirkoff@rambler.ru

Чиркова Е.И. – доктор педагогических наук, профессор, Военный институт (инженерно-технический) Военной академии материально-технического обеспечения имени генерала армии А.В. Хрулева, г. Санкт-Петербург (Россия), e-mail: chirkoff@rambler.ru

Radzhabova S.Sh. – Doctoral Student, Institute of Linguistics of the National Academy of Sciences of

Azerbaijan, Baku (Azerbaijan Republic), e-mail: cemil64@rambler.ru

Раджабова С.Ш. – докторант Института языкознания Национальной академии наук Азербайджана, г. Баку (Республика Азербайджан), e-mail: cemil64@rambler.ru

Aslan Ebru – Postgraduate, Moscow State Pedagogical University, Moscow (Russia), e-mail: Ebruas2020@hotmail.com

Аслан Эбру – аспирант Московского педагогического государственного университета, г. Москва (Россия), e-mail: Ebruas2020@hotmail.com

Dits N.F. – Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Management, Khakass State University named after N.F.Katanov, Abakan (Russia), e-mail: dittsnf@mail.ru

Дитц Н.Ф. – кандидат экономических наук, доцент, заведующий кафедрой менеджмента Хакасского государственного университета имени Н.Ф. Катанова, г. Абакан (Россия), e-mail: dittsnf@mail.ru

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