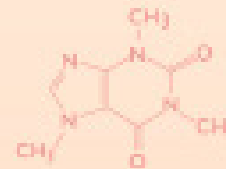


$$\frac{1}{\zeta(s)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(n)}{n^s}$$



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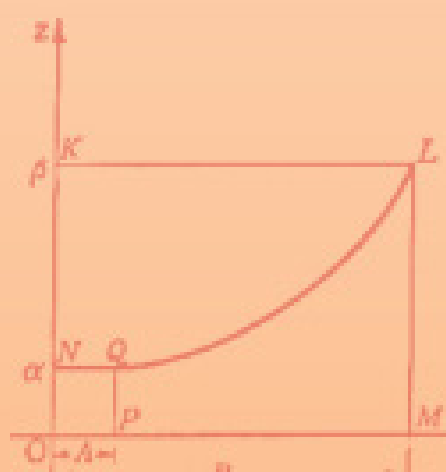
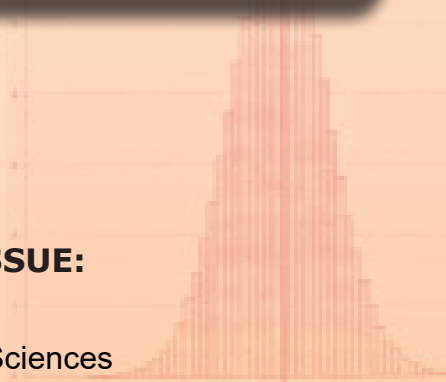
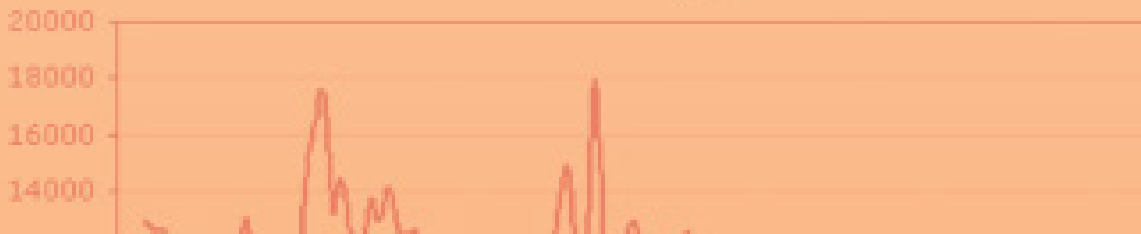


Fig. 1

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$$\frac{d(x)}{1 - \frac{d(x)}{10^6}}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x}$$

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CONTENTS

Economic Sciences

Albahry Jewel Creation, Development and Operation of Information Systems of the Lukoil Group	4
Avdeev A.A. The Main Problems of Developing Small and Medium-Sized Businesses in Russia	9
Mohammad Ali Majid Mohammed Preliminary Estimates of the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Global Economy	14

Pedagogical Sciences

Morokhova O.A. Using Digital Educational Resources to Study Scientific Discourse in EFL Teaching at University	19
Shevchenko S.V., Anisimova N.A. Development of Terminological Competence as the Foundation of Knowledge, Cognition and Professional Communication	23

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Экономические науки

Албахри Жеуел Создание, развитие и эксплуатация информационных систем группы «Лукойл»	4
Авдеев А.А. Основные проблемы развития малого и среднего бизнеса в России ...	9
Мохаммад Али Маджид Мохаммад Предварительные оценки воздействия пандемии COVID-19 на глобальную экономику	14

Педагогические науки

Морохова О.А. Обучение научному дискурсу с использованием цифровых образовательных ресурсов при изучении английского языка как иностранного в вузе	19
Шевченко С.В, Анисимова Н.А. Формирование терминологической компетенции как основы знаний, познаний и профессиональной коммуникации	23



UDK 334

The Concept of Cosmism and Its Russian Orientation

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...

Key words and phrases: system; information; processing; development; management; system concept.



Abstract: The concept of an intelligent field (LIFE-Field) consists in the integration of field management processes based on automated computer systems and high-tech data collection systems. It covers the full production cycle of the project development – from the search and exploration stage to the completion of development – and includes such blocks as integrated modeling and planning, integrated operations center, etc.

...

Energy in Numbers

Recently, LUKOIL-Permnefteorgsintez has taken a huge step towards remote control of its electric power industry.

Last year, two digital substations with remote control KP-2A and KP-3A were put into operation at once at the plant. Equipped with digital information and control systems interacting in a single time mode, they function without the presence of permanent staff on duty and have a high level of automation, such as a system for non-contact temperature measurement of key elements.

All information exchange inside substations is carried out digitally. It is possible to monitor and, if necessary, interfere with the operation of these energy facilities at a distance, for example, from the central control point of the enterprise's power system, without leaving operational teams on site.

Key results of digitalization

In the annual report for 2019, published in early June 2020, Lukoil announced the results of digitalization. The introduction of digital technologies in the company was carried out in accordance with the information strategy of the group, approved in 2018. Its core is the digitalization of business processes in order to increase efficiency. The information Strategy is part of Lukoil's long-term strategic development program for 2018-2027 and includes about 100 initiatives.

The report presents the results of digitalization in Lukoil in three business segments. There

is a fourth one – the corporate center, but the company did not provide specifics on it in the report.

Exploration and production

Digital development programs in the Exploration and Production segment are primarily aimed at increasing oil production, reducing operating costs and improving the efficiency of field development, Lukoil notes. In 2019, two integrated operations centers were created, two automated operational dispatch control systems were introduced, new integrated models of the fields being developed were built, and mobile reporting on priority business segment projects was developed.

The pilot sites of mature fields have confirmed the high efficiency of the use of neural networks to control production and flooding, the company says. It is planned to start scaling this technology.

Also, for the first time, Lukoil created a model of ground infrastructure based on the example of the Vatyegan field to develop a long-term plan for the development of the asset.

Intellectual deposit

An important project in the field of digitalization is the introduction of the concept of an intelligent deposit, Lukoil emphasizes. At the end of 2019, 45 integrated field models were built, providing more than a quarter of the company's hydrocarbon production, which is 55% more than it was in 2018.

Since the start of the project, additional hydrocarbon production has amounted to more than 7 million barrels per day from measures using an integrated approach, increasing the speed of decision-making and the quality of decisions, according to the company.

The application of the concept of an intelligent deposit to deposits at the early stages of development shows high efficiency, Lukoil says. One example is the V. Filanovsky field, for which, at the implementation phase, decisions on the placement and design of production wells were effectively adjusted using an integrated model. This made it possible to bring the field to its design capacity in less than two years.

At the Y. Korchagin field in the Caspian Sea, the concept of an intelligent field has been applied since 2015. Based on the results of the application of this concept, in addition to the hydraulic systems of intelligent completion already in operation, an ultra-modern electrical system has been introduced at the wells of the field since 2018. It allows you to more flexibly manage the inflow of individual zones of the well and quickly block possible gas breakthroughs from the gas cap of the field.

Processing, trade and marketing

Digital development programs in this business segment are mainly aimed at improving the efficiency and reliability of equipment, the quality of customer service and the level of environmental impact control.

In 2019, a number of successful digitalization projects were implemented in the business segment "Processing, trade and sales". For example, at the Perm Oil Refinery, a system of predictive analytics of the state of dynamic equipment was introduced.

At the refinery in Burgas, a system for monitoring and forecasting the condition of equipment has been introduced to predict the timing and need for repairs, reduce maintenance costs and the number of equipment failures.

A video analytics system with integration into an automated process control system was put into operation at the Volgograd Refinery.

Lukoil digital development programs

In 2018, Lukoil approved the group's information strategy, the core of which is the digitalization of business processes in order to increase efficiency. This is an integral part of the group's long-term strategic development program for 2018–2027, which includes about 100 initiatives.

As part of the implementation of this strategy in 2018, the company carried out work on the formation of digital development programs for business segments. Lukoil announced this in its annual report published in May 2019.

Digitalization in the Exploration and Production business segment

Digital development programs in this segment are primarily aimed at increasing oil production, reducing operating costs and improving the efficiency of field development. One of the successful examples of digitalization in 2018 at Lukoil is the testing of neural networks for flood control at pilot sites of mature oil fields in Western Siberia. According to the results of testing, the effectiveness of this technology has been confirmed.

An important project in the field of digitalization is the introduction of the concept of an intelligent field (LIFE-Field). It consists in the integration of field management processes based on automated computer systems and high-tech data collection systems. The concept covers the full production cycle of the project development – from the stage of search and exploration to the completion of development – and includes such blocks as integrated modeling, integrated planning, integrated operations center, etc.

Lukoil believes that the concept has great potential for optimizing operational processes in order to increase production and reduce costs. The main source for such optimization is the identification of bottlenecks with subsequent effective elimination. For example, a significant effect is provided by increasing the coordination of geological modeling and modeling of field infrastructure development.

At the end of 2018, 29 integrated field models were built, located in various regions of the Company's operations. Production at such fields in 2018 amounted to 29 % of the total production of hydrocarbons of the Lukoil Group, according to the annual report.

Digitalization in Processing, trade and sales

Digital development programs in this segment are mainly aimed at improving the efficiency and reliability of equipment, the quality of customer service and the level of environmental impact control.

A number of digitalization projects were implemented here in 2018. For example, at the Perm Refinery, a solution was implemented to optimize the distribution of energy flows in order to increase energy efficiency.

Digitalization in the Corporate Center business segment

Here, digital development programs are mainly aimed at increasing the speed and efficiency of managerial decision-making, labor productivity, automation of personnel management and organizational development processes, as well as reducing the risks of cyber-attacks, according to Lukoil's annual report.

In 2018, the company introduced technologies for robotization of routine operations in the Perm Regional accounting center "Lukoil", as well as in foreign organizations of the group.

Creation of the Lukoil-Technologies company

In November 2018, Lukoil established a new company, Lukoil-Technologies, which is to become the parent organization for information technology support of the group. With 12 branches, Lukoil-Technologies covers the regions of Lukoil's enterprises throughout the Russian Federation.

One of the key projects of Lukoil-Technologies is the creation of an integrated SAP-based management system in the group.

Lukoil-Technologies was created as a successor to Lukoil-Inform, which has been operating since 2005. There were rumors in the media that after the creation of Lukoil-Technology, Lukoil plans to sell this asset. In addition to servicing Lukoil companies, Lukoil-Inform also provides IT services to external customers.

Conclusions

LUKOIL-INFORM is the parent organization for information technology support of the LUKOIL Group. Its tasks include the development, implementation and maintenance of information systems in the vertically integrated oil company LUKOIL, production and process management systems, corporate information security, development and maintenance of telecommunications infrastructure.

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Создание, развитие и эксплуатация информационных систем группы «Лукойл»

Жеуел Албахри (Россия, Сирия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: информационные технологии; концепция системы; обработка; развитие; система; управление.

Аннотация: Концепция интеллектуального месторождения (LIFE-Field) заключается в интеграции процессов управления месторождением на основе автоматизированных компьютерных систем и высокотехнологичных систем сбора данных. Она покрывает полный производственный цикл развития проекта – от стадии поиска и разведки до завершения разработки – и включает такие блоки, как интегрированное моделирование и планирование, центр интегрированных операций и др.

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UDK 337



The Main Problems of Developing Small and Medium-Sized Businesses in Russia

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...

Key words and phrases: trends in the development of small and medium-sized businesses; Russian economy; methods of economic and statistical analysis; review of economic literature.

Abstract: The article aims to study the main trends in the development of small and medium-sized businesses in the Russian economy of the last period. To solve this problem, methods of economic and statistical analysis and review of economic literature were used.

As a result of the conducted research, the author presents the main problems and ways of development of small and medium-sized enterprises in Russia.

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Small business entities are often understood as individuals engaged in entrepreneurial activities without the formation of a legal entity.

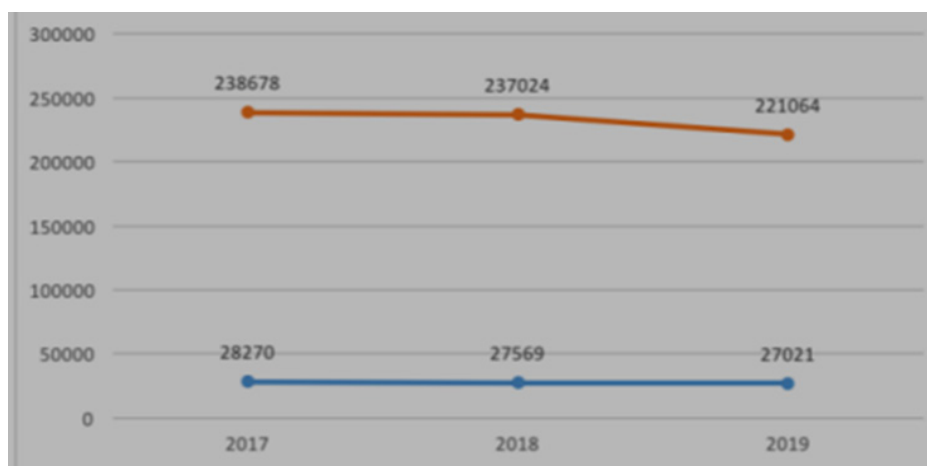
In accordance with the Federal Law “On State Support of Small Entrepreneurship in the Russian Federation”, small business entities include commercial organizations in whose authorized capital the share of participation of the Russian Federation, subjects of the Russian Federation, public and religious organizations, charitable and other foundations does not exceed 25 %, the share belonging to one or more legal entities does not exceed small business entities that do not exceed 25 % and in which the average number of employees for the reporting period does not exceed the following limits:

- industry, construction and transport – 100 people;
- agriculture, scientific and technical sphere – 60 people;
- wholesale trade – 50 people;
- retail trade and consumer services – 30 people;
- other industries and in the implementation of other activities – 50 people.

The content of the constituent documents for small enterprises revealed a number of their features. In 80–90 cases out of 100, a small business enterprise is created based on a private or mixed (private and public) form of ownership. Smaller family-type enterprises are less common. In many ways, this can be explained by the complexity and high cost of renting non-residential premises. Often local authorities together with other enterprises act as founders of small enterprises. Their contribution as founders consists, as a rule, in the provision of non-residential premises on lease terms. Currently, the issue of developing a network of small businesses is included as one of the most important in the program of demonopolization of



Fig. 1. Dynamics of the number of small enterprises



— sole traders — legal entities

Fig. 2. Dynamics of small business by type

the national economy of the country. It provides for both forced and proactive unbundling of monopoly industries:

- allocation of independent production and economic blocks;
- separation of small and medium-sized teams from large enterprises;
- creation of small subsidiaries on the initiative of large enterprises [1].

For a more detailed study of the small business segment and its role in Russia, an analysis of the dynamics of small business development is considered, set out in the annual surveys of small businesses published by the Federal State Statistics Service. Statistical data on the number of subjects of small enterprises in the period 2016 – April 2019 are shown in Fig. 1.

There is a negative trend: the number of subjects involved in small business is gradually decreasing. According to the results of 2017, there is a slight decrease in the number of subjects (less than 1 %) compared to 2016. At the end of 2018, the indicator decreased by 6.5 % compared to 2016. In April 2019, the number of subjects decreased by 8 % compared to 2016 and amounts to 248,085 units. Now let's look at the subjects belonging to small enterprises by

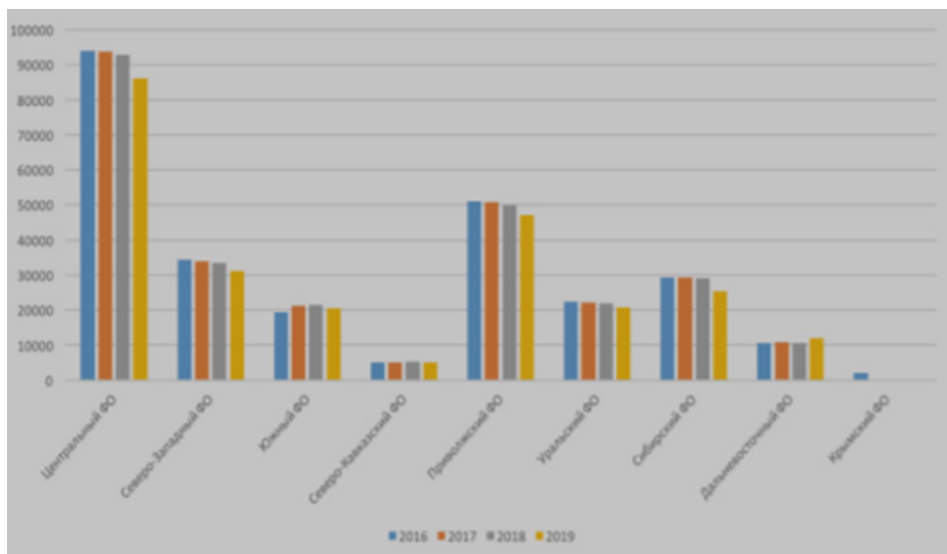


Fig. 3. Dynamics of the number of small business entities by region in the period from 2016 to the first quarter of 2019

composition in the period from 2017 to the 1st quarter of 2019. The statistics are shown in Fig. 2.

By 2019, the decrease in the number of legal entities was higher than the number of sole traders. Thus, in the first quarter of 2019, out of the total number of entities (248,085 units), legal entities account for 89.1 % (221,064 units), sole traders – 10.9 % (27,021 units) [2].

This decrease in the number of small enterprises and the level of employment can be explained by a number of factors that negatively affect the development of small businesses. Among the factors, we can note a drop in real incomes of the population, an increase in the tax burden, and the expansion of large network operators in the regions. It is worth noting that experts notice a tendency for individual entrepreneurs to become self-employed for additional tax savings. The Government of the Russian Federation extended the tax holidays for the self-employed until the end of 2019.

Next, the distribution of the number of subjects by region in the period from 2016 to the first quarter of 2019 is considered. The statistics are shown in Fig. 3.

The diagram shows that small business is developing unevenly on the territory of the Russian Federation. Thus, during the period under study, the Central Federal District accounts for the main share – 35 %. The number of subjects by region and their total share among Federal Districts remains almost unchanged. Thus, in the North-Western, North Caucasian, Volga, Urals Federal Districts, the number of small enterprises did not change. It is worth noting that in 2016, the share of 1 % fell on the Crimean Federal District. However, in order to increase the efficiency of the activities of state authorities, on July 28, 2016, by Decree No. 375, the Crimean Federal District was abolished and incorporated into the Southern Federal District.

In March 2019, 86,194 subjects, 2,041,573 employees and 238 products accounted for the Central Federal District, which is 7 times more in terms of the number of subjects than in the Far Eastern Federal District, 6 times more in terms of the number of employees and 238 times more in terms of the number of products. The main factor in the concentration of subjects in the Central Federal District can be considered a high effective demand, as well as a high level of business infrastructure development. Such dynamics of decline and growth in the number of small enterprises indicate that stable conditions are just being formed in the country for a

significant increase in the number of small enterprises to such an extent that would meet the needs of the economy and would be close to the indicators of the industrialized countries of Europe, Asia and the USA.

In the near future, 40 million jobs need to be updated in Russia, since the enterprises that create these jobs are functioning inefficiently, and the equipment on them is outdated. It takes \$100–150 to create one workplace in a large corporation. At the expense of small businesses, this can be done cheaper and faster.

The downward trend in the number of small and medium-sized businesses is primarily due to such priority and important trends that have negatively affected the activities of small and medium-sized businesses, such as anti-epidemic measures and increased tax control. Moreover, these factors began to take effect at about the same time.

The scale of the COVID-19 pandemic has created difficult, and for many sectors impossible, conditions for the functioning of small and medium-sized businesses. These measures entailed:

- closure of foreign markets, which for many enterprises caused ruin and closure;
- reduction in incomes of the population, which led to a decrease in demand, as well as a reduction in the supply of goods and services due to their lack of demand;
- the uncertainty of the economy as a whole and the high degree of turbulence of the external environment, which has been observed for a long period, and, most importantly, there is no clear trajectory of long-term development after the end of the pandemic.

Another very important trend of reducing the number of small and medium-sized businesses was manifested in the strengthening of tax control:

- introduction of online cash registers;
- increase in value added tax from 18 to 20 %;
- the struggle of the Federal Tax Service with one-day firms;
- digitalization of business, which forced many small and medium-sized businesses to leave the shadow sector, due to their non-viability, they were forced to leave the market;
- legalization and official employment of employees of small and medium-sized businesses.

The above-mentioned problems hindering the development of small and medium-sized businesses are of primary importance in the current trends of the external environment and affect absolutely all subjects of small and medium-sized businesses, regardless of their territorial affiliation.

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Основные проблемы развития малого и среднего бизнеса в России

А.А. Авдеев (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: методы экономического и статистического анализа; обзор экономической литературы; тенденции развития малого и среднего бизнеса; экономика России.

Аннотация: Рассмотрены основные тенденции развития малого и среднего бизнеса в экономике России последнего периода. Для решения этой задачи использовались методы экономического и статистического анализа, обзор экономической литературы.

По результатам проведенного исследования автором представлены основные проблемы и пути развития малого и среднего предпринимательства в России.

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UDK 337

Preliminary Estimates of the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Global Economy



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Key words and phrases: COVID-19 epidemic; world economy; formation of the global crisis; negative impact of the pandemic; global economy.



Abstract: In order to study the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on the world economy, the development of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-2021 and its impact on the formation of the global crisis were studied. The data obtained by analyzing the economic literature and statistics allow us to draw conclusions about the high probability of a negative impact of the pandemic and its consequences on the economy at the global level.

...

By the beginning of the first quarter of 2020, the expert community had not yet formed an unambiguous opinion about the inevitability of the onset of the global economic crisis. A trigger capable of bringing down world markets has not yet been seen. Many international agencies and reputable experts predicted the growth of the global economy in 2020. In turn, at the end of 2019, the World Bank noted a significant increase in global debt, the total amount of which reached 246 trillion US dollars. This fact had a negative impact on the expectations of investors, who remained quite cautious at the end of 2019.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic in the first quarter of 2020, recognized by the World Health Organization (**WHO**) as a pandemic on March 11, was the trigger of the global crisis. Before the COVID-19 epidemic, WHO experts regularly talked about the high probability of a pandemic at the global level. The latter was due to previous experience in combating epidemics of SARS SARS, MERS virus, H1N1 swine flu, Ebola, etc. However, the warnings of epidemiologists were actually ignored.

As a result, even developed countries were unprepared for the pandemic, neither in sanitary and epidemiological, nor in organizational and administrative, nor in economic, nor in moral and political terms. In particular, US President Donald Trump initially categorically ruled out the spread of the epidemic in America, and a few weeks later, by the end of March, the country came out on top in the world in terms of the number of people infected with coronavirus and was forced to accept foreign aid. The coming socio-economic consequences became obvious: the number of applications for unemployment benefits jumped in early April to a historically record level – almost 17 million people lost their jobs in the United States in three weeks [5].

Delays in testing and quarantine worsened the situation in EU countries, in particular in Italy, Spain, France and the UK. The PMI business activity index in the euro area showed a record decline for the month – from 51.6 in February to 29.7 in March [5]. Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong, according to data at the beginning of April 2020, stopped the spread of the disease. This was achieved through effective monitoring of infection chains, as well as the introduction and compliance with strict quarantine measures [5].

In March-April 2020, the first estimates of the possible economic consequences of the pandemic were given. As noted by OECD Director General Angel Gurría during the virtual summit of the Group of Twenty in March 2020, each month of isolation will cost a decrease of 2 percentage points in annual economic growth in developed countries, which will eventually negatively affect a third of their GDP [4].

The World Trade Organization warned about the expectation of an unprecedented decline in world trade in 2020. According to the forecasts of WTO experts, the decline in the volume of trade in goods may amount to 13 % by the end of the year – this is an optimistic scenario. A pessimistic scenario, in case of failure in the fight against the epidemic, assumes a decrease in trade by more than 32 % [4].

The wide variation between the two scenarios is primarily due to the very nature of the current crisis related to human health and significant uncertainty in the global economy in the near future. The uncertainty of the given scenario estimates is also due to the fact that it is impossible to exclude the appearance of other, unknown factors, the impact of which on trade flows will be significant. For example, conditions in the credit market may become more complicated, which will inevitably narrow the possibilities of trade financing. As a result, according to WTO estimates, the decline in exports will amount to more than 10 % in almost all regions. The largest decline will be observed in exports from North America and Asia. Significant damage will be inflicted on industries with developed value chains. The latter will be especially noticeable in the export of electronics and automotive products. The pandemic has necessitated the introduction of restrictions on movement between countries, which has a significant negative impact on trade in transport and tourism services [2].

According to WTO Head Roberto Azevedo, the crisis has a significant difference from the crisis of 2008 and even the Great Depression of the 1930s. The banking system has a significant amount of free capital capable of supporting the sustainable functioning of the world economy. Despite the concern of economists, before the outbreak of the pandemic, the global economy showed steady growth. It was the pandemic, as the head of the WTO put it, “cut the fuel supply lines to the economic engine [3]. The world community faced the task of restoring the “fuel lines”, which enabled to move on to stabilizing the situation in the global economy. To implement an optimistic scenario, effective government policies were needed to ensure control over the spread of the pandemic. It was also necessary to develop economic policy measures aimed at preserving jobs and businesses during the pandemic [5]. At the same time, protectionist measures should not be introduced in any case, as they lead to new shocks for the world economy. Maintaining a policy of open markets will help restore value chains, which, in turn, will lead to the restoration of previous volumes of world trade and investment [1].

By the beginning of April, developed countries announced measures to support the economy in connection with the pandemic. Thus, the finance ministers of the EU countries agreed on an anti-crisis plan to save the EU economy, according to which a record amount of 500 billion euros will be allocated to stabilize the situation in the light of the coronavirus pandemic. Of these, 300 billion were supposed to go to support the unemployed, as well as small and medium-sized businesses [1].

In the United States, at the end of March, Congress adopted a package of economic measures worth \$2.2 trillion. In addition to this amount, a salary protection program worth \$350 billion should be adopted. [Voice of America, 2020]. In general, in the United States, the announced aid allocated to support the economy in connection with the pandemic amounted to about 12.5 % of GDP by the beginning of April. Germany has allocated a third of its national GDP to fight the pandemic. In Russia, at the beginning of April, 1.4 trillion rubles were allocated to counteract the negative effects of the pandemic, that is, 1.2 % of Russian GDP [5].

The impact of the pandemic directly on the Russian economy occurred both through external and internal channels. One of the key external channels was the fall in oil prices, which was caused by a reduction in demand under the influence of the outbreak of the pandemic (primarily in China), as well as the failure of negotiations to extend the OPEC+ deal in early March 2020 (the deal expired on April 1, 2020). As a result, the price of oil fell at the low point (beginning of April 2020), almost to \$ 10 per barrel of URALS oil. The agreement reached subsequently with the mediation of the United States between Russia and Saudi Arabia on the reduction of world oil production from May 1, 2020, actually within the framework of OPEC+, led to an increase in oil prices and to their subsequent stabilization from June 2020 in the range of \$40–50 per barrel of URALS oil [5].

The policy aimed at limiting the spread of the pandemic by self-isolation of citizens has caused a sharp restriction of aggregate supply in Russia and around the world (both at the state level and due to the disruption of global production chains - at the global level). A.D. Nekipelov highlighted another shock to aggregate supply associated with the current crisis – the shock from relocation of resources (for example, in favor of healthcare) [1].

The impact of the external shock associated with the fall in oil prices and the collapse of world stock indices in February-March 2020 was primarily reflected in the ruble exchange rate and the indicators of the domestic financial market.

From the second half of February to the end of March 2020, there was a sharp drop in the ruble exchange rate against the world's leading currencies. Thus, in March 2020, compared to the previous month, the ruble's exchange rate against the dollar fell by 12.7 %, and against the euro – by 13.9 %. Until the beginning of June, the ruble strengthened, but then its decline continued again. As a result, in January-August 2020, compared to the same period last year, the ruble in nominal terms depreciated against the dollar by 7 %, and against the euro – by 6.1 %.

The lowest values of the RTS stock index were also reached at the end of March, which indicates the effect of a general external shock, since this index is measured in US dollars and is not directly affected by the exchange rate factor. In addition, the Russian index (which traditionally happens during crises) fell more than world stock indexes (for comparison, the FTSE 100 index is taken) [5].

The effect of external factors had a negative impact on Russia's foreign trade. The study of the sectoral dynamics of the Russian economy shows that the most significant decline was experienced by the sectors related to the provision of services to the population, especially transport, mechanical engineering (in terms of the production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers), as well as the extractive industry (in terms of crude oil, natural gas and coal production). The peculiarity of this crisis was the outstripping decline in the extractive industry compared to the manufacturing industry (since May 2020), which was mainly due to the implementation of the OPEC+ agreement on oil production. At the same time, the dynamics of a number of industries guaranteed the support of industrial production in the period under review: throughout the period, the chemical and food industries (with the exception of July), as well as agriculture, showed positive growth rates [4].

After three years of active growth (in the range of 3.4–7.1 % YoY), tourism in conditions of self-isolation and the actual closure of borders by the end of 2020 showed the deepest drop in gross value added (GVA) of all sectors of the economy (–54.6 % yoy). For obvious reasons, in contrast to the rapid decline in tourism, the pharmaceutical industry, on the contrary, was at the peak of its growth (+22.2 % yoy). The positive dynamics of the GVA also remained in the chemical industry (6.2 % YoY) and the IT industry (3.4 % YoY). However, despite the accelerated transition to online of many business, educational and personal communications, the growth rate of the latter has slowed down by more than 4 times compared to 2019. In the automotive industry, the reduction in value added accelerated almost threefold compared to 2019 (from –4.9 to –13 % YoY), both as a result of lower demand due to falling household incomes and due to travel restrictions. In retail trade (except for the sale of motor vehicles) GVA decreased by 6.3 % YoY for the first time after three years of positive dynamics (in 2017–2019 the industry grew at a rate of 4.6–7.6 % YoY) [2].

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Предварительные оценки воздействия пандемии COVID-19 на глобальную экономику

Мохаммад Али Маджид Мохаммад (Сирия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: мировая экономика; отрицательное воздействие пандемии; формирование глобального кризиса; экономика глобального уровня; эпидемия COVID-19.

Аннотация: С целью изучения влияния эпидемии COVID-19 на мировую экономику

было изучено развитие эпидемии COVID-19 в 2020–2021 гг. и ее воздействие на формирование глобального кризиса. Полученные методом анализа экономической литературы и статистики данные позволяют сделать выводы о высокой вероятности отрицательного воздействия пандемии и ее последствий на экономику на глобальном уровне.

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UDK 37



Using Digital Educational Resources to Study Scientific Discourse in EFL Teaching at University

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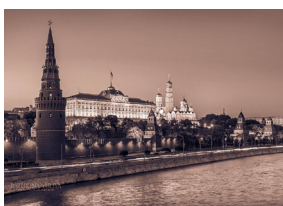
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Key words and phrases: digital learning; digital online resources; digital space of science; educational content; EFL; lingua franca; scientific discourse.



Abstract: The purpose of the article is to analyze the pedagogical possibilities of digital online resources in teaching scientific discourse in practical classes in EFL in a non-linguistic university, to demonstrate the advantages of digital learning. Practical opportunities for teaching scientific discourse are shown on the materials of open digital online resources. The authors of the article came to the conclusion that thanks to digital resources, scientific knowledge appears to students as open, available for study in practical classes in English, and scientific discourse as an integral component of socio-cultural communication in the modern world.

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Scientific discourse in the digital space is represented by a wide range of sources: audio and video materials, journalistic articles, graphic and visual diagrams, timelines and open scientific publications of modern scientists. This article examines the pedagogical possibilities of digital online resources in teaching scientific discourse in practical classes in English with students of non-linguistic universities.

Communication within social groups is formed in a discourse format, i.e. using language in the context of various sociocultural practices to achieve specific interpersonal or professional goals. Discursive practices are constructed through the adoption of different sociocultural norms.

Scientific discourse is different from everyday speech. Scientific discourse is characterized not only by the use of special terminology, but also by certain patterns of behavior, presentation and presentation of information, the ability to formulate questions and reason answers related to the scientific problem under discussion, to express interest, criticism and agreement / disagreement. Scientific discourse stimulates thinking and contains certain rules, the teaching of which is an integral part of modern higher education. In scientific discourse, membership in a particular group, common ideas and interests are formed, and access to disciplinary knowledge is provided.

English is the modern lingua franca in scholarly discourse. On the one hand, it opens up a huge space of world science for young researchers, and on the other, it postulates certain

socio-cultural norms and rules for organizing scientific discourse.

The implementation of this task has become possible thanks to the use of digital online resources. Scientific studies have shown that digital learning represents a new milestone in the organization of teaching foreign languages, learners generally have a positive attitude towards such learning and demonstrate success both in expanding their vocabulary and in reading comprehension when teaching using web resources [1]. Digital resources can be successfully applied at various levels of learning [4].

The term “digital learning resources” refers to digital resources such as applications, software, programs or websites that engage learners in learning activities and support their learning goals. Modern teaching English using digital resources is at the stage of formation and development. The technological possibilities of using digital resources are constantly expanding, new technological solutions appear. Digital online resources create conditions for teaching the basics of scientific discourse in English. The challenge for the educator is to creatively and productively use the resources of the digital world for learning challenges and to find ways to effectively use digital technologies to improve the quality of learning.

At the first stage of teaching English in a non-linguistic university (level B1-B2), teaching scientific discourse can be built around a specific topic, problem. Such topics can be “Science and its role in society”, “Scientific discoveries”, “The contribution of great scientists to the development of science”, “Interesting facts about scientific discoveries”.

Mastering these topics in the course of practical exercises in English became possible thanks to training in working with the English-Russian and Russian-English online dictionary (<https://woordhunt.ru>) and the use of digital online resources on scientific professional topics (for example, Fun and Interesting Chemistry Facts [5]).

When studying a foreign language, first-year students learn to formulate questions using general scientific vocabulary on the scientific topic under discussion. The discussion is structured in the form of organizing a Socratic conversation, a round table format and the subsequent preparation of an essay. Digital online resources on the history of science can become productive sources for organizing scientific discourse.

The successful project “Metals: the history of discovery, properties and scope of application” was organized and carried out with the 1st year chemistry students. The starting point was the use of the “History of Elements” timeline [6]. Students made presentations and talked about the history of the discovery, properties and applications of various metals.

At the second stage of educational activity, you can switch to the use of open digital authentic scientific sources [7], work with scientific articles in English, lay the foundations of scientific work, demonstrate the logic of scientific presentation and presentation of scientific knowledge in terms of content, organizational, logical structure and functioning of lexical and grammatical structures in scientific style texts. The “Authors” section [8] helps to meet contemporary researchers from around the world. The “Questions” section [9] helps to delve into scientific issues; it is a productive source for mastering scientific discourse.

The result of such educational activity can be the preparation of a scientific article on the history of science or general scientific problems. As a result of joint research activities in practical classes in English, 2nd year undergraduate students prepared the articles “Hertz’s Contribution to the Development of Science”, “The Role of Radio in US Culture”.

Teaching scientific discourse is an urgent task of modern higher education. Digital online resources provide an integrated immersion in scientific discourse by means of the English language. The use of digital resources in teaching English as a foreign language has a number of important advantages: it creates motivation for learning the language, opens up the space of

world science for students, teaches the basics of scientific thinking and presentation. Thanks to digital resources, scientific knowledge appears to students as open, accessible for study in practical classes in the English language, and scientific discourse – as an integral component of socio-cultural communication in the modern world.

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Обучение научному дискурсу с использованием цифровых образовательных ресурсов при изучении английского языка как иностранного в вузе

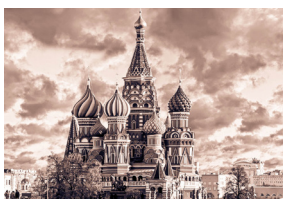
О.А. Морохова (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: lingua franca; английский язык как иностранный; научный дискурс; образовательный контент; цифровое обучение; цифровое пространство науки; цифровые онлайн-ресурсы.

Аннотация: Цель статьи – проанализировать педагогические возможности цифровых онлайн-ресурсов при обучении научному дискурсу на практических занятиях по английскому языку в неязыковом вузе, продемонстрировать преимущества цифрового обучения. Практические возможности обучения научному дискурсу показаны на материалах открытых цифровых онлайн-ресурсов. Авторы статьи пришли к выводу, что благодаря цифровым ресурсам научное знание предстает перед обучающимися как открытое, доступное для изучения на практических занятиях по английскому языку, а научный дискурс – как неотъемлемый компонент социокультурной коммуникации в современном мире.

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UDK 338



Development of Terminological Competence as the Foundation of Knowledge, Cognition and Professional Communication

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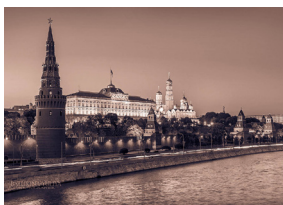


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Key words and phrases: cognition; knowledge; personation; professional communication; professional discourse; professional language; terminological competence.



Abstract: The article deals with the issue of formation of terminological competence within professional discourse. We define the terminological competence as the ability to verbalize professional knowledge by means of special meta-language. Terminological competence is formed on three levels: low, high and the highest. The object of the process of terminological competence formation is professional language personality, whose development follows the cognitive mechanism of terminologization.



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Currently, modern terminology is going through a stage of changing its scientific paradigm, which consists in the transition to the positions of anthropocentrism and integrative knowledge. This period is characterized by new trends in the study of the term, due to the readiness of modern terminology to consider the term in the aspect of knowledge (language activity), cognition (conceptualization) and professional communication (discourse). The internal stimulus for the development of terminology was a deep study of the nature of the term as a special competence, involving the use of knowledge, skills and abilities of a person to convey, understand and create special knowledge, using terms.

The problem of terminological competence as a reflection of the formation of a professional linguistic personality is raised by researchers both when considering the problems of knowledge translation.

According to van Dijk, knowledge represents a reasonable belief shared by members of an epistemic community and is based on the main ideologies of social groups. Group knowledge is the basis of personal knowledge and opinions stored in mental models that form the cognitive basis for all social practices, including the production and understanding of discourse [5]. Special knowledge, which is meaningful, conscious, systematized knowledge, most of which is known to a certain group of people – scientists and specialists is formed in a special (professional) activity and is expressed in a professional metalanguage (LSP or LSC), where the possession of terminology acts as a marker of the viability of a professional.

The ability to master terminology, the development of terminological skills, the researcher

calls the terminological potential, the structure of which has a three-part level character: the level of terminological awareness; level of terminological literacy; level of terminological competence. The highest level of terminological potential of a professional is the integrated knowledge, formed under the influence of personal qualities and external conditions, professional culture, which can be distinguished into the fourth level of terminological potential [5].

Special knowledge that implements terminological competence is formed and developed with the accumulation of special (professional) experience in the process of cognition (both the world and the specialty). In our understanding, terminological competence correlates with the basics of terminological activity, i.e. with the ability to verbalize special knowledge using a special metalanguage. We connect terminological competence, first of all everything, with a professionally oriented activity. Such an understanding of terminological competence forms its semiotic orientation, since its subject has the features of an information system, and its content is associated with semiotic activity. The starting point of this concept is the position that any mental activity involves the development of new operations and structures. One of the main operations, according to J. Piaget, is reflective abstraction, which includes three types:

- 1) empirical abstraction as a result of activities with external objects;
- 2) logical-mathematical, involving a projection to a higher level of what was discovered at a lower level (conceptualized representation);
- 3) reflective abstraction, or reflective thinking [8].

J. Piaget identifies the first two types of activity with the process of reflection (projection) of knowledge. He associates the latter activity with deliberation, i.e. with the restructuring of reflected knowledge. Each of the types of activity represents a new, higher stage in the comprehension of activity, involving new combinations and operations as components of the restructuring of the original activity.

Thus, based on these judgments, the first two types of activity can be associated with the learning of terminological activity, and the last one with learning, i.e. self-reflection of terminological activity.

The level structure of terminological competence is congruent with the linguistic personality model, which includes verbal-semantic, linguo-cognitive (thesaurus) and motivational levels; at the same time, the realization of the personality in the professional sphere comes to the fore, therefore, terminological competence is a qualitative characteristic of the formation of a professional linguistic personality.

A low (but certainly the most important) level of mastering terminological competence involves teaching professional communication on the basis of linguistic, cognitive and communicative competences. The content of this stage is formed taking into account the fact that the student is not yet accustomed to discretion and understanding of special meanings expressed in terms. The main units of learning at this stage are terms and the relationship between them. At the lowest level, the foundations for terminology systematization are laid on the basis of the study of specific industry terminologies, and the skills of working with terminological dictionaries (thesaurus, translation) are formed. At this stage, the student works mainly with the semantics of the sentence, which includes various types of terminological nominations. The lowest level of mastering terminological competence involves the work of the student under the supervision of a teacher on the assimilation of algorithms of terminological knowledge and terminological activity. As a result of mastering terminological competence at the lowest stage, the student demonstrates knowledge and ability to identify special types of nomination, readiness for the reception of terms, demonstrates possession of terminology

according to the profile of special knowledge. It should be noted that the most productive is the teaching of the terminological basis on the material of the ancient languages – Latin and Greek, since their lexical and word-formation funds are the foundation of the terminology of all modern sciences and cultures. In the modern system of higher professional education in Russia, courses of ancient languages are underestimated and have a truncated character [4], moreover, the terminology of the language of the specialty is studied only by some educational areas, most often natural sciences, such as, for example, medicine and pharmacy.

A high level of mastery of terminological competence involves the development of skills to use terminology as a means of representing professional knowledge. Training at this stage includes familiarity with a variety of forms of expression of professional knowledge, as well as the formation of skills for expressing special knowledge, depending on the type of activity. This is done using such methods as cognitive text analysis, modeling of professional knowledge, laws of special text generation. At this level, the individualization of the terminological personality is carried out due to the conceptualization of special knowledge, the choice of forms of its representation, evaluation and method of drawing conclusions. The result of mastering terminological competence at this level is the willingness to give definitions to the terms used and their possible modifications, the willingness to find, understand and process special knowledge in texts, the ability to argue and prove one's point of view on a special concept, the ability to generalize the received special knowledge using a special language. The highest level of terminological competence formation is focused on reflective activity and involves knowledge of the basics of terminological personality, the ability to work autonomously in accordance with the needs of professional activity, as well as the acquisition of skills in creating an independent product of terminological activity in the form of a meta-text. At this stage, the communicative and activity needs of a linguistic personality are formed, correlated with the need to develop special knowledge, the need for proof, the desire to exchange information, etc. At the highest level (the level of meta-practices), the student is ready to use the metalanguage of the specialty, easily verbalizes his own thought with the help of LSC, has the ability to derive knowledge and its subsequent development.

It can be concluded that the formation of terminological competence as the basis of the methodological strategy of professional activity occurs in the course of interrelated stages in the development of a professional linguistic personality, which is aimed at the gradual mastery of terminological knowledge, methods of cognition and professional communication skills.

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Формирование терминологической компетенции как основы знаний, познаний и профессиональной коммуникации

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Ключевые слова и фразы: знание; персонификация; познание; профессиональное общение; профессиональный дискурс; профессиональный язык; терминологическая компетенция.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается проблема формирования терминологической компетенции в рамках профессионального дискурса. Мы определяем терминологическую компетенцию как способность вербализовать профессиональные знания посредством специального метаязыка. Терминологическая компетентность формируется на трех уровнях: низком, высоком и высшем. Объектом процесса формирования терминологической компетенции является профессиональная языковая личность, развитие которой происходит по когнитивному механизму терминологизации.

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