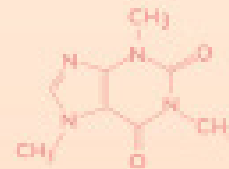


$$\frac{1}{\zeta(s)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(n)}{n^s}$$



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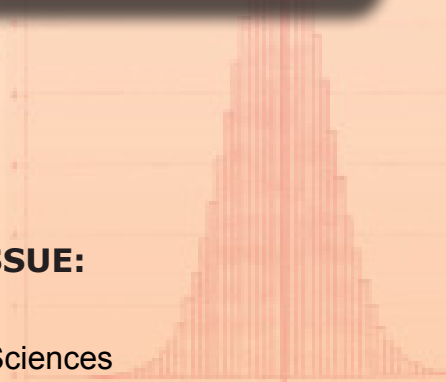
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$$\zeta(n) = 1 + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{4^n} + \dots$$

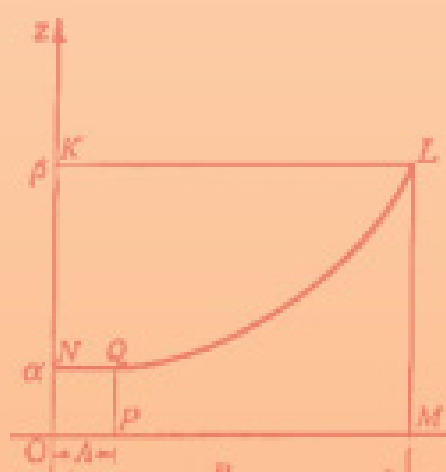
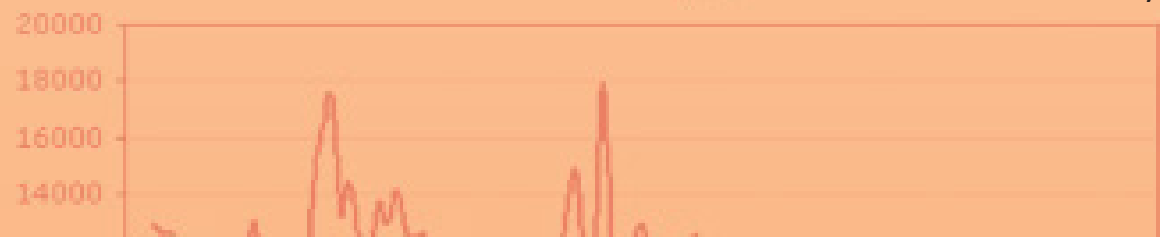


Fig. 1

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

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

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Omar Larouk – PhD, Associate Professor, National School of Information Science and Libraries University of Lyon, tel.: +0472444374, E-mail: omar.larouk@enssib.fr, France.

Voronkova O.V. – Doctor of Economics, Professor, Head of Department of Marketing Department, Tambov State Technical University, tel.: 8(981)9720993, E-mail: voronkova@tambov-konfcentr.ru, Russia.

Birzhenyuk G.M. – Doctor of Cultural Studies, Professor, Head of Department of Socio-Cultural Technologies, St. Petersburg Humanitarian University of Trade Unions, tel.: 8(812)7403842, E-mail: set47@mail.ru, Russia.

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Tarando E.E. – Doctor of Economics, Professor, Department of Economic Sociology, St. Petersburg State University, tel.: 8(812)2749706, E-mail: elena.tarando@mail.ru, Russia.

Malinina T.B. – Doctor of Social Sciences, Associate Professor, Department of Social Analysis and Mathematical Methods in Sociology, St. Petersburg State University; tel.: 8(921)9375891, E-mail: tatiana_malinina@mail.ru, Russia.

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Du Kun – PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Department of Management and Agriculture, Institute of Cooperation of Qingdao Agrarian University, tel.: 8(960)6671587, E-mail: tambovdu@hotmail.com, China.

Bednarzhevsky S.S. – Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Head of Department of Safety, Surgut State University, Laureate of State Prize in Science and Technology, Academy of Natural Sciences and the International Energy Academy, tel.: 8(3462)762812, E-mail: sbed@mail.ru, Russia.

Petrenko S.V. – PhD in Technical Sciences, Associate Professor, Head of Department Mathematical Methods in Economics, Lipetsk State Pedagogical University, tel.: 8(4742)328436, 8(4742)221983, E-mail: viola349650@yandex.ru, viola@lipetsk.ru, Russia.

Wu Songjie – PhD in Economics, Shandong Normal University, tel.: +86(130)21696101, E-mail: qdwucong@hotmail.com, Shandong, China.

Nadtochiy I.O. – Doctor of Philosophy, Associate Professor, Head of Philosophy Department, Voronezh State Forestry Academy, tel.: 8(4732)537070, 8(4732)352263, E-mail: inad@yandex.ru, Russia.

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Andreas Kyriakos Georgiou – Lecturer in Accounting, Department of Business, Accounting & Finance, Frederick University, Limassol, tel.: 99 459477, E-mail: bus.akg@frederick.ac.cy, Cyprus.

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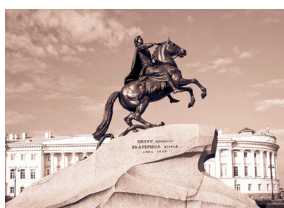
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UDK 33



On The Question of Determining Methods of Environmental Efficiency of Industrial Enterprises

D.B. Raimova, O.S. Volotovskaya (Russia)

E-mail: dilya.9696@inbox.ru; vol598@mail.ru



...

Key words and phrases: atmospheric air; atmospheric air pollution; industrial enterprises; environment; environmental damage; negative impact; efficiency of environmental protection measures.



Abstract: The article is devoted to an overview of environmental problems arising from the negative impact of industrial enterprises on the environment, in particular on the atmospheric air. Today the problem of environmental pollution is as relevant as it is global. The article is a review of formulas for calculating environmental damage and assessing the effectiveness of environmental protection measures.

...

The relevance of the study is due to the huge scale of the negative impact of industrial enterprises on the environment, which arouses great interest in science in a more detailed study of environmental damage.

The environment is the main source of life for humanity. We draw both inspiration and life from it. Everything that surrounds us is priceless, but at the same time, it is not eternal, and not unlimited. The natural resources that we use to meet our needs, unfortunately, are not as unlimited as they seem. You have to pay for everything, for the damage that we cause to the environment you have to pay in large amounts. For this, a set of laws and rules has been created, but, unfortunately, it is not so easy to implement them and adhere to them.

Industrial enterprises of all industries are harmful to the environment. The only difference is in its scale: some cause colossal damage that cannot be covered even by fees or a number of procedures to restore the original state of the environment, while the latter cause less significant damage compared to the former, but do not want to pay timely attention to its restoration.

Paying attention to this issue, we consider the negative impact of industrial enterprises on the atmospheric air.

The air of the atmosphere is one of the main vital elements of the environment, its life-giving source. Keeping it clean means preserving life on Earth. The atmosphere, like other geospheres of the planet, requires constant monitoring and control over the state, composition and circulation of components.

To improve the standard of living, humanity is expanding the scope of production activities, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Year after year, the variety of goods and services produced is increasing, and production capacity is increasing. But the result of the activity is not only the

benefits that satisfy the needs of modern man, but also the dynamic growth of anthropogenic load on the environment. At present, the potential for self-cleaning and self-healing of components of the natural environment is significantly lower than the level of man-made human impact on the environment. The consequence of this is systemic changes in ecosystems.

Air pollution is a key factor affecting the environment in St. Petersburg. The air quality depends on the emissions of pollutants from enterprises located on the territory of St. Petersburg and vehicles.

The protection of atmospheric air should be aimed at:

- reducing emissions of pollutants from mobile and stationary sources;
- monitoring atmospheric air using instrumental and calculation methods;
- ensuring compliance with the standards of air quality [2].

Among stationary sources, the main air pollutants are thermal power plants and power units of industrial enterprises.

Environmental policy in the field of air protection from pollution by stationary sources is focused on reducing emissions of pollutants from thermal power enterprises through the introduction of resource-saving and other best existing technologies that contribute to environmental protection.

Motor transport has a negative impact on the state of the atmospheric air in St. Petersburg. More than 80 percent of the gross emission of pollutants in St. Petersburg is provided by emissions from vehicles.

The main factors affecting air pollution with emissions from vehicles are an increase in the number of cars, slow development of public transport infrastructure, shortcomings in the organization of public transport, low environmental characteristics of cars produced (operated) in the country, an increase in international road transport.

The effectiveness of environmental protection measures is the ecological, social and economic efficiency of carrying out certain environmental protection measures. The effectiveness of environmental protection measures is calculated by the formula:

$$E_{EPM} = (\sum \Delta D) / C, \quad (1)$$

where E_{EPM} is the effectiveness of environmental protection measures; $\sum \Delta D$ is the amount of damage reductions; C is annual expenses for the implementation of environmental protection measures.

The assessment of economic damage from air pollution is determined by the formula:

$$D = \gamma \cdot \delta \cdot f \cdot M \cdot I_d, \quad (2)$$

where D is estimate of economic damage, rub./year; γ is multiplier, the numerical value of which is 2.4 rubles./conv. t; δ is the value characterizing the relative hazard of atmospheric air pollution over territories of various types (dimensionless); f is correction that takes into account the nature of dispersion of impurities in the atmosphere (dimensionless); M is the reduced weight of the annual discharge of pollution by the given enterprise, conv. t/year; I_d is the deflator index by industry for the period under review; serves to bring the value of specific economic damage from emissions of pollutants into the air to the prices of the period under consideration [1].

Based on these formulas, we can calculate the effectiveness of environmental protection measures and assess the economic damage caused by industrial enterprises to the environment, more precisely to its air basin. These calculations will help to both reduce and prevent the

negative impact of most industrial enterprises on the ecological state of the environment.

As mentioned earlier, the environment is the main source of life for both humans and plants and animals. And in order to maintain this continuous cycle of interaction between all living things, it is necessary to focus on any of its branches, like atmospheric air, but it is necessary to maintain a mutually beneficial cycle of interaction between nature and man, focusing on the purity, not only of atmospheric air, but also on many other types of environmental pollution.

To ensure favorable living conditions for the population in the zone of influence of industrial enterprises, state organizations control the actual state of environmental objects by methods of environmental monitoring. Based on long-term observations, huge amounts of data are accumulating on changes in the concentration of toxic substances in the environment. It is difficult to identify patterns, make effective decisions to preserve a favorable environment without systematizing the analytical data obtained. The processing of information by mathematical methods makes it possible to draw well-grounded conclusions about the nature of changes in the chemical composition of an environmental object, identify sources of anthropogenic impact, and take timely measures to reduce excessive pollution.

Industrial technologies and the constant load from the increased population have a negative impact on the ecosystems of the regions. In this regard, the issue of rational planning and modeling of negative environmental effects becomes relevant. Thus, a situation may arise when, with a decrease in the negative impact on the environment by one or several parameters, the load on the ecosystem can also increase by one or several parameters.

It is possible to plan something in advance, but it is not always possible to calculate the outcome, since the environment changes daily with us under our own influence. We can start protecting the environment today so that we can be less worried about our tomorrow and the world without restriction for our descendants in the not too distant future.

Thus, we can draw the following conclusions: despite all the efforts that the person, organization or state makes, the economic situation both in the world and in the Russian Federation still remains aggravated. And in order to solve this global problem, the state should not carry out individual measures, but use them as a whole.

First, we must clearly understand that by polluting the environment, we do great harm to ourselves. Since due to pollution of both the entire environment and its constituent parts such as air, soil, water, we are a stimulus to the emergence of new diseases. Secondly, it is necessary to carry out cleaning activities more often both at home, in the yard, and at the enterprise where we work. Thirdly, the state should tighten measures for negative impact on the environment. This is a system of tariffs, fines and payments.

For many years, the problem of environment pollution has remained one of the global and difficult to solve problems not only in Russia, but throughout the world. Its timely solution is an urgent task.

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К вопросу определения методов экологической эффективности промышленных предприятий

Д.Б. Раимова, О.С. Волотовская (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: атмосферный воздух; загрязнение атмосферного воздуха; негативное влияние; окружающая среда; промышленные предприятия; экологический ущерб; эффективность природоохранных мероприятий.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена обзору экологических проблем, возникающих в результате негативного влияния промышленных предприятий на окружающую среду, в частности, на атмосферный воздух. На сегодняшний день проблема загрязнения окружающей среды так же актуальна, как и глобальна. Статья представляет собой обзор формул расчета экологического ущерба и оценки эффективности природоохранных мероприятий.

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UDK 338



The Rate of Inflation and the Anti-Inflationary Policy of the Russian Federation

G.N. Voronkov (Russia)

E-mail: tmbprint@mail.ru



...

Key words and phrases: anti-inflationary policy of the state; economic instability; political situation; inflation; stable economic development.



Abstract: In order to study some aspects of the development of inflation and the fight against it, the features of inflation in the unstable economic situation in Russia are studied. Based on the methods of historical analogies and statistical analysis, the article suggests effective directions of anti-inflationary policy in Russia.

...

In the context of the increasingly unstable political situation in the world, the most pressing issue in Russia is ensuring stable economic development, a prerequisite for which is a successful anti-inflationary policy of the state.

The decline in the value of the ruble undermines the competitiveness of the Russian economy, as consumers in the face of rising prices prefer cheaper foreign analogues of domestic products. Another consequence of the depreciation of the national currency is the strengthening of the shadow economy due to a decrease in real wages, pensions, payments and other income, which further exacerbates the property differentiation of society.

Economic growth in the country will be a win-win direction in the fight against inflation. However, in order to achieve it, it is necessary to develop and support economic sectors, as well as to increase the competitiveness of domestic products not only in the eyes of Russians, but also among foreign consumers. When we talk about competitiveness, we mean not only the quality and technical characteristics, but also the price component of the products. As a result, there is a need to stabilize the stability of the national currency and conduct an active protectionist policy.

In support of his words about the maintenance of domestic products, we will give the following example. In 2016, the Industry Development Fund launched a flash mob on social networks called "Buy Ours". This campaign has contributed to the fact that people began to post photos with domestic products and recommend them to their friends. For many Russians the flash mob was an "eye-opener": many products that people attributed to foreign origin were, oddly enough, domestic.

Hence, the problem arises: many Russian brands are forced to disguise themselves as foreign ones only in order to win demand among their own compatriots. Manufacturers are forced to fight the stereotype that quality products cannot be produced in Russia in such a

radical way. If we Russians don't believe in our brands, why should foreign buyers be interested in them?

Another way to combat inflation is to restrict the activities of monopolies in Russia, which kill healthy competition in the market. Monopolistic companies are largely free in their actions: in addition to the fact that they are able to greatly inflate the prices of their products, such companies also do not seek to develop and use advanced and highly efficient technologies in their production. To increase the volume of production, monopolists go through an extensive route, i.e. they hire additional labor and buy large volumes of raw materials. As a result, an important direction of anti-inflationary policy is the demonopolization of the market and the promotion of healthy competition.

The next step in improving the anti-inflationary policy is to review the tax system, which is closely interrelated with the concept of "inflation".

Since January 1, 2019, the value added tax (VAT) has been increased in Russia, as a result of which the Central Bank predicted a jump in inflation up to 6 %. To eliminate such an adverse effect, the key rate was raised twice in 2018. Since an increase in tax rates means an increase in the costs of each consumer, it is necessary to review the tax payments that producers include in production costs (payroll deductions, land tax, property tax), since as these costs increase, product prices will increase accordingly.

Inflation not only hits the pocket of the ordinary representative of the household, but also makes it difficult for him and other economic entities to plan their own savings and make long-term investments, as a result of which confidence in the state is undermined. For example, even a moderate inflation rate of 5 %, which has persisted for 14 years, will lead to a doubling of the price level.

We should also not forget that Russia, which seeks to enter the world market not only as an exporter of energy and mineral raw materials, is focused on the development of innovative and high-tech industries. Given the current state of these areas, we can talk about the need for large long-term investments from representatives of medium and large businesses. However, in conditions of uncertainty and inflation, economic agents are in no hurry to invest their funds in long-term projects, since it is not possible to calculate the real capital gain obtained as a result of investment.

The negative socio-economic consequences of inflation determine the need to strengthen anti-inflationary policy measures, especially in the current conditions, when the inflation rate is at 4.9 % by the end of 2020.

In market conditions, there are several components of a successful anti-inflationary policy, including:

- * deflationary monetary policy aimed at reducing monetary demand from the population by increasing the tax burden and raising interest rates on loans;
- * income policy that controls the level of prices and wages and is implemented by "freezing" or setting limits above which the growth of these values cannot occur;
- * indexation policy aimed at making up for monetary losses incurred by economic entities as a result of a decrease in the value of money;
- * the policy of stimulating production and the growth of savings of the population.

Since Russia is a country with a market economy, these methods are not fully applied. At the moment, the state mainly forecasts changes in the level of inflation and takes measures to exclude negative socio-economic consequences.

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Уровень инфляции и антиинфляционная политика Российской Федерации

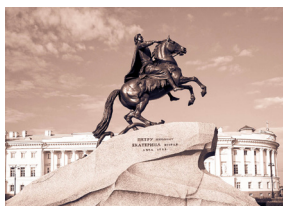
Г.Н. Воронков (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: антиинфляционная политика государства; инфляция; нестабильность экономики; политическая ситуация; стабильное экономическое развитие.

Аннотация: С целью изучения некоторых аспектов развития инфляции и борьбы с ней изучены особенности инфляции в условиях нестабильной экономической ситуации в России. На основе методов исторических аналогий и статистического анализа в статье предложены эффективные направления антиинфляционной политики в России.

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Transport Education in the Context of Distance Learning: Pros and Cons

L.M. Volkova (Russia)

E-mail: volkovaalm@bk.ru



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Key words and phrases: distance learning; student; information technology; transport education.

Abstract: The aim of the paper is to study new educational formats in the context of the coronavirus pandemic in the civil aviation university. The objectives included the study of the main forms of professional training of future aviation specialists. It is assumed the quality of distance learning depends on the choice of effective methods based on information technologies and network telecommunications. The features of distance learning in an aviation university, its advantages and disadvantages are revealed.



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The year of 2020 was a year of hard work for many universities due to the coronavirus pandemic, resulting in restructuring the entire educational process and switching to distance learning. Many higher education institutions, including the St. Petersburg State University of Civil Aviation (**SPbU GA**), were able to adapt to a wide variety of conditions, quickly attracting the necessary resources and using an innovative approach to the new standards of the educational process.

Students' training at St. Petersburg State University in all disciplines is organized at a high level and today the university is recognized as the leading transport university in Russia. The university has a training center for training all aviation personnel, a department of full-function flight simulators (**FFS**) has been formed, where future crews of AN-148, Airbus A320, and Boeing-737NG aircraft are trained. These are simulators that have a mobility system; the cabins are made in full accordance with the cabin of a real aircraft. SPbU GA is an advanced platform for the introduction of new ways of organizing and conducting the educational process, including distance learning.

Distance learning technologies also play an important role in the educational process of physical culture at St. Petersburg State University. Didactic properties of distance learning are based on the capabilities of modern technologies, network telecommunications and, especially, on the fact that it allows you to implement various ways of transferring knowledge, interaction of subjects of the educational process [4].

As a result of generalization of pedagogical experience of teachers of the Department of Physical and Psychophysiological Training of St. Petersburg State University, it is noted that when conducting distance learning, methods of activating students' learning activities, methods

of stimulating interest, as well as a number of forms, including: lectures, seminars, control testing, independent work of students, consultations, etc. are effective.

Lectures form the basis of theoretical training of future aviation specialists. The study of approaches to conducting lectures in distance learning showed the feasibility of using an electronic lecture, implemented in the form of text and video slides with comments, prepared in the Power Point system. Lecture training allows you to conduct and diagnose the assimilation of the material, to perform other functions (changing poorly learned places, clarifications, explanations, etc.).

Special emphasis in distance learning is placed on the management of independent work of the student, it is important that student not only master a certain amount of knowledge, but learn to acquire it independently, increase psychophysical readiness, strengthen health [1–3]. Constant feedback from teachers, teacher-student interaction and strict regulation of the learning process are of paramount importance.

Seminars are also an active form of professional training for students. Physical education seminars are conducted through electronic video and teleconferences, where students see each other on a monitor screen and can perform pedagogical actions. Control is carried out in a comprehensive manner with the use of knowledge testing, correspondence performance of test control standards, assessment of the performance of sports activities, physical culture and recreation activities, etc. In the study, the attitude of students themselves to the problems of distance learning in higher education, identifying its advantages and disadvantages was studied. It involved young men and women of the I–III courses of flight training profiles of St. Petersburg State University GA, a total of 129 people.

Students of St. Petersburg State University of Civil Aviation noted the following advantages of distance learning:

- high-quality work of the entire teaching staff, despite the pandemic, the educational process is in full swing, sometimes even more intensively than during full-time training;
- flexibility of the learning process(it can be done in any place where there is access to the Internet – home, work, travel, etc.);
- equality of education regardless of place of residence, social status and health status;
- comfortable learning environment;
- an opportunity to find a part-time job;
- up-to-date learning materials – textbooks, orders of the Ministry of Transport of Russia;
- innovation – the development of new Internet technologies, the ability to use video conferencing services, online chats, etc.;
- professional development for teachers through distance education has become a reality;
- significant savings in the cost of renting apartments, dormitories for visiting students, transport costs. Students receive study materials in the electronic form, without having to spend time taking notes of the lectures;
- continuity – video lectures are viewed as many times as necessary individually for each;
- teachers have the opportunity to work with each student individually, to find their own approach to each student;
- no commuting time.

The analysis of students' feedback on the survey on distance learning revealed the following shortcomings:

- not all assignments were suitable for distance learning;
- student identification problems;
- no access to simulators for students trained for pilots and dispatchers, flying aircraft cannot be taught remotely;

- deterioration of health indicators: impaired vision, curvature of posture, lack of motor activity;
- students from other cities “miss” St. Petersburg and their friends;
- difficulties of maintaining a high level of self-organization of students;
- not all teachers can conduct high-quality online classes;
- too much time spent in front of the screen;
- lack of emotional contact and personal communication;
- dependence on the Internet providers (Rossetti Lenenergo), no steady Internet connection.

The conducted analysis makes it possible to conclude that distance learning technologies are effective tools of transport education. They have a significant number of methods and forms of classes, allow for quick exchange of information, and help students develop communicative abilities and skills.

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Транспортное образование в условиях дистанционного обучения студентов: плюсы и минусы

Л.М. Волкова (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: дистанционное обучение; информационные технологии; студент; транспортное образование.

Аннотация: Цель работы – изучение новых форматов образования в условиях пандемии коронавирусной инфекции в вузе гражданской авиации. В задачи входило исследование основных форм профессиональной подготовки будущих авиаспециалистов. Гипотеза работы: качество дистанционного обучения зависит от выбора эффективных методов, базирующихся на информационных технологиях и сетевых телекоммуникациях. Выявлены особенности дистанционного обучения в авиационном вузе, его преимущества и недостатки.

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UDK 372



Research in the Field of Mixed Teaching of Russian Language Courses at Universities

Yang Chunyan (China)

E-mail: 80085963@qq.com



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Key words and phrases: process; Russian language; teaching model; university.



Abstract: With the continuous development of global economic integration, the demand for foreign language talents in society is gradually showing a promising trend. In the new situation, new challenges faced by universities in teaching the Russian language, reforming traditional teaching methods and improving the effectiveness of language teaching have become an urgent task in the Russian educational and teaching work of major applied universities to meet the diverse learning needs of modern students. Every Russian language teacher is obliged to deepen the reform of Russian language teaching at applied student universities in order to meet the diverse needs of students in learning Russian and improve the result of teaching Russian as a narrowly specialized language. In this article, the purpose of the study is to analyze the mixed mode of teaching Russian language courses in universities. The research objective is to study the current situation of teaching the Russian language at universities, to consider the purpose of teaching the Russian language, to trace the mixed learning model. The main research method is the analysis and generalization of special literature, as well as publications in periodicals. Teaching the Russian language course at universities is a compulsory course for students studying at the university, but after real research it turns out that the study and understanding of the Russian language by students has not reached the ideal level, and there is a problem of the gap between the content of teaching in the classroom and extracurricular learning activities. To effectively solve this problem, it was decided to apply a mixed learning model to teaching Russian at universities. This can not only deepen the understanding and learning of the Russian language by students, but also improve the teaching ability of teachers.



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1. The current situation in teaching Russian at universities

In accordance with the needs of society for well-trained foreign personnel, many courses

in the field of applied and integrated education have arisen in the teaching of the Russian language. The popularity of Russian as a professional language is increasing.

The current situation with teaching Russian in China is still not optimistic. There are still many problems in teaching Russian, such as outdated teaching methods and models. The current teaching of the Russian language at universities mainly uses traditional teaching methods and is still based on teaching language theory, setting and completing study assignments in the following sequence: “grammar – vocabulary – dialogue – text – post-lesson exercises”. Obviously, the educational task of improving students’ speech abilities does not receive the attention it deserves.

On the other hand, the teaching environment is still based on traditional things like chalk and blackboard. Writing on the chalkboard in each lesson takes a long time, so there is a limited amount of time left for course content. Practice shows that the teacher-centered approach is no longer effective; the students should be the center of learning, while the teacher is an organizer and facilitator of the learning process. Multimedia techniques consisting of context, action, conversation, constructing meaning, and other elements provide students with more opportunities to participate in learning so that students can truly become a core part of the classroom.

Teaching a foreign language must be done through applied skills. It is necessary to provide students with as much of the language environment as possible in order to stimulate their interest in learning. However, at present, it has not been possible to introduce multimedia technologies in teaching Russian at universities to create more professional educational software in order to improve listeners’ listening ability and develop speaking skills.

2. The purpose of teaching the Russian language

In China, teaching Russian at universities is a branch of teaching foreign languages. One of the goals of teaching students the Russian language and cultural knowledge is also the development of intercultural communicative competence of students through communicative practice. According to the regulations in the Principles of Teaching the Russian Language at Universities (2nd Edition), the goal of training in improving the Russian language at universities should not only be to enable students to master the five language skills (listening, communication, reading, writing and translation), but also give them the opportunity to acquire more comprehensive cultural knowledge, to possess deeper cultural knowledge of the Russian people, to possess international cultural skills.

Students studying Russian at universities, especially in their third and fourth years of undergraduate studies, must have appropriate knowledge of Russian non-verbal communication and have certain intercultural non-verbal communication skills. Nevertheless, mastering the pronunciation, grammatical rules and vocabulary of the Russian language for a long time, are necessary conditions for ensuring the smooth development of intercultural communication, according to Russian teachers. Therefore, in the process of professional teaching of the Russian language, much attention is paid to the development of intercultural skills of oral communication of students, and the development of non-verbal communication of students is often ignored.

3. Mixed learning model

The proposed model implies flexible use of several teaching methods. In traditional learning

it is difficult to create an environment for language practice, while multimedia learning can provide elements such as sounds, pictures, scenes, etc. Thus, students feel immersed in the process, thereby stimulating interest in learning. When preparing lessons, teachers search the Internet for materials related to the topic of the lesson, place them on a computer system and use projection technology to show content to students, which not only saves learning time, increases teaching efficiency and increases the amount of teaching information, but at the same time, students broaden their horizons and master the latest developments in their field.

On the one hand, when teaching the basic skills of Russian grammar, a communicative approach can be combined with a functional approach to teaching. Due to the complex system of grammar of the Russian language, teachers can integrate grammatical knowledge in the process of listening, speaking and reading students, as well as teach to form sentences based on the rules of Russian grammar and express their thoughts. Based on traditional courses (such as basic Russian, Russian grammar, etc.), we can introduce multimedia teaching methods to further expand the system of Russian curricula. Taking the lesson of Russian national culture as an example, teachers can show students exotic customs using photos and videos, as well as expand knowledge accordingly and discuss with students the principles of international communication, taboos and other issues. For example, in high-level Russian audiovisual courses for listening and speaking, teachers can play some Russian songs, classic Russian films, etc. in the classroom so that students can understand the spoken expressions of the Russian language in a more casual learning style and master cleaner Russian language.

On the other hand, the Russian extracurricular classroom program is an important addition to the enrichment of Russian teaching material in order to effectively stimulate student interest in learning. Teaching the Russian language in order to increase its practicality and comprehensive mastery for students should not be limited to classroom studies. Resources such as online media, international students and other sources should be fully utilized to open up more opportunities for learners to acquire knowledge and skills as a useful addition to classroom teaching.

It is necessary to formulate clear goals of teaching the Russian language, to increase the effectiveness of teaching students in Russian and to stimulate their interest in learning. The intrinsic motivation of students to learn comes from a clear learning goal as well as a strong interest in learning. Students with both of these factors tend to have more classroom attention and have higher levels of active thinking and class participation, so they will have higher learning efficiency.

In the process of teaching Russian, teachers must first establish clear learning objectives to provide a main lesson direction for both teachers and students, and at the same time, teachers must carefully design Russian classroom instruction to create a suitable language environment for students. Thus, it is possible to ensure a higher efficiency of Russian language learning without increasing classroom learning time. In addition, the old adage says, "Give a man a fish and he will not be hungry for one day, teach a man to fish and he will not be hungry for a lifetime", so teachers should also pay attention to developing good student teaching methods. When drafting the curriculum, it is necessary to formulate a reasonable formulation based on the real situation of the students so that each lesson has enough time to participate in the teaching material, and also for the interaction of teachers and students in the classroom.

In addition, teachers need to understand the relationship between curriculum software and chalkboard writing. Courseware is only a form and means of teaching in the classroom, and not the main purpose of teaching. If necessary, the teacher should write on the chalkboard, highlight key points and difficulties, and make sure that students have enough time to write down so

that they can deepen the experience of knowledge and after the lesson, review the above and provide the necessary material.

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Особенности смешанного преподавания русского языка в университетах

Ян Чуньян (Китай)

Ключевые слова и фразы: модель преподавания; процесс; русский язык; университет.

Аннотация: Глобальная экономическая интеграция приводит к увеличению спроса на кадры со знанием иностранного языка. В современных условиях проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются университеты при преподавании русского языка, реформировании традиционных методов обучения и повышении эффективности преподавания языка, требуют незамедлительного решения. Каждый преподаватель русского языка обязан понимать важность поставленных задач и принимать непосредственное участие в реформе преподавания русского языка в университете с целью повышения качества преподавания русского языка как узкопрофильного. Цель данного исследования заключается в проведении анализа смешанной модели преподавания русского языка в университетах. Задачи исследования состоят в изучении современной ситуации в области преподавания русского языка в университетах, определении цели обучения русскому языку в условиях смешанной модели преподавания. Основными методами исследования являются анализ и обобщение специальной литературы, а также публикаций в периодических изданиях. Несмотря на то, что преподавание русского языка в университетах является обязательным курсом для студентов университетов, как показало проведенное исследование, уровень владения русским языком не достаточно высок. Это в свою очередь приводит к возникновению проблемы разрыва между содержанием обучения в классе и внешкольной учебной деятельностью. Для эффективного решения проблемы повышения качества преподавания предлагается использовать смешанную модель преподавания русского языка в университетах. Это приведет к повышению качества преподавания и усвоения русского языка студентами.

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UDK 821



Analysis of the Synonyms of the Concept “Time” in the Russian and Chinese Languages

Ju Haina, Meng Fanhong (China)

E-mail: moskva20090923@mail.ru; 479884839@qq.com



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Key words and phrases: comparative analysis; linguistic and cultural analysis; phraseological unit; synonyms.



Abstract: To analyze the words that reflect the concept of “time” in the Russian and Chinese languages, several different generic words were compared, denoting a class of objects, signs, processes, and relationships. Methods of linguoculturological and linguocognitive comparative analysis of phraseology were used. As a result of the research, the differences in phraseological units that reflect the concept of “time” in the Russian and Chinese languages were found.

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A phraseosemantic group (**PSG**) is a group with a large number of words that is united by a basic semantic component. The semantic component includes several different generic semes (hypersemes), denoting a class of objects, features, processes, and relationships. For a comparative analysis of the Chinese and Russian phraseological units that express time, phraseosemantic groups were identified, united by a basic semantic component: a PSG reflecting the concept of “early-late”; a PSG reflecting the concept of “fast-slow”; a PSG reflecting the concept of “timeliness – untimeliness”; a PSG reflecting the concept of “now-then”.

1. PSGs reflecting the concept of “early – late”

1. The phraseological subgroup, reflecting the concept of “early”, in Russian and Chinese cultures plays an important role.

We know that in Russia the peasants worked hard, did hard work, and since there was a lot of work, they had to get up very early. Time was very valuable, so the peasants did not waste it. The concept of “early” was very much appreciated in Russia, as it was the personification of hard work and success in business. To this day, the concept of “early” is very much appreciated by people: “An early riser is sure to be in luck”; “At the crack of dawn”. “Get up with the roosters”.

In Chinese culture, the concept of “early” is more important than in Russian, especially in the business sphere and business circles. Therefore, to succeed and be successful, you need to get up very early: “When the rooster calls, everyone stands up”; “When a rooster crow is heard, people get up and start working”. There are no big differences between phraseological units with the concept of “early” in Russian and Chinese.

2. In Russian and Chinese, there are not so many phraseological units with the meaning “late”, and they also have both positive and negative ratings. In both languages, action is preferable to inaction: “Better late than never”; “It is better to do it late than not to do at all”.

3. Russian are characterized by a quick temper, emotions overshadowing the mind, so first the action is performed, and only then it is considered: “A good thought comes afterwards”; “The Russian peasant is strong in the back of his mind”. There are also no differences in the phraseological units of both languages.

2. PSGs reflecting the concept of “fast – slow”

1. Both in Russian and in Chinese, there are phraseological units that positively characterize speed when it is required, especially in Chinese culture, where every second is precious in business: “In the blink of an eye”; “In an instant”; “Catch on the fly”. “Procrastination of is like death” “Time is like an arrow”; “The sun and the moon are like a loom shuttle”; “Like a white horse running through a small gap”.

2. Some phraseological units have both positive and negative evaluation in both languages, that is, the process of rapid occurrence of a phenomenon can be considered in two ways: “Grow like mushrooms”, “By leaps and bounds”, “After the rain, the bamboo sprout grows quickly”.

Russian people are more emotional and less restrained than the Chinese, so they are characterized by speed of action, and rash: “From the bay of flounders”; “On the fly”; “On the run”; “In no time”.

3. Like the concept of “fast”, the concept of “slow” is also often considered in both languages. In both Russian and Chinese, “slowly” often means “properly, carefully, wisely”: “If you hurry, you will make people laugh”; “Slowly, but surely”; “Moscow was not built quickly”; “Those who work slowly and diligently, produce good-quality products”.

4. However, the Russian people have such a trait as to postpone something for later, to wait for something: “Pull the bagpipes”; “Pull the time”; “Only send for death”; “Put it under the cloth”; “Pull the cat by the tail”.

3. PSGs reflecting the concept of “timely – untimely”

As we know, Russia is one of the countries with a polychronic culture, that is, it is communication with people, networking, and family. Therefore, in Russian culture, time does not play as important a role as in Chinese culture, especially when it comes to timeliness. Chinese people live by the principle of time is money, so for us, timeliness (punctuality) is an important factor. But, nevertheless, timeliness in both languages is appreciated (especially in business circles) and has a positive rating. “Forge the iron while it is hot”; “Minute by minute”; “Prepare the sled in summer and the cart in winter”.

The meaning of “untimely”, often together with the meaning of the surprise of what happened, can have a different connotation in both languages. In Russian culture, it has both a positive and a negative connotation. In Chinese-more often negative. “Like a snowball”; “Completely unexpected to happen”; “Fall from the sky”; “A joyful event falls from the sky”; “Totally unexpected”. It is quite clear that the negative connotation is: “Like a bolt from the blue”. “Not in time”, “On a sunny day, a thunderclap”; “Trouble falls from the sky”; “Unexpected trouble”.

4. PSGs reflecting the concept of “now – then”

Since the Chinese mentality is based on helpfulness, politeness, phraseological units with the meaning “now” in relation to the service sector in Chinese culture play a more important role than in Russian, since helpfulness and speed of action contribute to material gain: “When the eyes blink, the time has already passed”; meaning “instantly”.

A specific moment is less important in the Russian culture because in the mentality of Russian people there is such a trait as slowness and often now means later, so there are fewer phraseological units with this meaning: “Just a second”; “Just a second”.

In the Russian culture, people are used to doing work slowly, sometimes too long with its implementation: “Once it is signed, it is off your shoulders”; “The work is not a wolf, it will not run away”; “Postpone for the time being”; “Postpone in the far box”.

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Анализ синонимов понятия «время» в русском и китайском языках

Цзюй Хайна, Мэн Фаньхун (Китай)

Ключевые слова и фразы: лингвокультурный анализ; синонимы; сопоставительный анализ; фразеологическая единица.

Аннотация: С целью проведения анализа лексических единиц, выражающих понятие «время» в русском и китайском языках, проведено сравнение различных единиц с учетом класса предметов, их признаков, процессов и отношений. Были использованы методы лингвокультурологического и лингвокогнитивного сопоставительного фразеологического анализа. Проведенное исследование позволило выявить различия во фразеологических единицах, отражающих понятие «время» в русском и китайском языках.

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List of Authors

Raimova D.B. – Student, Russian State Hydrometeorological University, St. Petersburg (Russia), e-mail: dilya.9696@inbox.ru

Раимова Д.Б. – студент Российского государственного гидрометеорологического университета, г. Санкт-Петербург (Россия), e-mail: dilya.9696@inbox.ru

Volotovskaya O.S. – Associate Professor, Russian State Hydrometeorological University, St. Petersburg (Russia), e-mail: vol598@mail.ru

Волотовская О.С. – доцент Российского государственного гидрометеорологического университета, г. Санкт-Петербург (Россия), e-mail: vol598@mail.ru

Voronkov G.N. – Candidate for PhD degree, Russian State Hydrometeorological University, St. Petersburg (Russia), e-mail: tmbprint@mail.ru

Воронков Г.Н. – соискатель Российского государственного гидрометеорологического университета, г. Санкт-Петербург (Россия), e-mail: tmbprint@mail.ru

Volkova L.M. – Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Department of Physical and Psychophysiological Training, St. Petersburg state University of Civil Aviation, St. Petersburg (Russia), e-mail: volkovalm@bk.ru

Волкова Л.М. – кандидат педагогических наук, профессор кафедры физической и психофизиологической подготовки Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета гражданской авиации, г. Санкт-Петербург (Россия), e-mail: volkovalm@bk.ru

Yang Chunyan – Lecturer, Heihe University, Heihe (Heilongjiang, China), e-mail: 80085963@qq.com

Ян Чуньян – преподаватель Хэйхэского университета, г. Хэйхэ (Хэйлунцзян, Китай), e-mail: 80085963@qq.com

Ju Haina – Candidate of Philology, Lecturer, Faculty of Russian Language, Heihe University, Heihe (Heilongjiang, China), e-mail: moskva20090923@mail.ru

Цзюй Хайна – кандидат филологических наук, преподаватель факультета русского языка Хэйхэского университета, г. Хэйхэ (Хэйлунцзян, Китай), e-mail: moskva20090923@mail.ru

Meng Fanhong – Professor, Director of the Institute of Foreign Languages, Heihe University, Heihe (Heilongjiang, China), e-mail: 479884839@qq.com

Мэн Фаньхун – профессор, директор института иностранных языков Хэйхэского университета, г. Хэйхэ (Хэйлунцзян, Китай), e-mail: 479884839@qq.com

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