

Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference of European Academy of Science

February 20-28,
2019
Bonn, Germany

The material published in the journal reflects the opinions of the authors, which may not always coincide with the position of the Editorial Board.

Publisher:
“EAS”
Heinemannstraße
53 175 Bonn
Germany

editor@academeofscience.com

*Open access
Creative Commons*

ISBN 9781071036020



Academia.edu
share research

© EAS;
© The Authors

Bonn, Germany
2019

CONTENTS

<i>Business, Economics & Management</i>	6
<i>Grebennyk Natalia Grigorevna, Danchenko Aleksei Alekseevich</i> THE CONTENT OF THE CREWING COMPANY PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PROCESS	7
<i>Pavlenko Elena, Zhavnerchuk Olesia</i> MAKING THE TRANSITION TO IMPLEMENTATION OF MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE	8
<i>REZNICHENKO Nataliya</i> DETERMINATION OF HEAT SUPPLY EFFICIENCY WITH EXTERNAL INDICATORS FOR BUILDING INDUSTRY	9
<i>ZHURAVSKA N.E.</i> DETERMINATION OF HEAT SUPPLY EFFICIENCY WITH EXTERNAL INDICATORS FOR BUILDING INDUSTRY	10
<i>Chemical & Material Science</i>	11
<i>SHIXALIYEV KEREM SEFI,</i> THEORY AND PRACTICE OF OBTAINING COMPOSITE MATERIALS BASED ON POLYMER BLENDS	12
<i>Engineering & Computer Science</i>	14
<i>Bella G. Babayan, Armen S. Sargsyan, Samvel A. Bagdasaryan, Marina A. Melkumyan, Nelli A. Hovhannisyan</i> THE RESISTANCE GENES RESEARCH OF SOME SOIL PSEUDOMONAS AND STENOTROPHOMONAS TO DIFFERENT B-LACTAMIC ANTIBIOTICS	15
<i>Myo Thu Aung</i> PROPOSED IDEA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LARGE PARKS IN YANGON CITY AREA	16
<i>Nazarova Dinara Anvarovna, Qodirov Farrukh Choriyevich</i> SOME ISSUES OF ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRADITIONAL MAHALLA OF UZBEKISTAN	17
<i>Baratashvili Merab Pavlovich, Gintibidze Nino Gavrilovna</i> RESEARCH OF THE PROPOSED ORIGINAL METHOD USED IN HYDROSEEDING	18
<i>SEHRANA KASIMI</i> CULTURAL TIES OF AZERBAIJAN	19
<i>Pasternak Viktoriia Valentynivna</i> INVESTIGATION OF MICROSTRUCTURE OF STRUCTURALLY INHOMOGENEOUS MATERIALS WITH THE APPLICATION OF APPLIED PROGRAM	20
<i>Mamasoliyeva Bukhanifa</i> ISSUES OF REORGANIZATION OF RURAL AREAS	21

<i>Health & Medical Science</i>	23
<i>Olena Matsas, Galina Mychalchuk, Olga Tsareva, Olena Mulkina, Olga Slobodyanyuk</i>	
APPLICATION OF LABORATORY DIAGNOSTICS METHODS AT ETIOLOGICAL DECRYPTING OF THE ACUTE INTESTINAL INFECTIONS IN THE WINTER PERIOD	24
<i>Rjabceva Svetlana Nikolaevna, Derevyanko Marina Aleksandrovna, Siamionik Irina Aleksandrovna</i>	
PARENCHYMATOUS-STROMAL RATIO AND METASTATIC POTENTIAL OF COLON CANCER	25
<i>Sanoyeva Matlyuba, Gulova Munisakhon</i>	
FEATURES OF SHAPING OF MOVEMENT VIOLATIONS IN MIGRAINE STROKE	26
<i>Sanoyeva Matlyuba, Gulova Munisakhon</i>	
ANALYSIS OF NATURE OF HEADACHES AND REDUCTION OF WORKING ABILITY OF PATIENTS WITH COMPLICATED FORMS OF MIGRAINE AS MAIN CAUSE OF THE DEVELOPMENT MEDICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEM	27
<i>Lazurenko Viktoriya Valentinovna, Bilyi Yevhen Yevhenovich</i>	
FETOPLACENTAL COMPLEX VOLATIONS IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA	28
<i>Abdakatova Khilola Bakhtiyarovna, Tashbekov Bahodir Umarovich</i>	
BRAIN TUMORS IN UZBEKISTAN, ACTUAL AND PROBLEMS	29
<i>Larysa Volodymyrivna Chernobay, Inna Mykolaiivna Isaieva, Iryna Stanislavivna Karmazina, Nataliia Serhiivna Hloba</i>	
BRAIN INTEGRATIVE ACTIVITY DURING ADAPTATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS TO PSYCHIC AND EMOTIONAL STRESS	30
<i>Karieva Madina Zarifovna,</i>	
DIAGNOSTICS AND CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF CONGENITAL DISLOCATION OF THE HIP AT CHILDREN TILL 1 YEAR	31
<i>Gappar Galiya Yerbolqyzy, Omarova Khadisha Sabyrovna</i>	
CLINICAL CASE WITH METABOLIC SAINTS SYNDROME	33
<i>Aleksandrjuk O.D., Kuhta O.P., Girnyk G.Y.</i>	
IMMUNESTATUSINDICATORSAND CYTOKINEANALYSIS IN CASE OF MYCOPLASMOSIS AND CHLAMYDIAINFECTION	34
<i>Mazurenko O., Nadzyakevich P., Loskutov O., Zgrzeblowska L.</i>	
HEMORRHAGIC AND THROMBOEMBOLIC COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH IMPLANTED LEFT VENTRICULAR ASSIST DEVICES IN EARLY POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD	35
<i>Taran Gregory I.I</i>	
TREATMENT OF LOSS INJURY, AS A PREVENTION METHOD AND TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL PALSY (CHILDREN CEREBRAL PARALISM)	36
<i>Саимова Айсулу Жумабаевна, Маканов Али Токтаганович, Андабаев Асылбек Серикканович, Балтабеков Досжан Закариянович</i>	
СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ИСХОДА ЛЕЧЕНИЙ ПЕРЕЛОМОВ К НИЖНЕЙ ЧЕЛЮСТИ	37

	<i>Humanities, Literature & Arts</i>	39
<i>Madraimova Nazira</i>	NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION AT THE ENGLISH LESSONS	40
<i>Khodakovska Natalia Grygorivna</i>	ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN SOUND POETRY	41
<i>Krypchuk Mykola Vladimirovich,</i>	STAGE COMMUNICATION IN THE THEATRE AND ON THE STAGE (COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS)	42
<i>Veronika Kandybei, Irina Utyuzh</i>	USE OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL METHODOLOGY IN PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PRACTICE: ON THE EXAMPLE OF VICTOR E. FRANKL EXISTENTIAL PSYCHOANALYSIS	44
<i>Adleiba Larisa Fedorovna, Gerkhelia Gunda Konstantinovna, Abkhazian State University</i>	ADVERSATIVE EXPRESSIONS WITH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE GERMAN, ENGLISH AND ABKHAZ LANGUAGES	46
<i>Safarova Leyla Abbas gizi</i>	EXPRESSING REFLEXIVITY BY WORD BUILDING IN ENGLISH	48
	<i>Life Sciences & Earth Sciences</i>	49
<i>Gayane Martirosyan Seryoja</i>	APPLICATION RESULTS OF TECHNOLOGY OF TOMATO GRAFTING ON DIFFERENT ROOTSTOSKS OF EGGPLANT FROM THE WORLD VEGETABLE CENTER COLLECTION	50
<i>Victor Onychko</i>	DEPENDENCE OF GRAIN QUALITY OF WINTER WHEAT VARIETIES ON SOWING DATES	51
<i>Heghine Volodia Sargsian, Gohar Rafik Abgaryan</i>	THE SEISMICITY OF THE ARMENIAN HIGHLAND BEFORE AND AFTER THE SPITAK DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE	52
<i>Ustinova Iryna Igorivna</i>	MANAGEMENT OF TERRITORIAL SPREAD IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	53
<i>Kelenjeridze Nino, Келенджеридзе Нино Кобаевна</i>	THE IMPACT OF FERTILIZERS IN VINE LEAVES ON THE CONTENT OF MINERAL NUTRIMENT ELEMENTS	54
	<i>Physics & Mathematics</i>	56

	<i>Social Sciences</i>	57
<i>Eshchanova Gulbakhor Khusanbaevna, Egamberganova Yulduz Toxirovna</i>		
SPECIFICITY OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES		58
<i>Ammar Younas</i>		
FINDING AN ALTERNATE TO THE “SOCIALISM WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS”		59
<i>Mukhitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna</i>		
ACTUALITY OF IMPROVING THE LEGAL CULTURE OF YOUTH IN MODERN UZBEKISTAN		61
<i>Bachinska Liudmila</i>		
FORMATION AND SYMBOLISM OF SOVIET ARCHITECTURE AS MEANS OF STATE-IDEOLOGICAL INFLUENCE		64
<i>Kharchenko Serhii Mykolayovych</i>		
HEALTH PRESERVATION TENDENCY IN THE CONTEXT OF TRAINING PROCESS OF FUTURE AGRARIAN SPECIALISTS		65
<i>Imeri Basiladze</i>		
THE DIDACTIC MODELS OF F. HERBART AND J. DEWEY AND PEDAGOGICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR INTRODUCTION		66
<i>Irma Manjavidze, Pirdara Nozadz, Dali Chitaishvili</i>		
INTEGRATION OF BASIC AND CLINICAL MEDICAL PROGRAMS IN SIMULATION-BASED MEDICAL EDUCATION		68
<i>Mamuli Buchukhishvili</i>		
THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONALIZATION IN EDUCATION		69
<i>Salikhova N</i>		
WHY TEACHERS MIGHT USE HUMOR IN THE CLASSROOM		70
<i>Oleh Ohirko</i>		
RELIGION EDUCATION OF YOUTH ON CHRISTIAN MORAL VALUES		71
<i>Olha Vasylivna Bachynska</i>		
THE CHURCH OF IOANN ZLATOUST IN KYIV		72
<i>Aliyeva Gulana Ilgar</i>		
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN THE KARABAKH REGION OF AZERBAIJAN		73
<i>Shugalei Elena Viktorovna</i>		
USERS' VALUE REQUESTS OF THE AUTHOR'S ART-THERAPEUTIC METHODOLOGY "EIDEALING" IN PERSONAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS AND METHODS OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION		74
<i>Бузун Олег Віталійович</i>		
КОНЦЕПТ РОЗВИТКУ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ЗАКОНОДАВСТВА У СФЕРІ КООПЕРАЦІЇ		75

Business, Economics & Management

- *Accounting & Taxation*
- *Business, Economics & Management (general)*
- *Development Economics*
- *Economic History*
- *Economic Policy*
- *Economics*
- *Educational Administration*
- *Emergency Management*
- *Entrepreneurship & Innovation*
- *Finance*
- *Game Theory and Decision Science*
- *Human Resources & Organizations*
- *International Business*
- *Marketing*
- *Strategic Management*
- *Tourism & Hospitality*

THE CONTENT OF THE CREWING COMPANY PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

*Grebennyk Natalia Grigorevna,
PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of Department
«Entrepreneurship and Tourism», Odessa National Maritime University, Ukraine
Danchenko Aleksei Alekseevich,
Postgraduate Student of Department "Entrepreneurship and Tourism",
Odessa National Maritime University, Ukraine*

In the existing management conditions all enterprises have to introduce modern economic and administrative mechanisms. Many different methods have been worked out so far, which take into account the experience of economically developed countries and enterprises functioning features in different spheres of management. Meanwhile, not much attention is given to some economy and management issues of crewing companies whose activity is at the crossing of two different economic areas which are human resources and shipping.

It influences the peculiarities of economic processes in crewing companies and requires special research of management framework of a company activity efficiency.

Three parties usually take part in the process of a seaman employment on board the ship: a seaman, a shipping company and a crewing company. There is permanent growth of the number of seamen working on the world marine vessels recently.

A crewing company activity differs from a manning agency work. The functions list (basic and additional ones), plenary powers while representing a seaman or a shipping company's interests, obligations to a third party, the sources of getting profits, objects of expenditures and their structure, financial results forming mechanism and efficiency management system have fundamental differences in different crewing types.

A wide circle of approaches and methods of efficiency management testifies that there is no single universal methodology. Depending on the crewing type and taking into account a crewing company work specificity, financial results forming features and company functioning aims it is necessary to apply different approaches to efficiency management system construction and their estimation methods.

A crewing company efficiency management process is offered to be divided into the following 4 stages:

Stage 1. Strategy development:

- a crewing company financial results analysis;
- a seamen labour global market analysis and Ukraine crewing services market analysis;
- a crewing company business processes analysis;
- a crewing company personnel estimation and in some cases employed seamen.

Stage 2. Planning:

- efficiency estimation method choice depending on the crewing company's aim which is indicated in the strategy;
- indexes choice and their criterion values determination;
- mutually coordinated plans and work programmes development on every crewing company's activity direction depending on the crewing type and its functioning aim.

Stage 3. Monitoring:

- researches of crewing company performance financial results dependences from basic indicators of its performance while having different crewing types;

- accordance estimation of personnel composition, job results and seamen to crewing company's work aims in different market situations.

Stage 4. Updating is making alterations in methodology, indexes and criterion values in accordance with real terms at the crewing services market of a crewing company potential.

Thus, nowadays availability of a modern management system of activity efficiency is an important factor for a crewing company's successful functioning at the market. The necessary condition of constructing such a system is the use of efficiency complex estimation effective mechanism of its functioning taking into account a system approach which includes carrying out of a complex estimation of a crewing company functioning efficiency.

MAKING THE TRANSITION TO IMPLEMENTATION OF MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

Pavlenko Elena, Candidate of economic sciences, Associate Professor, Odesa State Environmental University, Odessa, Ukraine, Scientific secretary of University

Zhavnerchyk Olesia, Candidate of economic sciences, Associate Professor, Odesa State Environmental University, Odessa, Ukraine, Associate Professor

In the European Union (EU) there is a framework that requires EU Member States to develop strategies to achieve 'good environmental status' in their marine waters by 2020. This objective aims at having clean, healthy and productive seas. This framework is set through a legal instrument known as the "Marine Strategy Framework Directive" (Directive 2008/56/EC). Over the first six years of implementation EU Member States had to assess the status of their marine waters; determine 'good environmental status' on the basis of 11 descriptors (such as biodiversity, commercial fisheries, marine litter or seabed integrity); set targets, develop and implement monitoring programmes; and finally develop and implement measures to achieve this objective. The ecosystem approach to the management of human activities having an impact on the marine environment is intrinsic to the framework, thereby integrating the concepts of environmental protection and sustainable use. Importantly, this framework requires Member States to work together in a regional context, thereby ensuring coherence in the actions that are being taken by Member States given the transboundary nature of impacts on the marine environment. EU Member States therefore often work together with the Regional Sea Conventions covering the marine waters.

Over the past decade, there have been signs of improvement of the Black Sea. However, its unique water areas and coastline are still under serious threat. The Black Sea is unprotected from significant anthropogenic pressures, and has a low adaptive potential. If as the region's economy grows, these pressures will intensify, the problem will become more serious.

The implementation of the Directive 2008/56/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of environmental policy on the marine environment (Marine Strategy Framework Directive) are important for Ukraine. The use of the marine environment, taking into account the ecosystem approach and the principle of integrated management improves the environment, biodiversity, development of industries marine complex, especially commercial fish and shellfish, recreation and tourism.

Directive 2008/56/EC aims to achieve good environmental status of marine waters and to protect the marine resources that affect the economic and social activities. The main stages of the implementation of Directive 2008/56/EC include: 1) adoption of national legislation and designation the authority or authorities competent for the implementation of this

Directive; 2) initial assessment of the current environmental status of marine waters; determine good environmental status for marine waters and establishment environmental targets and associated indicators; establishment of monitoring program for the development of ongoing assessment and regular updating purposes; 3) development programme of measures to achieve good environmental status.

Focus is on methodological questions must be related to a common understanding of the technical and scientific implications of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive. In particular, one of the objectives of the strategy is the development of non-legally binding and practical documents, such as co-financing of MSFD measures.

DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE INTERNATIONAL ASPECT

*REZNICHENKO Nataliya,
Institute of Market Problems and economic-ecological researches of NAS Ukraine,
Odesa, Postgraduate Student*

Among the problems experienced by the railway systems of various states and regions of the world, it is possible to single out common and specific for all states, characteristic only for some regions and countries: environmental issues in the transport of goods and passengers are particularly relevant in Europe, and this was one of the incentives for the resumption of development railway transport as much more environmentally friendly and increasing its share in the total volume of freight and passenger traffic; the problem of compatibility of technical standards and requirements in the field of railway transport is essential for the integration of European countries.

In EU countries, the share of rail transport in freight turnover is from 8 to 37%, in passenger traffic - from 5 to 10%. Rail transport in European countries is not of such critical importance for the development of the economy and solving social problems.

The implementation of measures to reduce the negative impact of rail transport on the environment, with the establishment of effective environmental protection activities on other types of transport, can significantly improve the ecological situation.

The organization of work of railway transport in Ukraine and Poland differ very much. If in our country, by and large, the old Soviet model is still in effect - when Ukrzaliznytsya is a monopolist in the market for the provision of mainline traction services and in passenger rail traffic, PKP has completely different working conditions.

The Polish market is as liberalized as possible. There are over 70 licensed carriers in the country. The share of the state operator in the freight work is about 51%.

The overall financial result of the Polish group over the past year at the time of publication of the material was not made public. But if we take the report for 2016, then the net profit of the group then amounted to 111 million zlotys (800 million UAH), and the total revenue - 7.9 billion (57.5 billion UAH), PKP - more than 1 billion zlotys (7 billion UAH).

The corresponding figures of PJSC "Ukrzaliznytsia" for the past year: revenue - 73.9 billion UAH, PKP - 20 billion UAH.

As can be seen, with large volumes of work, Ukrzaliznytsia is not much more profitable and less profitable than a Polish company. This can be explained by differences in freight rates.

The state of the environment when interacting with railway transport objects depends on the infrastructure for the construction of railways, the production of rolling stock,

production equipment and other devices, the intensity of the use of rolling stock and other objects on railways, the results of scientific research and their implementation in enterprises and objects of the industry.

DETERMINATION OF HEAT SUPPLY EFFICIENCY WITH EXTERNAL INDICATORS FOR BUILDING INDUSTRY

*ZHURAVSKA N.E., ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, PHD,
KIEV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURE*

The construction industry of Ukraine is considered as a large economic complex of the country, which creates conditions for the operation of massive structures with increased reliability and durability. Development of the economic complex of the country requires economic and energy analysis to increase the level of competition between its components. First of all, it concerns the economy and management of natural resources in heat energy facilities. Hot water supply system is one of the largest consumers of energy. Their total thermal capacity is about 10% of the total power of Ukrainian energy systems.

One of the promising strategies of the industry is determined by a methodology using the energy and exergy efficiency of hot water supply systems. One of the main ways to improve the thermodynamic efficiency of hot water supply systems is the use of low-temperature potential for discharged hot water. Due to the use of secondary energy of wastewater, the energy efficiency of the systems increases to 40...50%.

Heat-exchange equipment occupies an important place in hot water supply systems for heat-energy construction industry objects. The need for its improvement is beyond doubt. The main requirements for new solutions: assessment of engineering and environmental aspects of the said water preparation on the background of application of modern organizational and managerial decisions. Including to increase energy saving, the use of nonchemical of water in electromagnetic fields, metal thickness reduction, overall dimensions of heat exchangers, increase reliability and comfort of hot water supply systems.

The thermodynamic analysis carried out on the basis of the developed method confirmed the results of previous studies and showed that in the proposed systems an increase in energy efficiency is achieved in 3,5...9 times, the exergent efficiency for industrial enterprises is 3...6 times.

Chemical & Material Science

- *Analytical Chemistry*
- *Biochemistry*
- *Ceramic Engineering*
- *Chemical & Material Sciences (general)*
- *Chemical Kinetics & Catalysis*
- *Combustion & Propulsion*
- *Composite Materials*
- *Corrosion*
- *Crystallography & Structural Chemistry*
- *Dispersion Chemistry*
- *Electrochemistry*
- *Inorganic Chemistry*
- *Materials Engineering*
- *Medicinal Chemistry*
- *Molecular Modeling*
- *Nanotechnology*
- *Oil, Petroleum & Natural Gas*
- *Organic Chemistry*
- *Polymers & Plastics*

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF OBTAINING COMPOSITE MATERIALS BASED ON POLYMER BLENDS

SHIXALIYEV KEREM SEFI

d . t . n . , Professor - academician EANS

Abstract:

-Developed patterns of the thermodynamic compatibility of various industrially-produced polyolefins and linear polymers and mixtures based on their ability to obtain composite materials with significantly elevated complexes operational properties on the basis of existing production capacities and technological equipment.

-Developed chemical and physical methods of individual modifications of polymers, their mixes to enhance operational properties of composite materials; including the method of modification of polyethylene, which greatly increase its temperature resistance in air and in vacuum, anti-corrosive properties.

Efficiency in the composite polymeric petroleum resin SPP, intended for the manufacture of products operating under conditions of high mechanical deflections temperatures, pressures and deformations.

-Developed composite materials based on mixtures of PVC, PUTJeP, HKPJe, HKPJe + PVC + PU, HDPE + BC, technologies of their manufacturing and processing, application of new efficient products technical purposes with extreme operating conditions: injection molding tires for agricultural machinery, for casing centralizers knees, probes for nuclear magnetic logging, skrepkov and norijnyh cups, sealing rings for pneumatic emitters, triernyh surfaces for grain cleaning machines.

Introduction.

Problem and its actuality. There are two ways to solve the problem of getting polymer materials, which have all necessary properties to work with in extreme conditions: synthesis of new types of polymers and creation of polymer compositions, with each unique composite having properties that additively complement each other.

The science and technological innovation demands higher requirements from polymers, as well as the need for polymers gets higher. That's why it's very important to look for various technologies, which significantly simplify production and manufacture of polymer compositions to lower the costs for getting materials with all necessary packs of properties.

In the polymer industry, there are large-capacity production of individual polyolefins and heterochain polymers that allow to realize a certain range of performance properties of polymer products, and on the other hand, the constant development of technology requires expanding the range of application of polymer products, increasing their technical level. This contradiction introduced one of the most important national economic problems the need to develop an industrial technology for the production of new types of composite materials with significantly expanded operational capabilities on the basis of produced polyolefins and heterochain polymers, and offered the production of new highly efficient products using existing production capacities and technological equipment.

However, despite the great economic and technical advantages of producing composite materials based on large-capacity polyolefins and heterochain polymers, until recently, in Azerbaijan, as well as in other regions of the world, the industrial production of individual polymers such as butyl rubber, polyvinyl chloride, chlorocarboxylate polyethylene, high pressure polyethylene, polyurethane and others was preferable, which significantly reduced the efficiency of their use in the national economy of the country, exports possibilities. Such situation was caused by the fact that the theory of multicomponent polymer

systems is still not developed well enough and there are no evidence-based recommendations for the production, processing and use of such composite materials.

The urgency of the problem is determined by the necessity to develop scientific bases for the compatibility of industrially-admitted polymers by detecting the thermodynamic laws of blends of polymers.

The aim of the work is the development of scientific foundations of industrial technology for the production of composite materials with a wide range of performance properties based on polyolefins and heterochain polymers using existing production facilities and process equipment to ensure the production of high-performance, first-rate cast-in tireless tires and other highly scarce products in domestic practice.

There are a number of principle approaches to produce blends, of which the method of mixing thermoplastic polymer carries out on extruders or the rolling mill has its advantages because of the simplicity of the technology. Despite a number of limitations related to the stability of the mixture throughout the whole preparation cycle, it was possible to obtain a number of PUTJeP mixtures with other thermoplastics. Thus, by mixing PUTJeP with PVC, a material is obtained which combines the impact strength and abrasion resistance of PUTJeP with the rigidity and high modulus of elasticity of PVC. At the same time, the resulting composite is cheaper than the "pure" PUTJeP. However, such compositions have a small relative elongation (of the order of $100 \div 200\%$ at 200°C), which is completely unsatisfactory for use in a number of industries of the rubber production, in particular, for the production of cast polyurethane tires.

In order to add optimal technological and physic-mechanical properties to the mixtures, the modifying role of the HKPJe, which serves as a "carrier" for PVC incompatible with the PUTJeP, was researched on the basis of PUTJeP.

The studies were carried out according to the plan of the FFE 32. Homogenization was carried out by exploratory mixing of the components on two roll mixers at a temperature of 1650°C for 15 minutes, then blades were poured which, after 7 days of exposure, were ruptured on a tensile machine P-0.5 in accordance with GOST 270-75 at a drawing speed of 130 mm / min and temperature 200C.

Engineering & Computer Science

- *Architecture*
- *Artificial Intelligence*
- *Automation & Control Theory*
- *Aviation & Aerospace Engineering*
- *Bioinformatics & Computational Biology*
- *Biomedical Technology*
- *Biotechnology*
- *Ceramic Engineering*
- *Civil Engineering*
- *Combustion & Propulsion*
- *Computational Linguistics*
- *Computer Graphics*
- *Computer Hardware Design*
- *Computer Networks & Wireless Communication*
- *Computer Security & Cryptography*
- *Computer Vision & Pattern Recognition*
- *Computing Systems*
- *Data Mining & Analysis*
- *Databases & Information Systems*
- *Educational Technology*
- *Engineering & Computer Science (general)*
- *Environmental & Geological Engineering*
- *Evolutionary Computation*
- *Food Science & Technology*
- *Fuzzy Systems*
- *Game Theory and Decision Science*
- *Human Computer Interaction*
- *Information Theory*
- *Library & Information Science*
- *Manufacturing & Machinery*
- *Materials Engineering*
- *Mechanical Engineering*
- *Medical Informatics*
- *Metallurgy*
- *Microelectronics & Electronic Packaging*
- *Mining & Mineral Resources*
- *Molecular Modeling*
- *Multimedia*
- *Nanotechnology*
- *Ocean & Marine Engineering*
- *Oil, Petroleum & Natural Gas*
- *Operations Research*
- *Plasma & Fusion*
- *Power Engineering*
- *Quality & Reliability*
- *Radar, Positioning & Navigation*
- *Remote Sensing*
- *Robotics*
- *Signal Processing*
- *Software Systems*
- *Structural Engineering*
- *Sustainable Energy*
- *Technology Law*
- *Textile Engineering*
- *Theoretical Computer Science*
- *Transportation*
- *Water Supply & Treatment*
- *Wood Science & Technology*

THE RESISTANCE GENES RESEARCH OF SOME SOIL PSEUDOMONAS AND STENOTROPHOMONAS TO DIFFERENT B-LACTAMIC ANTIBIOTICS

Bella G. Babayan^{1,2}, *Armen S. Sargsyan*¹, *Samvel A. Bagdasaryan*¹, *Marina A. Melkumyan*¹, *Nelli A. Hovhannisyan*^{1,3}.

1Scientific & Production Center "Armbiotechnology" National Academy of Science, Republic of Armenia

2National Polytechnic University of Armenia

3Yerevan State University, Institute of Pharmacy

Key words: Pseudomonas, Stenotrophomonas, antibiotic resistance, plasmids, opportunistic pathogen, β -lactamases.

Pseudomonas and Stenotrophomonas are characterized by wide diversity of antibiotic resistance mechanisms. They have a huge medical significance in aspect of pathogenic and opportunistic pathogenic strains. These bacteria can become a cause of occurrence of different inflammatory pathologies just as like chronic inflammations while the depressed condition of immune system (AIDS, cancer, etc.) and the range of opportunistic diseases in clinics, such as like secondary inflammations of wound surface in patients with burns. Moreover, being a very common for wet surfaces, such as like soil, these microorganisms are being involved in biodegradation of some natural compounds and synthetic xenobiotics (such as like oil products, and other aliphatic, cyclic, and aromatic hydrocarbons) as well as in soil and water bioremediation processes. Thus Pseudomonas and Stenotrophomonas have a significant influence on ecological state of environment.

In current research, the genetic mechanisms of resistance to different types of β -lactamic antibiotics (ampicillin, amoxicillin, augmentin, cefixime, ceftriaxone) in more than 70 soil strains of *P. aeruginosa*, *S. maltophilia*, *P. chlororaphis*, *P. aurantiaca*, *P. aureofaciens*, *P. taetrolens*, *P. putida*, *P. fluorescens* and *P. geniculata* from the National Culture Collection of microorganisms of the Microbial Depository Center of the SPC "Armbiotechnology" NAS RA, were investigated by the comparison of their plasmid consistence of cells, PCR analysis and transformation standard methods.

As a result of all experiments, which were carried out in this research, the wide diversity of combination of enzymes of β -lactamases and their gene localization was found out. According to data of transformation results, an ability to transfer the property of resistance by plasmids was indicated in 26 strains, and in 14 strains β -lactamase gene blaOXA-10 was presented. In two strains the resistance was encoded by two types of β -lactamases, which are encoded by plasmid genes. The first type of enzyme was sensitive to well-known inhibitor of β -lactamases - clavulanic acid, which presents in augmentin, while the second type of enzyme was resistant to this compound. Besides blaOXA-10 gene was identified on chromosome of one strain, which was sensitive to ampicillin, probably because of mutation in gene. The resistance to cephalosporins above then 70% of observed Pseudomonas strains and in 1 strain of Stenotrophomonas was encoded by chromosomal genes, while the resistance to other β -lactams was encoded by plasmids, which can be transferred in intraspecific gene transfer processes. It has a big ecological and medical importance because of possibility of forming of new antibiotic resistant pathogenic strains, not only under the pressing of antibiotics in clinics, but also in nature, based on a plasmids of native antibiotic resistant soil strains and intraspecific gene horizontal transfer.

PROPOSED IDEA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LARGE PARKS IN YANGON CITY AREA

Myo Thu Aung

Architect, postgraduate student at the department of Architecture, NRU MGSU

In land use planning, urban open space is open space areas for "parks," "green spaces," and other open areas. It is open space areas left open for the use of the public, such as plaza, park, and courtyard. Parks are area of natural, semi-natural or planted space set aside for human enjoyment and recreation or for the protection of wildlife or natural habitats. It may consist of grassy areas, rocks, soil and trees, but may also contain buildings and other artifacts such as monuments, fountains or playground structures.

The largest and best maintained parks in Yangon are located around Shwedagon Pagoda. To the south-east of the gilded stupa is the most popular recreational area in the city, Kandawgyi lake. The lake is surrounded by Kandawgyi Nature Park, and Yangon Zoological Garden. West of the pagoda towards the former Parliament complex is People's Square and Park. 4.5 miles north of the pagoda lies Inya Lake Park. The distance from Inya Lake to City Golf Club Environs is 9.3 km and City Golf Club to Hlawga environ is 10.7km. As the places are very far from each place, there needs to be some parks for community between them. From another standpoint public space in general is the meeting or gathering places that exist outside the home and workplace that are generally accessible by members of the public, and which foster resident interaction and opportunities for contact and proximity.

Using one kind of material inside and outside of the park pathway supports the feeling of walking freely around this park. We will use the transparent barrier to make relevant connection between the park and its environment. This will make psychological safety of the citizen.

Inside the park, there will be an interested place like sculpture, water fountain that satisfy different kind of people. This space can also attract young people to take a beautiful photo and vacation. Moreover, plenty of beautiful designed shelter and benches can make the relaxation of citizen mind and body.

Walking through the park, seasonal trees, flowers and plants with different heights are decorated themselves according to each season to fight the boredom of the citizen and park itself. Another purpose of the green trees is to prevent noise and air pollution of the city; improve health and life quality of the citizen.

For the physical activity of the different age of people, gym equipment and playground for child will be utilized.

If people are hungry, they can easily access food stuffs at healthy snack shops and vending machines.

At night, lighting will make you to attractive pathway. The light of the lamp post also makes the park lively at night.

For improving communication activity, there will be different kinds of events like 15-minute-challenge game, outside theater, group sport, etc. In addition, amusement facilities can be added for bigger park.

In conclusion, if you wandering around this park, you can feel different kind of feeling. So, I strongly believe that everyone will absolutely come and visit to this park.

**SOME ISSUES OF ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE
TRADITIONAL MAHALLA OF UZBEKISTAN**

*Nazarova Dinara Anvarovna,
senior Teacher of the department of "Urban Planning and Landscape Architecture"
of Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Tashkent, Uzbekistan;*
*Qodirov Farrukh Choriyevich,
student of the Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Tashkent,
Uzbekistan*

Throughout the history of urban development often needs to update their systematic planning structure, replacement of individual buildings and the various reconstruction activities, caused by changes in the conditions of life society. Nowadays, the reconstruction is the main form of urban development activities not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the world. During the years of independence, much has been updated most of the cities, and therefore the problems associated with the development of modern society. At first, it concerns the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the old part and historical centers. Around the world architects and urban planners work on the similar issues. This complex has a principle importance of reconstruction of individual, local areas, especially residential areas.

Reconstruction of residential buildings at the old city planning restricted areas serves three purposes. This is primarily a rehabilitation of buildings and living environment while maintaining image continuity. Secondly, cultural and public services of the social reconstruction planning. And thirdly, updating and improving the external appearance of buildings and inner-land.

The socially-targeted design based on the principles of as much as possible keep the current building, which reflects the life of the citizens. The experience of many developed countries suggests that a cardinal restructuring of the broken continuity of land use for generations. Children and grandchildren resettled in connection with the reconstruction of indigenous people find habitats in other areas of the city, at least - close to their parents, but as a rule, do not return to an updated building, where their grandparents lived.

Listed in the order of blocks the passage of time and the aging of the buildings are a haven of alien people. This fact takes place in several German cities. They updated the territory after 40-50 years have been inhabited originally from Africa and Asia. Similar facts occur, and in some cities in France.

One of the methods of conservation of indigenous people in the areas under reconstruction is the reconstruction of the wave. Its principle is to release capitally repaired buildings by checking adjacent and previously repaired. Upon completion of his house in the resettlement of residents of nearby populated, scheduled for reconstruction. This process is sequentially until the full completion of all work on the site. For example, the quarter Gur Emir in Samarkand has been experimenting methods of block updates in each household.

The solution of these issues has been devoted to urban development program and arrangement of the old part of Tashkent for the period up to 2020 established on the initiative of government. Monitoring and a comprehensive survey to identify the level of arrangement have been conducted on the extent and quality of the development of transport and road communications, security residential areas of drinking water supply, sewage, heating and electricity, according to the modern requirements, town planning and health standards.

To participate in the program were involved in architects, historians, urban planners and archaeologists, members of research institutes, professors and graduate students of Architecture and Construction Institute. The program has been developed the basic concept

for the rehabilitation and preservation of the Old City, and the basic directions of activity and developed drafts project proposals according to the areas, including the streets Zarkaynar and Gulbozor. Buildings of historical streets of residential buildings takes into account the nature of the environment, for these reasons, residential homes project proposals are designed to preserve the historical site appearance using traditional planning and decorating elements in houses not exceeding 2 floors, with the use of modern materials and advanced engineering, transport and social infrastructure. Here is just a program for the phased move of indigenous people in the finished house has been offered.

As can be seen from the above, the modernization of the central zones of historic neighborhoods is the most complex in the city reconstruction activities. It should be subject to a definite program of further development and use of territories. These programs are developed on a citywide level. Determine the attractiveness of certain products of individual components of planning structures; objects reveal the gravity and intensity of their use of the townspeople. In such cases, tenders and contests for the best projects for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of historic city centers make it possible to better appreciate the importance and priority of these areas and to take a decision on upgrading on the basis of the best design solutions and suggestions. In particular, it is considered important to preserve the unity of different parts of the city, formed in different periods.

RESEARCH OF THE PROPOSED ORIGINAL METHOD USED IN HYDROSEEDING

Baratashvili Merab Pavlovich. Doctor of Science. Technical Engineering Faculty. Professor. At Akaki Tsereteli State University. Georgia. Kutaisi.

Gintibidze Nino Gavrilovna. Doctor of Science. Technical engineering faculty-Professor. At Akaki Tsereteli State University. Georgia. Kutaisi.

As it has already noted on the motor tracks and in the populated areas, large quantities of hazardous substances are allocated as heavy metals as well as gases. Their number depends on the number of vehicles and fuel consumption. Among the hardest elements in the world the most common pollutants are: mercury, bullet, arsenic, cadmium, zinc, copper, chrome and nickel. They are known for diseases caused by them. Many research is conducted to study new methods and composite compounds. The only and most efficient method of neutralization of heavy metals is to neutralize their humus, while landing on the ground, heavy metals get into the reaction to the humus acids become absolutely safe. The genuine kind of the combined liquid, in which the function of adherence is performed by the residual organic product, which provides full conditions for the maintenance of rainfall and wind conditions on the plant seed slope, replacing mineral fertilizer with biohumus produced on the ground.

It was imposed as a fertilizer as well as a painting for the slopes while seeding for not to remain unsowed places, seeds were used while cultivating: *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *medick* and *Arrhenatherum* certain road block as well as an intersection of a motorway on the road division of the city was covered by humus layer.

Research has shown that 85-90% of the seeds have been produced, which is a high rate of emergence.

In short time, the layer of the root system was formed in the layer of the humus, which fully resistance of the slope and avoids its extinguishment completely.

The result is important when the humus layer is 3 cm and its's greater when 5 cm, in the humus layer is achieved with the best result and the slope is covered with a tightly developed structure of the plant root system.

Currently studies are based on the humus layer to determine the degree of heavy metal neutrality with known methods.

The research was in progress for six months. Which included the following stages

Hummus reception, soil chromatization before digestion of the humus,bringing down the humus,seed emergence,soil expertise.The results obtained from the preliminary research may be made of possible conclusionsthat Most of the lead and arsenic content was reduced.Research is currently underway to establish substances that reduce weight of other heavy metals. The research depends on time and climatic conditions.

CULTURAL TIES OF AZERBAIJAN

SEHRANA KASIMI

Doç, D-r, ANAS, Institute of Architecture and Art, departament of Art and Architecture of "Caucasian Albaniya".

Key words: culture, music, Caucasian nations, traditions, art.

As we know our scientists, academics and public figures, art figures have not done little to study, research and propagate not only Azerbaijan, the Caucasus, but also the world culture on the whole. However, cultural relations should not only be reflected, but also need to be analyzed. Protecting the cultures of ethnic nations is very important at the time of modern globalization, while the traditions are almost forgotten. Getting detailed information about the history, occupation, culture, traditions and current status of the peoples of this region to highlight it in various media is considered the priority issue nowadays. It is evident that the culture, language and traditions of each nation are an essential element of self-denial.

Researches in this area, investigations in the cultural field of the minority peoples of the Caucasus shows that, the attitudes of ordinary people towards protecting their national traditions, languages and also interests are based on the multicultural values. As you know, the situation in the Caucasus is quite complicated both in political and economic terms. Of course, this inevitably affects the cultural situation. It should be noted that cultural thematic is a modern communication tool. Because all these are related to each other. And progress in Azerbaijan is continuing. As you look at the above-mentioned sources, it is impossible not to overestimate how much the Azerbaijani culture has grown.

We must underscore that Azerbaijani culture has a strong influence on the culture of neighboring countries. Throughout the centuries Azerbaijan preserved and developed its music, traditions, its mourning music, folklore, oral folklore, professional music, and etc. The Azerbaijani people have never looked at the culture and art of other peoples and have not adopted it. On the contrary, some neighboring Caucasian nations assimilated Azerbaijani music, art, culture, even traditions and accessed into the world arena. For instance, we would like to share some facts known us.

INVESTIGATION OF MICROSTRUCTURE OF STRUCTURALLY INHOMOGENEOUS MATERIALS WITH THE APPLICATION OF APPLIED PROGRAM

*Pasternak Viktoriia Valentynivna,
PhD in Technical Sciences Senior teacher of Department of applied mechanics
Lutsk National Technical University, Ukraine*

Sustainable and modern areas of technology of mechanical engineering development today is improvement of known and development of new materials. To get new structurally inhomogeneous materials with guaranteed properties is possible by using powder metallurgy technology. Herewith it is necessary to control the parameters of their structure in the manufacturing process. However, methods of powder metallurgy do not always allow to obtain structural characterization of materials at a qualitative level. It is not always possible to get information about defects and fracture samples of structurally heterogeneous materials. To improve the efficiency of traditional technology of powder metallurgy, and in order to identify the optimal structure that best corresponds to conditions of the material exploitation metallographic analysis method should be applied. This method detects defects of structure and, consequently, predicts the behavior of particles of structurally inhomogeneous materials in operating conditions. Thus, to investigate the microstructure features of heterogeneous materials in their manufacturing process is an important task of materials science.

It should be noted that the distribution of porosity of structurally inhomogeneous materials ($AlCu_2$), which is determined by the software Smart – eye varies from 15% to 20%. In turn, the volume porosity was determined gravimetrically by geometrics parameters of samples.

Modeling of structurally inhomogeneous materials is the aluminum matrix reinforced by powder particles $AlCu_2$. Given powder mixture of aluminum bronze was obtained by grinding of sludge and disposal. Particles of powder $AlCu_2$ had mostly dendritic and needle-like shape. The investigated samples were obtained by dry isostatic-radial pressing in form of bars, of cylindrical shape. Sintering was performed using the method of self-propagation high-temperature synthesis (SHS - process) in a special electric furnace VMK - 1600. As the investigated parameter was defined porosity distribution by volume of the mold. Preliminary definition of the structure was carried out on microsections.

From the obtained results we can see that the macroscopic behavior of particles of structurally homogeneous material depends on the characteristics of its microstructure. Connection of microstructure of materials with its physical and mechanical properties, which are presented in quantitative form allows to get a simple and easy method of the final product quality control.

ISSUES OF REORGANIZATION OF RURAL AREAS

Mamasoliyeva Bukhanifa

Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Major changes in our country have a profound on rural areas. For the development of all rural plans our government has been implementing a comprehensive program. At the same number of difficulties for the promotion and development mountainous villages. Planners have sought to choose flat areas for residential buildings. But in rural conditions, land is not always flat for construction. There are a lot of slopes on the border, especially in the mountain areas. The traditional mountain construction experience of our people shows the construction of complex buildings is not only a comfortable environment for builders an attractive landscape of the village. Moreover placement of houses on inconvenient places will help to increase construction efficiency. Functional using of the rural areas will help to maintain the required irrigated lands. That is why efficiency using rush and slope lands is very important in agriculture. This issue is particularly relevant for Uzbekistan, because two third part of territory situated in mountain skirts.

Experience in individual housing construction in rural areas can allow to using the relatively complex landscaping designs without any significant changes in the construction process, based on the correct disposal plans in the countryside.

When buildings are placed on the terrace method the sidewalk levels are flattened and they are constructed on leisurely spaces. Without terrace method, the slopes are almost unchanged. Because of the differences in the design of typical project, relevant changes will be made.

The slopes and the project will change particular in the mixed method. Also we have showed using column-beam method on building construction in slopes. There are three longitudinal sides of the horizontal slopes: parallel, perpendicular and diagonal. Alignment of slopes along parallel sloping rows along horizontals, it may be possible to maintain the first floor level marks in the same position. But when placed horizontally, they need to have a downstairs or basement in the house for using this place as a car garage other farming purposes. This type of sloping scheme is less costly, making it difficult for constructors to build large buildings and streets.

Moreover, the climate of our country will be helpful for a good orientation of slopes. When residential houses were built individually, the system of water, heat and gas maintained the principles of consistent construction of engineering networks and it is recommended to install in a simplified local system, taking into account the specific usage plans. In fact that usually farming houses are far from the residential buildings. That's why it is difficult of using farming houses and fields in slopes. Therefore, it is desirable to ensure that elements of the house are integrated in as much as possible in designing. Currently, developing of the projects in relief areas, that's why such kind of construction processes have been approved the Ministry of the Republic Uzbekistan.

There are 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms in these houses. Farming houses except garage are situated in the downstairs. Access to the house from the downstairs through the garage and from the upstairs through the yard. Those and farming houses are planned close to each other or it may be adjacent. It is up to the relief of the territory. Given the climate of mountainous areas the application of such model projects, does not cost much to the land leveling. When implementing these projects in practice, we particularly should include some changes and we should add load-bearing walls, stone stairs, paths in certain places. It is known that the houses which are located in slopes, will be mudslides rain and snow water, mudslide. To prevent such situation in homes, we should build irrigation ditch in the back of house. Then

the water and mudflow will by pass the house without destroying the house. Bearing walls through the borders of the terraces must be strengthened with stones and plants. We can plant the or another blackberry glasses in front of bearing walls or clay walls. Must be kept in mind the hygienic properties of the area. And light rays, wind direction, distance of water location, good conditions for gardening and farming. In conclusion, as we see building the houses at slopes very convenient and comfortable. Living in suchkind of place is very attractive, the air is clean. The construction of such houses have a number of advantages.

Health & Medical Science

- Addiction
- AIDS & HIV
- Alternative & Traditional Medicine
- Anesthesiology
- Audiology, Speech & Language Pathology
- Bioethics
- Biomedical Technology
- Cardiology
- Child & Adolescent Psychology
- Clinical Laboratory Science
- Communicable Diseases
- Critical Care
- Dentistry
- Dermatology
- Developmental Disabilities
- Diabetes
- Emergency Medicine
- Endocrinology
- Epidemiology
- Gastroenterology & Hepatology
- Genetics & Genomics
- Gerontology & Geriatric Medicine
- Gynecology & Obstetrics
- Health & Medical Sciences (general)
- Heart & Thoracic Surgery
- Hematology
- Hospice & Palliative Care
- Immunology
- Medical Informatics
- Medicinal Chemistry
- Molecular Biology
- Natural Medicines & Medicinal Plants
- Neurology
- Neurosurgery
- Nuclear Medicine, Radiotherapy & Molecular Imaging
- Nursing
- Nutrition Science
- Obesity
- Oncology
- Ophthalmology & Optometry
- Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
- Orthopedic Medicine & Surgery
- Otolaryngology
- Pain & Pain Management
- Pathology
- Pediatric Medicine
- Pharmacology & Pharmacy
- Physical Education & Sports Medicine
- Physiology
- Pregnancy & Childbirth
- Primary Health Care
- Psychiatry
- Psychology
- Public Health
- Pulmonology
- Radiology & Medical Imaging
- Rehabilitation Therapy
- Reproductive Health
- Rheumatology
- Social Psychology
- Surgery
- Toxicology
- Transplantation
- Tropical Medicine & Parasitology
- Urology & Nephrology
- Vascular Medicine
- Veterinary Medicine
- Virology
- Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery

APPLICATION OF LABORATORY DIAGNOSTICS METHODS AT ETIOLOGICAL DECRYPTING OF THE ACUTE INTESTINAL INFECTIONS IN THE WINTER PERIOD

*Olena Matsas (Master degree biologist), Galina Mychalchuk (Doctor laboratory assistant), Olga Tsareva (Doctor laboratory assistant bacteriologist), Olena Mulkina (Doctor laboratory assistant), Olga Slobodyanyuk (Doctor laboratory assistant).
Oleksandrivska Clinical Hospital in Kiev*

Acute intestinal infections (AII) are a significant public health problem in all countries of the world and are among the leading causes of morbidity, hospitalization and mortality. AII - a polyetiologic group of infectious diseases, with severe gastroenteritis syndrome, accompanied by intoxication, impaired motility of the gastrointestinal tract with the development of diarrhea, and in some cases vomiting and dehydration. At the same time, the severity of diarrhea syndrome, as well as the severity of the general condition, the possible outcomes and treatment strategy of the disease are determined by the infectious agent.

The etiological agents of AII are: pathogenic and opportunistic bacteria (Enterobacteriaceae family, Clostridium, Campylobacter, Citrobacter, Staphylococcus aureus, Klebsiella, etc.); viruses (Rotavirus, Astrovirus, Norovirus, Adenovirus, Enterovirus, etc.); protozoa (Entamoeba histolytica, Giardia, etc.). More often, the infection will spread in the spring and summer, but there are outbreaks of this disease in the winter season.

Given the mechanism of the disease transmission, the diagnosis is based on the collection of epidemiological history, symptoms and clinical manifestations of the disease, and confirmed by various laboratory diagnostic methods.

The purpose of the study is to establish the epidemiological features of acute intestinal infections with severe gastroenteritis syndrome in winter.

The biomaterials were investigated during the winter time period from November to February. Samples of feces from 98 patients were admitted to the laboratory of the Alexander Clinical Hospital in Kiev the day after hospitalization with severe symptoms of gastroenteritis. The classical bacteriological method with the identification of colonies with clinically significant epidemiological threshold was used to identify the bacteria. Studies on the presence of viruses were carried out by the method of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using "AmpliSense Rotavirus A / Norovirus 2 genotype / Astrovirus - FL" reagent kit in a single biomaterial sample with real-time hybridization-fluorescence detection.

As a result, the etiological agent of an acute intestinal infection was found in 66.3% (n = 65) cases. Cultures of pathogenic and opportunistic bacteria were found in 33.7% (n = 34) of cases with a clinically significant epidemiological threshold with the help of bacteriological method. Conditionally pathogenic microorganisms prevailed among bacterial pathogens of acute intestinal infections: Staphylococcus aureus - 23.5% (n = 8), Enterococcus aerogenes - 20.5% (n = 7), Klebsiella pneumoniae - 20.5% (n = 7), Citrobacter freundii - 14.7% (n = 5), Salmonella enteritidis - 11.7% (n = 4), Proteus vulgaris - 5.8% (n = 2), enteropathogenic Escherichia coli O142 was detected in 2.9% (n = 1). It was monoinfection in almost all the episodes. Three patients had a combined bacterial infection of two pathogens in a sample of Staphylococcus aureus and Klebsiella pneumoniae.

Specific viral RNA fragments were identified in 37.6% (n = 38) by a molecular-biological method. Rotavirus A dominated - 55.2% (n = 21) among viral pathogens of acute intestinal infections, Norovirus 2 genotype was detected in 39.4% (n = 15), Astrovirus was detected in 5.2% (n = 2) patients. As in the case of bacterial infections, viral infections proceeded as monoinfection. Bacterial viral infection was detected in 7.1% (n = 7). The etiological factor was not defined in 33.7% (n = 33).

Acute intestinal infections during the winter period were caused by bacterial and viral agents. Context-dependent - opportunistic - microorganisms with a clinically significant epidemiological threshold prevailed among bacteria, Rotavirus and Norovirus dominated the viral nature of the disease. Most often, infection was caused by only one pathogen.

PARENCHYMATOUS-STROMAL RATIO AND METASTATIC POTENTIAL OF COLON CANCER

Rjabceva Svetlana Nikolaevna, MD, PhD, Derevyanko Marina Aleksandrovna, Siamionik Irina Aleksandrovna

Institute of Physiology of National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus

Introduction. The colon cancer takes the leading place in oncological pathology and mortality. The aim of this research was to study of role of a parenchymatous-stromal ratio and area of stromal component in zones of superficial growth and deep invasion of colon cancer with different metastatic potential.

Materials and methods. 87 patients were operated concerning a colon cancer. Cuts of tumors tissue were digitized. We used the morphometric program ImageJ and its application "Freehand selections" for measuring of the parenchyma areas (Sp) and stroma areas (Ss) in zones of superficial growth and deep invasion of tumor. The parenchymatous-stromal ratio (PSR) was calculated by a formula: $PSR = Sp/Ss$.

Results. The first group (n=27) included patients without (T1-4N0M0) and second (n=60) – with metastases (T1-4N1-2M1). Sp (77.7%) prevailed over Ss (22.3%) in superficial growth zone of tumor tissue of patients of first group. The median of Sp was 4984844 mkm^2 [CI: 4821636–5550235], of Ss – 1433699 mkm^2 [CI: 868309–1596907] and PSR was 3,4:1,0. The area of tumor parenchyma (76.2%) was more than the area of stromal microenvironment (23.8%) in zone of deep invasion. The median of Sp was 4893909 mkm^2 [CI: 4665611–5160824], of Ss – 1524634 mkm^2 [CI: 1257719–1752932] and PSR was 3,2:1,0.

Sp (68.4%) also prevailed over Ss (31.6%) in zone of superficial growth of tumor of patients of second group. The median of Sp was 4389216 mkm^2 [CI: 3461981–4843081], Ss – 2029327 mkm^2 [CI: 1575462–2956562]. PSR was 2,2:1,0. Sp (53.3%) and Ss (46.7%) were almost equal in tumor zone of deep invasion. A median of Sp was 3419627 mkm^2 [CI: 2588023–4139380], of Ss – 2998917 mkm^2 [CI: 2279163–3830520], PSR was 1,1:1,0.

Significant distinctions were revealed on area of a parenchymatous component (Mann-Whitney's test: $U=25.000$, $p=0.002$), stromal component (Mann-Whitney's test: $U=25.000$, $p=0.002$) and PSR (Mann-Whitney's test: $U=25.000$, $p=0.002$) in tumor zone of deep invasion of patients of two groups. Statistically significant differences of analyzed morphometric parameters were also identified in tumor zone of superficial growth: for Sp (Mann-Whitney's test: $U=43.000$, $p=0.02$), Ss (Mann-Whitney's test: $U=43.000$, $p=0.02$) and PSR (Mann-Whitney's test: $U=43.000$, $p=0.02$).

Increase of Ss more than 1.75 mm^2 (ROC-analysis: sensitivity – 85.7%, specificity – 77.8%, $AUC=0.87$, $p<0.05$) and decrease of PSR more than 2.6 (ROC-analysis: sensitivity – 85.7%, specificity – 77.8%, $AUC=0.87$, $p<0.05$) in tumor zone of the deep invasion correspond to high risk of metastases development. Increase of Ss more than 1.59 mm^2 (ROC-analysis: sensitivity – 71.4%, specificity – 77.8%, $AUC=0.87$, $p<0.05$) and decrease of PSR

more than 2.9 (ROC-analysis: sensitivity – 71.4%, specificity – 77.8%, AUC=0.87, $p<0.05$) in zone of superficial growth also correspond to high metastatic potential.

Conclusions. The metastasizing colon cancer is characterized by increase in areas of stromal component with reduction of areas of parenchyma and parenchymatous-stromal ratio as in zone of superficial growth and in deep invasion of tumor.

FEATURES OF SHAPING OF MOVEMENT VIOLATIONS IN MIGRAINE STROKE

*Sanoyeva Matlyuba, Phd, Assistant of professor,
dean of Faculty Advanced Medical Training
Gulova Munisakhon, Master of Department of Neurology and Psychiatry
Bukhara State Medical Institute, Uzbekistan*

Relevance Migraine can be independent factor risk of stroke from one to 25% costs among patients younger than 50 years.

The aim our research was explores degree of shaping movement violent in patients with migraine stroke.

Material and Methods of research. 58 (100%) patients with migraine stroke were examined. The age of the patients was 16 to 46 years; the average age was 42.2 ± 1.8 years. Of them 36 (62.1%) patients had a history of migraine with aura, the average age of which was 34.7 ± 2.1 years (group I), and 22 (37.9%) had migraine without an aura; the mean age was 47.6 ± 1.6 years (2-group). Of all the examined groups 39 (67.2%) women and 19 (32.8%) men. A comparison of the neurological deficit was made and the findings were compared with the results of MRI and MRA studies.

Results of the study and discussion. Within 3 years, the presence of active migraine with a frequency of at least 1 attack in 1.5 months. It was revealed in 51 (87.9%) of the examined patient. It was found that among those surveyed in people under 40 years of age, migraine-associated stroke was more frequent (12.3%) compared to patients older than 40 years (3.8%). The clinical characteristics of the stroke differed among the 1- and 2-group: a rare sudden onset of stroke was noted in all 58 (100%) patients. The headache was characteristic in 33 (91.7%) patients of the 1-group, 19 (86.4%) patients of the 2-group, hemianopia was revealed in 32 (88.9%) patients of the 1-group and 13 (59.1%) patients of the 2-group. Hemi-hemesthesia was observed in 19 (52.8%) patients of the 1-group and 5 (22.7%) patients with 2-group, hemi-hyperesthesia was observed in 12 (33.3%) patients 1-group and 3 (13.6%) patients of the 2-group. Proximal hemiparesis was observed in 18 (50%) patients of the 1-group and 8 (36.4%) patients of the 2-group, distal hemiparesis was observed in 6 (16.7%) of patients with 1-group and 7 (31.8%) patients of the 2-group. Monoplegia was observed in 3 (8.3%) patients of the 1-group and 5 (22.7%) patients of the 2-group. When migraine with a long history of patients was more difficult. In the presence of migraine with aura, as well as frequent attacks of migraine attack (more than 2 times in 1 month) led to the development of more persistent and serious motor and visual impairments. With migraine attack on the background of a stroke, transient amnesia and dysphasia appeared in 12 (33.3%) patients of the first group and 8 (36.4%) in the 2-group patients. The MRA of the brain showed a decrease in blood flow in the corresponding areas of the brain without visible atherosclerotic and occlusive lesions of the vessels, and the ischemia on the opposite side of the neurological deficit was noted on the brain MRI. In the absence of motor deficiency, mainly with the presence of visual disturbances, the ischemic focus was located in the

occipital region of the brain with the formation of a post ischemic cyst within 2 months of observation.

Thus, migraine is a risk of developing a stroke with the formation of motor deficits and other neurological defects, depending on the localization of brain damage, due to deterioration of blood circulation.

ANALYSIS OF NATURE OF HEADACHES AND REDUCTION OF WORKING ABILITY OF PATIENTS WITH COMPLICATED FORMS OF MIGRAINE AS MAIN CAUSE OF THE DEVELOPMENT MEDICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEM

SanoyevaMatlyuba, Phd, Assistant of professor, dean of Faculty Advanced Medical Training

*GulovaMunisakhon, Master of Department of Neurology and Psychiatry
Bukhara State Medical Institute, Uzbekistan*

Urgency. About 30% of the population suffers from migraine, clinical manifestation of which differs from other headaches. Headache is an important social and medical problem requiring careful analysis and approach.

Purpose of the research. Analysis of nature of headache and the decrease the working capacity, assessment of severity condition of patients with complicated forms of migraine.

Material and methods of the research. We surveyed 299 (100%) patients, which used MIDAS and three-dimensional pain scales, facial pain scale (FPS). To achieve the goal we used questionnaire ID migraine in 212 (70,9%), deep analyzed of nature of headaches. 78 (26.1±2.5%) of them with migraine status, 82 (27.4±2.6%)—chronic migraine, 52 (17.4±2.2%)—migrainestroke, 87 (29.1±2.6%)—chronic cerebral ischemia with background of migraine (CCI).

Results and discussion. According to ID migraine, patients were examined for the triad of symptoms: 76 (97.4±0.7%) from 1-gr. was revealed nausea, in 58 (74.4±2.3%) vomiting, which in 34 (43.6±5.4%) lead to temporary relief. Phonophobia was observed in all patients, photophobia in 44 (56.4±2.3%), which caused decrease in working capacity and daily activity in 68 (87.2±1.6%) patients within 3-5 days. In 2-gr nausea was observed in 76 (92.7±0.7%), vomiting in 49 (59.8±2.3%) cases. 76 (92.7±1.2%) patients suffered by phonophobia, 43 (52.4±2.3%) by photophobia, which led to decrease in working capacity and daily activity in 72 (87.8±1.6%) patients during the period up to one week.

In 3-gr was noted repeated vomiting in 44 (84.6±1.7%) patients, which did not make relief, in 14 (26.9±2.1%) there was desire to vomit without nausea. Phonophobia was observed in 28 (73.7±6.1%) patients, photophobia – in 10 (26.3±6.1%), the remaining observed combination of photo- and phonophobia. Decrease in daily activity and working capacity were in all 100% patients.

The feeling of phono- and photophobia caused sense of fear of death, anxiety, restlessness and depression; migraine paroxysms ended with lethargy, feeling of heaviness and fatigue, drowsiness, which prolonged the period of disability.

From 7.7 to 11.0% patients with migraine status, chronic migraine and migraine stroke revealed 1st degree severity. Only in patients with CCI it was twice as high (20,7%). IoH (intensity of headache) noted insignificant on the VRS scale, 1–3 l/gr of NRS, no pain on VAS and 1–2 points on FPS, daily activity—minimal reduction. 2nd degree of severity was observed about in 10% patients with migraine status and chronic migraine, but in migrainestroke, it was twice, and in CCI four times more. IoH was moderately to VRS, NRS 4–6 l/gr. VAS—no pain,

FPS–3points, daily activity is insignificant. Half of the patients with migraine status, chronic migraine and migraine stroke identified 3rd degree of severity. However, it was in quarter of the patients with CCI (24.1%). IoH was acute-VRS, 7–10 1/gr.-NRS, acute headache-VAS, 4points-FPS, daily activity was expressed. 4th degree of severity watched only in migraine status (18.0%) and migraine stroke (23.1%); IoH was intensive-VRS, 7–10 1/gr.-NRS, acute headache-VAS, 5points-FPS, daily activity was to large extent.

FETOPLACENTAL COMPLEX VIOLATIONS IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

Lazurenko Viktoriya Valentinovna¹, Bilyi Yevhen Yevhenovich²

¹MD, PhD, professor, Kharkiv national medical university, Ukraine, Head of department of obstetrics and gynecology N2, Ukraine

²Graduate student of department of obstetrics and gynecology N2, Kharkiv national medical university, Ukraine

Bronchial asthma is an inflammatory respiratory disease in whose development cells and inflammatory mediators participate. Chronic inflammation is combined with hyperreactivity of bronchial tubes, shown by recidivous symptoms of the whistling breath, suffocation, constraint in a thorax, cough, especially at night and early in the morning. These episodes are usually connected with a widespread but variable bronchial obstruction which can be returnable spontaneous or under the influence of therapy.

4-12% of pregnant women suffer from the bronchial asthma (BA). The course of pregnancy in patients with BA is connected with high risk of development of such complications as placental insufficiency (29%), a preeclampsia (increase of the risk by 54%), early gestosis (37%), premature birth or threat of an abortion, the lost body weight at the birth or development of small for gestational age of the fetus (increase of the risk by 22%), increase in perinatal mortality and incidence of newborns.

Research objective: improvement of early diagnostics of placental violations in pregnant women with BA.

There was conducted examination of 26 pregnant women with the bronchial asthma (BA), from them 17 pregnant women - with BA of the 1st degree, 9 pregnant women - with BA of the 2nd severity. The control group was made by 30 pregnant women who had no obstetric and extragenital pathology. Gestation term was 28 weeks of pregnancy. Methods of a research included general clinical, laboratory, biochemical, instrumental ones. To all pregnant women there was executed an ultrasonography with a dopplerometry of a fetoplacental complex using the device "Philips HD 11 XE" (USA). Also it was carried out diagnostics of violations of heart activity of a fetus by registration of a cardiotocography fetal monitor Avalon FM 20/30, FM 40/50 version G.0 . the version of the software G.02.xx and the subsequent its assessment according to Krebs and Fischer's tables. Statistical processing of the obtained data was carried out using application programs for carrying out the medicobiological researches Statistica 10.0.

Results of ultrasonography research by dopplerometry of the fetoplacental complex and changes of the cardiotocography of a fetus in pregnant women with bronchial asthma of the II and I severity and in control group, showed the following results. In the group of the pregnant women with bronchial asthma of the II severity, at a dopplerometry there was noted violation of a blood-groove in a fetoplacental system in 3 (33.3%) cases, when carrying out a cardiotocography of a fetus in one case from 3 pregnant women in whom changes when

carrying out a dopplerometry were registered it was observed insignificant monotonia of a rhythm of heart reductions with assessment on Fischer's scales - 8 points and Krebs of 8 points. In pregnant women with bronchial asthma of the I severity, changes of a blood-groove in uterine vessels when carrying out a dopplerometry at 5 (29.4%) cases were observed, when determining changes of a rhythm of heart reductions of the fetus cardiotocography, 1 monotonia episode of a rhythm of heart reductions from 5 pregnant women was observed, they had the changes of a blood-groove determined at a dopplerometry by Fischer's scale of 7 points and Krebs of 7 points. When comparing with control group into which pregnant women without extragenital pathology entered, only 1 case of violation of a blood-groove in uterine vessels was registered at dopplerometrical inspection, when carrying out a cardiotocography of a fetus rhythm of heart activity was without deviations that made 3.33% of pregnant women in this group.

Thus, in an organism of the pregnant women with bronchial asthma of the I-II st, early changes in fetoplacental complex take place, that was confirmed by means of carrying out a dopplerometry an cardiotocography of a fetus and indicated placental dysfunction. It is possible to assume that these changes are caused by endotelial violation and, proceeding from it, it is expedient to consider further determination of level the endotelial markers in pregnant women with bronchial asthma depending on its severity, to establish correlation connection with placental dysfunction and to define a possibility of their use as predictors of placental violations.

BRAIN TUMORS IN UZBEKISTAN, ACTUAL AND PROBLEMS

*Abdakhatova Khilola Bakhtiyarovna, Tashbekov Bahodir Umarovich
Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Oncology and
Radiology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

Brain tumors (BT) are a diverse group of neoplasms, which may be primary BT (originate in the brain tissue or its membranes), or recurrent brain tumors arising from the malignant neoplasms (MN) from other organs during metastasis. According to the literature, malignant brain tumors (MBT) are detected in more than 7% of all MN. The most common (50-60%) among brain MN are glial tumors.

The purpose of this work is to study the current situation on the problem of BT in the Republic of Uzbekistan and their epidemiological assessment.

In the structure of general cancer incidence, the proportion of BT is rather low and varies from 0.7% to 2.3%. In Russia, the overall incidence of MN in the brain and other parts of CNS over the last several decades has increased significantly and is estimated to be more than 5.5 cases per 100,000 persons, with an average annual growth rate of 3.76%. When analyzed by sex: among men there observed the increase in incidence up to 5.9 cases per 100,000 males, and among women - up to 5.2 per 100,000 females.

The social significance of CNS tumors is determined by their relatively high prevalence: the young age of the majority of patients, the pathology severity, significant mortality and patients' disability that requires taking immediate measures to solve this problem and its detailed analysis and study.

In recent years, there has been a relative stability of morbidity and mortality rates for MN in the Republic of Uzbekistan. So, in 2008, primary cancer was detected in 18758, in 2011 - in 19839, in 2013 – in 20003, in 2017 - 22730. But, should be noted that there has been

an increase in the identified patients with primary BT, thus, in 2017 the number of patients was 1048, with 555 patients who died that year, that indicates a high mortality rate.

The study of age-related features of glial BT according to O.I. Mukhamadiev showed that all glioblastomas were found only in adults, and mostly astrocytomas - 84.4%, while in children - 15.6%. One of the most common tumors in children are medulloblastomas and ependymomas - in 70 and 55.5%, respectively, compared with adults - 30% and 45.5%, respectively.

There are few works devoted to the use of radiation and chemotherapy in patients with primary BT in our republic, which requires a more detailed study of this problem. In addition, both benign and malignant lesions are frequently treated similarly with either surgical intervention or radiation therapy, and many malignant BT probably originate from benign precursors. There are no corresponding schemes for adjuvant therapy for patients with BT in postoperative period providing for the correction of neurological disorders. Analysis of literature data in our republic shows that more than 55% of patients operated on for malignant meningiomas do not receive radiation and/or chemotherapy because of the onset and progression of various neurological disorders caused by extensive process and late diagnosis. As seen, low attention is paid to the treatment process of BT in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the study of epidemiological issues of PBT does not allow, unfortunately, revealing the real incidence of this pathology with detailed analysis and evidence. This is primarily due to the fact that cancer registries are currently in the process of formation in the Republic, as well as the lack of continuity between the cancer service and the neurosurgery institute, in which more than 50-60% of patients undergo surgical interventions.

Despite this, the issues of studying the epidemiology of PBT are of important scientific and practical interest both for Uzbekistan as a whole and for its individual regions, as working knowledge of the features will improve the treatment tactics of this category of patients and the organization of skilled medical care.

BRAIN INTEGRATIVE ACTIVITY DURING ADAPTATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS TO PSYCHIC AND EMOTIONAL STRESS

Larysa Volodymyrivna Chernobay, PhD, associate professor of Physiology department, Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine;

Inna Mykolaiivna Isaieva, PhD, associate professor of Physiology department, Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine;

Iryna Stanislavivna Karmazina, PhD, associate professor of Physiology department, Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine;

Nataliia Serhiivna Hloba, assistant of Physiology department, Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Improvement of quality of specialists training in modern conditions is related to increased requirements for student learning activity that may lead to changes of level of mental working capability and state of psychic health of students. That fact creates a necessity to study the general non-specific resistance of an organism, coordination of adaptive mechanisms of different levels, and particularly the correspondence of cortical excitatory and inhibitory processes (based on duration of individual minute (DIM)) in students with different levels of intellectual working capacity (according to data of correction test) in state of rest and emotional tension in dynamics of first 3 years of studies.

Current research was carried out in 156 students, all young women, belonging to the main group; examination was conducted in the beginning of studies (control group) and in the end of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd courses. Brain integrative function research based on results of 2 minutes long intellectual work on correction test caused the division of examined students into 3 groups. In 1st group with low working ability the volume of executed work was not more than 30% ($26,48 \pm 1,7\%$); in 2nd group with average working capacity that volume was more than 30% ($33,4 \pm 2,36\%$); and in 3rd group with high capacity the executed work volume was higher than 40% ($43,5 \pm 3,77\%$). Those groups remain in dynamics of studying, however, their content changes, showing that the number of students of 2nd and 3rd groups (with average and high working ability) increases during 3 courses, and content of 1st group with low working ability decreases. Especially big difference is determined in the end of 2nd training year; furthermore, same tendency continues to show until the end of 3rd course. Retrieved data was considered by us as an index of adaptation to psychic and emotional load.

The second important index of adaptive processes is the duration of individual minute that reflects the correspondence of cortical processes of excitation and inhibition. The analysis of dynamics of DIM changes according to year of studies showed that the longer is the duration of studying in university, the bigger is the number of students with predominance of central inhibition process in group with deficient and, especially, in group with excessive manifestation of adaptation. It was determined that there is a definite relation between DIM and mental working ability, and that is that the lower is DIM, the bigger is the volume of correction test executed per 2 minutes by students, and the higher is the number of mistakes they make during that test. That is a sign of prevalence of central inhibition process and decrease of attention stability. At the same time in group of students with adequate adaptation the prolongation of training process caused the increase of internal time accuracy – the quantity of students with normal DIM increases up to 70-80%.

DIAGNOSTICS AND CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF CONGENITAL DISLOCATION OF THE HIP AT CHILDREN TILL 1 YEAR

*Karieva Madina Zarifovna, postgraduate to chairs of traumatology and orthopedics Tajik state medical universities by the name of Abuali ibni Sino
Traumatology, orthopedics and MFS Department of Avicenna Tajik State Medical University (head of the department - Prof. Razzakov A.A.)*

Relevance. Diagnostics and treatment of congenital dislocation of a hip at children of early age to present time continues to remain one of the current problems of orthopedics of children's age. At the congenital dislocation of the hip there is a disturbance of development of the hip joint by the main component which the wrong space orientation of a head and a neck of a femur of rather acetabulum leading to disturbance of support function of an extremity is. Prevention and early diagnostics of congenital dislocation of the hip at children till 1 year at accordingly early the begun treatment allows to receive good anatomic and functional results. Despite a large number of researches in this area, the principles of treatment of a dysplasia and dislocation of the hip joint still remain a subject of discussion.

Research objective. To study results of early diagnostics and conservative treatment of congenital dislocation of the hip at children till 1 year.

Material and methods of a research. We were studied the out-patient cards, ultrasonography (US) and X-ray data of the hip joint of 210 children of early age in children's traumatologic department of NMC RT.

At treatment of congenital dislocation of the hip till one year it was used differentiated approach according to S.Yu. Voloshin in three age groups of infants (from 1 to 3 months, from 4 to 6 months and from 7 about one year). Modern schemes of treatment of congenital dislocation of the hip at children till 1 year also are based on the provisions stated by the author that allows to carry out the correct approach to maintaining patients taking into account their clinical cardiological features. The analysis of our material showed that there were 88 boys, 122 girls. On age: up to 3 months there were 12 children, from 4 to 6 months - 56, from 6 months to 1 year there were 142 children. Relevance of early diagnostics and treatment of congenital dislocation of the hip are caused by the high frequency of this pathology, complexity of early detection and also bigger efficiency of the treatment begun in the first days and weeks of life of the child when still there are no secondary changes of elements of the hip joint. In recent years due to introduction of new noninvasive techniques diagnostic opportunities of early diagnostics of pathology of hip joints naturally extend. However the leading diagnostic methods of the dysplasia of hip joints continue to remain ultrasonography and X-ray study of the hip joint. Ultrasonography is a simple and economically-effective method. Modern ultrasonic diagnostics in connection with noninvasiveness and availability and also a possibility of multiple repetition of researches is the main method of a research of hip joints. Diagnostics of congenital pathology of hip joints at children of the first life has to be carried out differentially, depending on age characteristics and severity of disturbances (a dysplasia, subluxation, dislocation, dislocation). Diagnostics algorithm at children up to 3 months consists of clinical functional indicators and the ultrasonography studies. The algorithm at children more than 3 months includes of clinical functional and instrumental studies, hip joints X-ray, ultrasonography of cervical and lumbosacral parts of a backbone. According to S. Yu Voloshin, use of clinical and the ultrasonography study allows to diagnose and begin in due time conservative treatment of congenital dislocation of a hip at children from the first days of life that prevents development of an avascular necrosis of a head of femoral bone and also defines obstacles to the closed reposition.

Results and their discussion. The basic in treatment of children with a dysplasia of hip joints and dislocation of hips was centering of a head of a femur in the acetabular acetabulum. Use of broad swaddling and different abduction splint allows to achieve the specified objectives. At examination of children paid attention to the main clinical symptoms: extent of assignment of hips in the hip joint, a "sliding" symptom in a joint, asymmetry of skin folds on hips and buttocks, existence of a difference in length of legs and external rotation of extremities. As a result of examination of children it became clear that a dysplasia of hip joints it is revealed at 36 (17.1%) children, an subluxation of hips at 54 (25.6%) children and dislocation of a hip at 120 (57.3%) children.

We began treatment of children in independence of age of the child and degree of pathology of a hip joint. Early treatment of children on the first year of life is carried out on an outpatient basis and does not demand hospitalization of the child. At newborns and at most of infants due to assignment of legs (broad swaddling) it is possible to set gradually a hip head to the articulate hollow. We used various orthopedic abductor splint to deduction of the lower extremities of the child. Treatment of children the orthopedic abductor splint is recommended from 1.5 monthly age. Terms of treatment of children are various depending on extent of anatomic changes in joints and age of the child when treatment is begun. Treatment was stopped when clinically and radiological the normal direction in development of a joint is defined.

In parallel patients received physiotherapeutic procedures, exercise therapy and massage of the muscles surrounding hip joints. At treatment of children of early age and at their observation during 2 years the reluxation was not. Complete anatomical-physiological recovery of hip joints after treatment occurred: on dysplasia - at 100%, on subluxation - at

96.3% on dislocations - at 90% of children. It should be noted that at this category of patients at one the aseptic necrosis of a head of a hip is not revealed.

One-stage reposition and rigid immobilization in not physiological situation at babies are not carried out now. If there are no anatomic obstacles to reposition of a head, then it is easily achievable in the easy conservative atraumatic ways. Unreduce of head demonstrates existence of anatomic obstacles. In such cases, even despite early functional treatment, there is no reposition of a head of hollow and its stable retention that dictate necessity to perform surgical manipulation.

Conclusions. At children about one year treatment of congenital dislocation of hips is performed conservatively with use of the functional various abduction splint, and physiotherapeutic procedures clinical and X-ray studies in the remote period showed that earlier conservative treatment of congenital dislocation of the hip at children is a safe and effective method

CLINICAL CASE WITH METABOLIC SAINTS SYNDROME

Author: Gappar Galiya Yerbolqyzy, course: 5, faculty: General medicine, universit: Kazakh National Medical University named after A.S. Asfendiyarov

Supervisor: Omarova Khadisha Sabyrovna - assistant of the Department of Internal Diseases №1 of Asfendiyarov Kazakh National Medical University

Saints Syndrome - (named after the South African surgeon of the 20th century. Ch. F.M. Saint) is a combination of hiatal hernia, cholelithiasis (gallstones) and diverticular disease (diverticulosis of colon). For the first time, the syndrome was described in 1948 by Miiller, who noted the merit of Saint, who once outspoke about the presence of a similar symptom complex. Often found in women.

Key words: Saints syndrome, cholelithiasis, diaphragmatic hernia, colon diverticulosis.

Objective: to demonstrate the features of diagnosis of metabolic disease called «syndrome Saints».

Relevance: The majority of patients with metabolic syndrome (MS), which is based on abdominal obesity and insulin resistance, are unrecognized and atypically occurring with several chordally developing diseases of the digestive organs, namely GERD, complicated by the formation of a hiatal hernia, or cholelithiasis (GCB) and diverticular disease of the colon (DBTC). In the literature, the combination of these diseases is known as the triad of Saint. It is still not clear whether we are talking about a true syndrome or a coincidental coincidence of symptoms. Some authors at the base of suffering see connective tissue dysplasia, which is the cause of diaphragmatic hernia of the esophageal opening of the diaphragm and diverticulosis of the large intestine. In patients with diaphragmatic hernia, gallstones are found 2 times more often compared with persons who do not have it. Perhaps this is due to the fact that with diaphragmatic hernia due to the involvement of the vagus nerve, the function of the gallbladder is disturbed, conditions are created for the stagnation of bile and increase its lithogenicity.

The pathogenesis of gallstones and its combination with GERD and DBTC remains unknown till this time.

Features of clinical observation: A 55-year-old woman came to the examination of gastroenterologist with complaints of paroxysmal pain in the right hypochondrium, irradiation in the back and right scapula, arising after eating, bitter taste in the mouth, heartburn, belching

with sour contents and increased pain and intensity of lower abdominal pain on the left, constipation.

From the anamnesis: The above complaints are concerned for 10 days. A week ago, a colonoscopy revealed pronounced sigmoid colon diverticulosis (multiple oval-shaped diverticula up to 1.5-2.0 cm, 0.8 - 1.0 cm deep). The surgeon was not examined. For about 17 years, suffers from diabetes, the maximum sugar rise is 28.7 mmol / l and the patient takes insulin and prolonged insulin. Consists of "D" account at the endocrinologist. The last 5 years has been registered with a cardiologist with a diagnosis of arterial hypertension 3 stage, the maximum rise in blood pressure is 190-200 / 110 mm.r.t.st, adapted BP = 140 / 90 mm.r.t.st. Constantly in the morning takes fosinopril 10mg.

On examination: The state of moderate severity, body temperature = 36.1. BMI -40, height 163cm. When abdominal palpation notes pain in the epigastrium, the projection of the gallbladder and in the left and lower sections. Gall symptoms () Stool prone to constipation. In the outpatient setting, after the treatment was performed immediately, an esophageal hernia of the esophageal opening of the diaphragm was detected; Considering the history of life for the presence of the disease: diabetes mellitus (insulin resistance), arterial hypertension, 2-3 degree obesity (IMT-40), 3 pathologies were revealed during instrumental examination: cholelithiasis (ICB), hiatal hernia, and diverticular colon disease (DBTC). The most likely diagnosis in our patient is the metabolic triad of Saints.

Conclusions: 1. an instrumental study simultaneously identified 3 pathologies: cholelithiasis (ICD), hiatal hernia, and diverticular colon disease (DBTC). 2. Rare pathology and knowledge of this entity is very important, because it can prevent the implementation of complex and several diagnostic studies.

IMMUNESTATUS INDICATORS AND CYTOKINE ANALYSIS IN CASE OF MYCOPLASMOSIS AND CHLAMYDIA INFECTION

Aleksandruk O.D.,

Kuhta O.P.,

Girnyk G.Y

Study Objective: Among the current and common STDs urogenital chlamydia and mycoplasmosis more often lead to significant complications, infertility, pathology of pregnancy and childbirth. A characteristic feature of inflammatory diseases of the genitourinary system, which is caused by mono- and mixed infection (chlamydia and mycoplasma), is the immunological reorganization of the organism, which is confirmed by immunological methods.

Materials and Methods: For the study of immune status, overall, 64 patients (aged 17 to 36 years old) who suffer from chlamydia infection and mycoplasmosis were observed, clinical and laboratory examination of this main group was held. Control group consisted of 6 practically healthy persons. As a result of objective examination hyperemia of the cervix - 75%, hyperemia of the urethra - 21,9%, insignificant cervical edema - 25% were discovered. The total number of T-lymphocytes (TL), T-helper (CD4) and T-suppressors (CD8) by NIF method by staining cells in the monolayer was determined, as well as the number of cytokines (IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-6) by the ELISA method was discovered. The reliability of the difference in value between independent values was determined using the t-criterion of the Student.

Study results and discussion: As to the study of T-cell immunity, a significant decrease in the total population of T-lymphocytes (CD3), T-helper cells (CD4) and the increase in the

number of cells with suppressor ability (CD8) was established. The indicated changes in subpopulation of T-lymphocytes result in a significant inversion of the immunoregulatory index (CD4 / CD8).

Conclusion: Significant changes from some cytokine parameters were noted in the study, in particular: a significant increase in IL-3, IL-4 and IL-6. Significant decrease in the number of proinflammatory cytokines - IL-2 was determined.

Key words: immunestatus, cytokineanalysis, mycoplasmosis, chlamydiainfection.

HEMORRHAGIC AND THROMBOEMBOLIC COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH IMPLANTED LEFT VENTRICULAR ASSIST DEVICES IN EARLY POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD

Autors: Mazurenko O.^{1,2}, Nadzyakevich P.¹, Loskutov O.², Zgrzeblowska L².

¹ – Silesian Center of Heart Diseases, Department of Cardioanesthesiology SUM, ICU SCCS. (Poland)

² – National Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education named P.L. Shupik, Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care. Kyiv, (Ukraine).

Abstract. The work is devoted to study hemorrhagic and thromboembolic complications in early postoperative period after implantation of left ventricular assist devices (LVAD).

We performed retrospective analysis of 10 patients, males aged 55±13.5 years, with a BMI of 30.8±8.3, with a left ventricular ejection fraction ranging from 9% to 28%, which in the period from 11.03.2016 to 22.11.2017 year, in the Silesian center of the Heart Disease (Poland), in conditions of artificial blood circulation, LVAD was implanted.

In the early postoperative period, patients received daily anticoagulant target therapy (ACCT), consisting of the following drugs: heparin (6-11 U/kg/h), aspirin (75-150 mg), Clopidogrel (75-150 mg), warfarin (1.5-7 mg), Nadroparinum Ca (0.3-0.6 ml/twice on day), Fondaparinux Na (2.5-5 mg/twice on day). Two patients received mono-heparin therapy, one patient received monotherapy with warfarin for 14 days. Other patients during the same period received combined heparin therapy in the first three days with a subsequent transition to warfarin, aspirin, Clopidogrel, Fraxiparin, or thrombin blocker.

The mechanical support of the left ventricle was carried out essentially by two different implantable systems, performing one function of support of the left ventricle: POLVAD - programmed controlled pneumatic membrane mechanical circulation of blood to two patients, and LVAD program-controlled electro-centrifugal circulation for eight patients. The duration of support by POLVAD system was from 102 to 156 days. Length of support - LVAD ranged from 20 to 78 days.

A comparison of the analyzed results led to the conclusion that anticoagulant monotherapy with heparin or warfarin leads to an increase in the percentage of complications and mortality compared with the alternative combination anticoagulant targeted therapy consisting of the following drugs: heparin (6-11 U/kg/h), aspirin 75-150 mg), Clopidogrel (75-150 mg), warfarin (1.5-7 mg), Nadroparinum Ca (0.3-0.6 ml/ twice on day), Fondaparinux Na (2.5- 5 mg/ twice on day), Where survival rates were significantly higher by 60%.

Key words: left ventricular assist device (LVAD), anticoagulant targeted therapy (ACTT), hemorrhagic and thromboembolic complications.

Conflict of Interest: The authors do not foresee conflicts of interest.

**TREATMENT OF LOSS INJURY, AS A PREVENTION METHOD
AND TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL PALSY (CHILDREN CEREBRAL
PARALISM)**

Taran Gregory I.I

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

*IMedical Center LLC "Ukrdnipromedkonsulting" "ClinicMuzilkatm", Dnipro,
Ukraine.*

It is well-known that a number of movement disorders combined with the general term cerebrovascular disease (cerebral palsy) is nothing more than a violation of cerebral circulation due to trauma of the cervical spine during childbirth. One way of addressing this problem is to WHO in its "new birthday recommendations". Another way to solve the problem is to treat the already received injuries after birth.

The purpose of the study:

To find out the connection between the injury of the anatomical structures of the cervical spine in the childbirth with the development of manifestations of neurological disorders in newborns. To investigate the possibility of eliminating the consequences of maternity trauma.

Materials and methods:

The subject of the study: children aged from 10 days to 3 years old who suffered a trauma of the cervical spine during childbirth, had neurological symptoms, and sent to pediatrician neurologists with cerebrovascular accident.

Help was provided to children by repositioning the cervical vertebrae which had a post-traumatic disposition. The reposition was held twice, with intervals of 1 month.

In total for 2012 -2019, 68 children were examined and corrected.

Children with cerebrovascular accident who were difficult to undergo rehabilitation and almost did not undergo pharmacotherapy in neurological hospitals were studied. Almost all children had violations of the vertebral column, severe physical and mental deviations, had a poor sleep, increased muscular tone, and delayed psychomotor development. In 100% of children in the anamnesis indicated a diagnosis "Perinatal traumatic hypoxic lesions of the central nervous system" (traumatic brain injury), that is, trauma of the brain or spinal cord at birth.

The evaluation of the results was carried out in the following areas: comparison before and after

parents; complaints about the children's condition; brain's ultrasound data before and after treatment; conclusions of neurologists.

Treatment was carried out by the method of local repositioning of dystopian vertebrae at different

levels of the spine. Corrections were conducted in two directions:

1. Local correction of vertebrae having traumatic disposition
2. Diagnosis and local correction of vertebrae, which, according to the Atlas of human anatomy, should provide blood supply to the central nervous system. These include C1 (cerebral circulation), C7 (blood supply to the cervical spinal cord), Th12 (thoracic spinal cord) and L5 (lumbar and sacral spinal cord -"horse tail")

The treatment scheme consisted of orthopedic and traumatologic treatment (manual therapy), twice with intervals between procedures 4 weeks. In the intervals between the procedures, all patients received reflexology.

Obtained results:

The analysis of the data obtained suggests that the rehabilitation of anatomical and physiological relationships in the cervical spine leads to the elimination of a significant part of the neurological symptoms after the single application of the reposition of the dystopic vertebrae.

In all 68 cases, without exception, the undoubtedly expressed positive effect was obtained.

Improvement in sleep, decrease or complete absence of hypertonus, restoration of liquor dynamics of the brain, sharp and significant improvement of the general condition of children have been established.

In all cases, improvements have been made on the basis of laboratory and instrumental research methods, and clinical manifestations documented by neurologists. The data are confirmed by the parents for a long time after treatment.

Conclusions:

1. The presence of subjective and objective manifestations of neurological disorders of newborns with the diagnosis of cerebral palsy is due to the displacement of anatomical and physiological structures of the cervical spine in childbirth.

2. The most important factor in the treatment of children with cerebral palsy is the repositioning of displaced as a result of trauma, cervical vertebrae and restoration of their natural position, which allows improving cerebral circulation, and thus obtaining significant reverse development of cerebral palsy symptoms.

3. Timely orthopedic and traumatic help to the newborn can prevent the development of neurological pathology in the future, reducing the number of patients requiring rehabilitation.

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ИСХОДА ЛЕЧЕНИЙ ПЕРЕЛОМОВ К НИЖНЕЙ ЧЕЛЮСТИ

Саимова Айсулу Жумабаевна, доктор PhD, кафедра челюстно-лицевой и пластической хирургии

Маканов Али Токтаганович, резидент 1-года обучения

Андабаев Асылбек Серикканович, резидент 1-года обучения

Балтабеков Досжан Закариянович, резидент 1-года обучения

Медицинский университет Семей

В наше время травматизм челюстно-лицевой области имеет тенденцию роста, среди них переломы нижней челюсти занимают первое место. Как известно, лечение переломов может проводиться двумя способами ортопедическим и хирургическим.

Цель нашего исследования - оценить состояние полости рта после хирургического и ортопедического методов лечения переломов нижней челюсти.

Материал и методы. В общем было пролечено 43 пациента мужского пола, из них 22-м была проведена иммобилизация челюстей внутриротовой конструкцией (шина Тигерштедта), оставшимся 21-был проведен остеосинтез. Возраст в обеих группах был 25-30 лет. Критериями включения в исследование были: возраст от 25-30 лет, отсутствие хронических и психологических заболеваний, согласие пациента и финансовые возможности. Пункт финансовые возможности был включен в связи с отсутствием финансирования со стороны руководства операции остеосинтез и затраты покрывались самими пациентами. Критерии исключения: наличие хронических

заболеваний, возраст старше 30 или младше 25 лет, психологические расстройства, отказ пациента на сбор и обработку информации.

Результаты. Вне зависимо от вида лечения, ортопедического или хирургического у всех больных в первые дни, после проведенной манипуляций согласно их методу лечения, наблюдалась болевая реакция. К тому же, в связи с наложением двучелюстной шины, из-за невозможности открывания рта у 83 % было выявлено чувство голода и похудание, у 91% затруднение речи.

При сравнении индекса РМА (папиллярно -маргинально-альвеолярный индекс, для оценки тяжести гингивита) в двух группах,воспаление маргинальной десны в группе с ортопедическим методом лечения наблюдалось у 85 %, а в группе с хирургическим методом лишь у 12 %. Таким образом, полученные данные еще раз подтверждают о необходимости доступности лечений переломов нижней челюсти хирургическим методом.

Humanities, Literature & Arts

- *African Studies & History*
- *American Literature & Studies*
- *Asian Studies & History*
- *Canadian Studies & History*
- *Chinese Studies & History*
- *Communication*
- *Drama & Theater Arts*
- *English Language & Literature*
- *Epistemology & Scientific History*
- *Ethnic & Cultural Studies*
- *Feminism & Women's Studies*
- *Film*
- *Foreign Language Learning*
- *French Studies*
- *Gender Studies*
- *History*
- *Humanities, Literature & Arts (general)*
- *Language & Linguistics*
- *Latin American Studies*
- *Literature & Writing*
- *Middle Eastern & Islamic Studies*
- *Music & Musicology*
- *Philosophy*
- *Religion*
- *Sex & Sexuality*
- *Visual Arts*

NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION AT THE ENGLISH LESSONS

*Madraimova Nazira, senior instructor
Osh Pedagogical Institute of Humanities (OGPI)
Chair of English and its methods of teaching*

Communication is the basis of all human contact, which is central to human life. People communicate in many different ways. One of the most important ways, of course, is through language.

However, effective human communication falls into two types: verbal communication and nonverbal communication. For a long time, only the former one occurred to us immediately when we discuss human communication, while the latter was neglected to a large extent. In fact, nonverbal communication plays a very important role in human social behavior. Its importance has been fully accounted for by communication theorists.

In natural speech, verbal and nonverbal aspects of communication are two sides of the same coin; one does not exist without the other.

Our aim is to consider the importance of nonverbal means in teaching a foreign language, to find out how teachers know them and use non-verbal means in the process of teaching a foreign language.

Although in most cases, teachers are focused on the verbal way of expressing their statements, because they see the word as the main carrier of meaning, intuitively they recognize the importance of the shock elements (volume, pitch, rhythm, accent, resonance, pause), because it adds emotionality to the spoken word.

Analysis of the training of future teachers of English at the faculty of Humanities showed that students prefer teachers with advanced non-verbal language, which contributes to the fact that the subject, in this case the study of a foreign language, it becomes interesting, increases the effectiveness of training, improve the relationship of the teacher and students.

Pupils studying at 10 different teachers of English evaluated nonverbal and communicative expressiveness of their teachers with the help of the questionnaire.

Observations have shown that the individuality and artistry of the teacher are most clearly and purely manifested in all the same silent actions, more precisely, in the interchangeability and diversity of their combinations. For no static, dead-bolted fixed combinations of verbal indicators cannot be useful for a living lesson.

Unfortunately, in pedagogy, the paralinguistic and extra linguistic criteria that characterize non-verbal impact remain poorly understood and underutilized in the field of teaching foreign languages. Much here depends on the teacher, on his ability to use non-verbal means of teaching adequately pedagogical purpose.

There is no doubt that the teacher's personality is the most important factor of successful learning. Mastership of the teacher is impossible without his diverse skills, which are manifested in the adequate use of knowledge and skills, especially in new and complex pedagogical situations.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN SOUND POETRY

*Khodakovska Natalia Grygorivna,
Associate Professor, Candidate of Philology.
Kyiv National Linguistic University, Ukraine, Kyiv.*

The author of numerous articles on the theory and history of sound poetry is considered a critic, essayist and publisher of Christian Sholz (1949).

Under sound poetry (Lautpoesie) (Lautgedichte, Lauttexte) we understand such poetic art, which does not use the word as a carrier of meaning, but creates sound poems, sound texts that are built from individual sounds, respectively, the subjective intentions of the author and his acoustic realization.

A specific phenomenon of the XX century is phonetic poetry or sound texts that arose in 1910-1919. However, the first samples of German phonetic poetry were created by Paul Sheerbart (poem "Kikakoku" 1897) and Christian Morgenstern ("Das grosse Lalula" 1905). The phonetic verse C. Morgenstern retains the characteristic features of traditional versification, but by creating an unusual verbal material of poetic text goes beyond the scope of the language.

The interest in magic spells, onomatopoeia and "language of the birds" inherent in the poets, was also characteristic of other authors of sound poems (Raul Hausmann, Kurt Schwitters).

Many literary innovations, including sonic poetic texts, simulta poetry, Brutietic (from French noise) sound concerts and poems, were introduced into circulation by the Zurich and Berlin Dadaists from 1916 to 1923. Dadaism was primarily a literary avant-garde of its own time.

Hugo Ball (one of the founders of Dadaism) uses alliteration in conjunction with vowel variations, repetitions, and other structurally-combinatorial techniques typical of the "childs" language. Based on all possible forms of word formation and, thus, showing that "deep alchemy of words", H. Ball forms quite unusual - mainly for the German language - sound sequences.

For example, an excerpt from his poetic text, "gadji beri bimba glandridi laula lonni cadori/gadjama gramma berida bimbala glandri galassassa laulitalomini/gadji beri bin blassa glassala laula lonni cadorsu sassala bim/gadjama tuffm i zimzalla binban gligla wowolimai bin beri ban"/(H.Ball). Although the poetic text does not have a name that can cause expressive sensory images or associations referring to the exotic sphere in the recipient, the text contains sound sequences generated by such associations as "elifantolim", the volumetric effects "tromtata", "foreign" sound sequences "laxato". In the end, the poet tries, based on the principles of repetition and variation, to create completely new sound combinations, new musical-language structures. But contrary to the author's plan, their own speech moments, and not sound and rhythm, come to the fore.

No less well-known dadaist is Kurt Schwitters and his "Ursonate" (a combination of literature and music), which is one of the most famous sound poems in the history of German literature. In recent years, thanks to the publication of a phonogram of author's execution of the full version of "Prasonaty", its popularity has doubled. K. Schwitters extended the "Merz Principle", originally formulated in relation to painting, to poetic expression. The linguistic "ready-mades" and "objets trouves" become an integral part of the Switters' programming texts and poems. "Merz-poetry" contains whole sentences from newspapers, posters, catalogs, conversations. The use of these components and is the essence of the Merz Poetry.

Raul Hausmann, who liberated sound poetry from the elements of onomatopoeitics and imitation of musical forms, made a significant impact on sound poetry after 1945. Professor of Literary Studies, Jörg Dreves and the sound poet Bob Cobbin, point out that it is Raul Hausmann who should be considered the father of sound poetry.

Consequently, poetic sound texts open a new system of relations with the word. They try to show the usual word and other elements of the language with an unusual side for the reader, helping to see the word.

STAGE COMMUNICATION IN THE THEATRE AND ON THE STAGE (COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS)

*Krypchuk Mykola Vladimirovich,
Candidate of Art studies, Associate Professor,
Department of Directing and mass celebrations of
Kyiv National University of Culture and Arts*

For almost two centuries there has been a heated debate about what is more important in the actor's art: external or internal technology, feelings or images. These questions became the subject of a study of theorists and theater practitioners who were trying to solve the problem of authenticity of the actor's feelings: whether he or she needs to live on the stage with true feelings or with the help of technical techniques to reproduce the external form of human experiences, and only the external aspect of human behavior. K. Stanislavsky defined these two opposing approaches: "the art of experience" and "the art of pretending."

E. Vakhtangov has set the logical sequence of development of elements of the internal technics of the actor, where special attention is paid to stage communication, which is a process of interconnection and interaction of public subjects, in which the exchange of activities, information, experience, abilities, skills and abilities, and also the results of activity is important". It is accepted to distinguish between direct communication and indirect communication (that is, with the help of something or somebody).

Direct communication involves personal contacts and direct perception of each other by people who communicate using verbal (linguistic) and non-verbal means (gestures, facial expressions, pantomime) when the information is transmitted directly from one of its participants to another.

Indirect communication is carried out through any intermediaries who are the transmitters of information. As a rule, such communication is one-sided, since this kind of communication can be regarded as incomplete psychological contact with the help of special means (written or technical devices, sign systems, etc.) which complicate or eliminate when receiving feedback between participants of communication.

Let us consider whether these types of scenic communication are characteristic for the art of pop art, since this concept must carry a certain difference, due to the nature of this kind of art.

In the drama theater, self-communication or singular communication means the language of the acting person of the play, disconnected from conversational communication of characters, it does not imply direct feedback.

Of course, at some moments actors' self-communication can be directly addressed to the audience, but "the nature of the theater and its art" will not allow the audience to engage in an active interaction with the acting person of the play.

It is obvious that in the drama theater there is always a character between the audience and the actor that he or she plays and if suddenly some kind of remark comes from the hall, then the actor cannot, having interrupted the action on the stage, leave the task set by the playwright and director aside and begin actively interact with the audience in their own name, forgetting about the role; as it is completely different aesthetics, not inherent to the art of the theater. The theatrical actor "pretends" to "not hear" a replica from the audience's hall.

In their turn, stage performers cannot "pretend" that the public does not exist. After all, pop actor communicates directly with those who sit in the hall – audience is a partner to whom the artist leaves their share of "catching up" and guessing, thus engaging them to an active co-creation.

There is actually no self-communication on the stage, it does not exist, since the main partner of the artist is the audience.

Another kind of stage communication in the drama theater - direct communication (interaction) of the actor with the object, partner (partners) on the stage, and with the viewers indirectly – is also not typical for the stage, as this kind of art has quite different artistic possibilities.

The skill of communicating the pop artist with the audience is a creative process, "his or her alphabet." Depending on many factors, the performance of the artist can be adjusted in the manner of presentation and communication, but most importantly, without exception, for all genres of the stage: viewers are partners, they must be instantly connected to the interaction from the moment the artist appears on the stage.

At the same time, one must pay attention to the fact that the pop performer can never know in advance whether the audience will be prepared to interact openly (especially in the case of improvisational genres such as burime, entertainer, improvisational couplets, psychological experiments, etc.). After all, the unpredictable reaction of the audience can make significant changes to the show and even lead to deformation of its internal structure increasing or reducing its duration.

It should be noted that in other genres of pop (dance, original, pop-circus and instrumental-musical) direct communication between actor and spectators is also present, but it has a variety of specifics. The artist interacts with the public through the means of expressiveness inherent in this genre. It should be noted that recently there has been a desire to increase the interaction of artists and the public in all pop genres on the stage.

A conclusion can be made that the specificity of pop art influences this element of the pop artist's psychotechnics, creating another structure of communication, different from the art of the theater. If in the drama theater, the concept of "communication" does not include the composition and behavior of the audience hall, since "the nature of the theater and its art is entirely based on communication of actors among themselves" on the stage, and, of course, unpredictable reactions can not destroy the constructed performance, they can only correct it to some extent. But on the stage the concept of "communication" includes the "real world" and the unpredictable reaction of viewers (especially this applies to improvisational genres) can make radical changes to the already created performance and even lead to its fiasco or serious changes of its internal structure.

There is a complicated and specific understanding of the term "communication" in all genres on the stage and its essentially different content compared to that in the theater.

**USE OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL METHODOLOGY IN
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PRACTICE: ON THE EXAMPLE OF VICTOR E.
FRANKL EXISTENTIAL PSYCHOANALYSIS**

Author: Veronika Kandybei

*Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, professor Irina Utyuzh.
Ukraine, Zaporizhzhya State Medical University.*

The first thing that comes into mind speaking about human generosity and the title of a true human being, is the reference to outstanding Austrian psychiatrist, psychologist, neurologist, former prisoner of the Nazi concentration camp and the creator of logotherapy, the method of existential psychoanalysis, which underlies the creation of the Victor Emile Frankl's Third Vienna School of Psychotherapy.

Existential analysis can be defined as phenomenologically personally-oriented psychotherapy, which aims to help a person to live freely and fully, to go to authentic affirmations and to actualize the responsibility for the own life and representations of the world. The scope of existential analysis includes cases of perception violation and behavior that have psychosocial, psychosomatic or psychological causes, such psychological problems as fears, depressions, addictions, psychosomatic illnesses, psychoses.

Modern anthropology, developed by Alfred Langle on the basis of the Victor Frankl views, combines theoretical depth with methodology and practicality. It comes from the idea that a person is driven by four fundamental motivations, including the ability to accept living conditions, the need to live out something valuable and build relationships with other people, be authentic and bring something meaningful to the world. This concept of existential motivation provides a framework for the diagnosing and eliminating all types of mental problems.

The purpose of existential-analytical psychotherapy is to release a person from fixations, distortions, one-sidedness and injuries that affect his/her feelings and behavior. As a result, the client becomes free to realize the goals, objectives and achievement of values that are perceived by him/her as authentic and for which he/she wants to live.

In addition to physical and mental motivations, each person is ruled by four existential motivations that include both physical and mental motivations. They include, in addition to desire to make sense which was described by Frankl, three more components that make people active profoundly and constantly:

- motivation for physical survival and spiritual overcoming of being, i.e. to be able to be (Sein-Können);
- motivation for obtaining mental joy from life and experience of values, i.e. to enjoy life (Leben-Mögen);
- motivation for having personal authenticity and justice, i.e. to have the right to be who you are (So-sein-Dürfen);
- motivation for existential content and creating something that is valuable, i.e. to rule and act (Handeln-Sollen).

In modern definition, "logotherapy" (Greek logos - meaning, knowledge and therape'ta - treatment) is a method of psychotherapy, which is based on a system of philosophical, psychological and medical views on the human nature, the central component of which is the desire for meaning. This desire is an alternative compared to the concept of desire for satisfaction (S. Freud). The desire for meaning, as a fundamental motivational power is directly related to the freedom of the will of the human.

For a logotherapist, a person is always “something bigger”, and he/she always pursues the goal of finding points of contact with that part of the client which is not affected by the disease, and will try to help him/her to realize his/her own capabilities and resources.

The basis of the same logotherapeutic approach consists of three philosophical and psychological components:

- 1) freedom of the will;
- 2) will to the meaning;
- 3) the meaning of life.

The basis of the logotherapy is the idea, that the meaning is the objective reality. Logotherapy postulate that the task of the person is to create a better version of him/herself from the “original material”, as well as the creation of a better world, through the realization of the own freedom and responsibility, the same as through recognition and realization of all events that take place.

Up to date, logotherapy is practiced by professionals both as a separate method, and in combination with other methods, but is used in individual and in group work. In addition to the area of psychotherapy, the logotherapy part is also used in pedagogy.

Logotherapy aims to help the patient in the search and awareness of the hidden meaning of his/her own live by analyzing it. Unlike psychoanalysis, it is not limited with the study of unconscious dynamics and aspirations, but focuses on spiritual realities, in particular the potential meanings of the client and his/her will to the meaning. According to Frankl, there are such ways of making sense:

- 1) actions directed on the outside, for example, creative activity (values of creativity);
- 2) feelings which are felt by a person (the values of feelings and love);
- 3) a certain personal position regarding the fate and events that a person cannot change: incurable illness, irreparable loss, terminal state, death (values of relations).

In view of this, the main task of logotherapy is to focus the general attention of the therapist and the client on the search and gaining of meaning. For this, Frankl has developed the main logotherapy methods: paradoxical intension and dereflection. Both are based on the strengthening of self-transcendence and self-alienation tendencies.

Frankl pointed out that a mentally healthy person can only exist when there is a certain tension between the internal and external content that a person must realize.

The follower of the Victor Frankl’s doctrine James Crambo was made a test of vital purpose, which became the most famous logotherapeutic test. Using it, you can determine whether a person suffers from an existential vacuum and needs logotherapy or not.

An important innovation in the practice of psychotherapy and the systematics of pathological phenomena characterizing the mental dynamics of people of the XX century was the concept of noogenic neuroses, i.e. neuroses, caused by conflicts between different values, senses, and also with ethical norms of the person. The signs of the presence of noogenic neurosis are suffering, loss of the meaning, and life orientation points.

Dissatisfaction of one of the basic human need, the need in the sense of life is the cause of a massive neurotic triad, depression, drug addiction and aggression. These reactions caused by internal emptiness and senselessness, can be considered as clinical signs of a neurosis that embraced western civilization.

Victor Frankl also introduced the term and the concept of “paradoxical intention.” This method is recommended for patients with obsessive-compulsive and phobic disorders accompanied by an intense sense of anxiety or obsessive fears. Another method proposed by Victor Frankl is dereflection aimed at overcoming neurotic hyperreflexia. Forcing self-observation is one of the reasons for reducing the spontaneity and naturalness of behavioral reactions. The main task of dereflection is to ignore the urge to obsessive self-observation and control. To overcome fears, obsessive reflection about possible failures (often it leads to

disorders of sexual functioning) the ability of clients to self-alienation, expressed in humorous reactions to their own fears and compulsive (internal) reactions is used.

“If we take man as he is we make him worse but if we take his as he should be we make him capable of becoming what he can be.” This is the maxim and the motto for any psychotherapeutic activity that works the best.

“Therefore,” said W. Frankl, “If you do not recognize a young man’s will to be meaningful, his search for meaning, then you make him worse, you make him dull, you make him frustrating. You still add to contribute to his frustration. And if you will suppose in this man, in this so-called criminal, juvenile delinquent or drug abuser, the presence of at least a spark of the search for meaning, then you will release this from him, you will make him become what he in principle capable of becoming!”

ADVERSATIVE EXPRESSIONS WITH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE GERMAN, ENGLISH AND ABKHAZ LANGUAGES

*Adeiba Larisa Fedorovna, PhD of Philology, Associate Professor
Abkhazian State University, Sukhum,*

*Abkhazian State University, Philological Faculty, Department of English and German
Languages*

*Gerkhelia Gunda Konstantinovna, PhD of Philology, Associate Professor
Abkhazian State University, Sukhum,*

*Abkhazian State University, Philological Faculty, Department of English and German
Language*

Contexts with phraseologisms and phraseological units with conjunctions *aber* in the German, *but* in the English, *aha* in the Abkhaz languages are of a particular interest from the semantic point of view in different language systems.

As a rule, traditions, customs, beliefs, mode of life, religion and history of people are reflected in phraseological units and phraseological expressions.

It is known, that phraseological units and phraseological expressions containing adversative statements in the compared languages enrich the speech, making it rich, lofty and eloquent. Phraseological units containing opposing conjunctions *aber*, *but*, *aha* express a contradiction, opposition. It should be noted that phraseological units containing adversative conjunctions in the compared languages possess both integral and differential features, expressing at the same time a request, distrust, agreement, demand, prohibition, reproach, etc.

Phraseological units and phraseological expressions in various contexts of their functioning are emotionally coloured. However, the investigation showed that phraseological units containing adversative conjunctions in different language systems are the most metosemiotically colored.

*Shaabanazh'aichoup, aha esnag' eipshniibzianidiztsazhadzom, zni-
zinlaih'zeilishpazimzazh'eianirhogiikoup.*

Die Redebeherrschen.

To possess the gift of the word.

Shaaban speaks well, but cannot always speak equally well, sometimes they can say that something happened to him - he cannot make a beautiful speech.

This proverb semantically illustrates the fact that a person who is described as *azh'aichoup* should systematically, as a rule, possess beautiful speech, his public performances of his daily speech should be flawless. However, his speech is not always

perfect. The expected result does not follow the final part of the passage. The lexeme *aha* is of a deliberative nature in the context.

The synonymous equivalent of the Abkhaz *azh'aichoup* in German is *die Redebherrschen*. In the literal sense, it means "own the gift of the word", i.e. performs an identical function in comparison with the Abkhaz idiom, while they have integral features.

Man cannot live by bread alone.

Apstazaaramgualairzom.

And he humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and fed thee with manna, which thou knewest not, neither did thy fathers know; that he might make thee know that man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live.

The biblical nature of the concept, isolated from its original context, has become widely used in speech in a transposed form. The phrase *man cannot live by bread alone* is widely used in speech and has an instructive nature (instructive and didactic). However, if we turn to the original phrase, we will see that Biblical has the character of a prohibitive modality. The conjunction *but* emotively strengthens the nature of this prohibition, edification.

Deihssi dtsoit.

Dbeioup, ibzianidinhoit.

Shagudeihssidtsom, , aha ihshaz dihdirtsueit, agutsuhu dikudirtueit.

Rich, lives well.

Shagu leaded a rich life. There was a lot of hive, innumerable cattle, but the children ravaged it.

This proverb describes the rich, secured life of the family with its household *ishtaguaraauayidzakushomizt, irahutsuyarimamizt*. However, as time goes on, children grow up and there are big problems in the family. The family goes bankrupt, becomes impoverished, insecure. The financial problems that have arisen in this family can be reflected in the antonymy-organized vocabulary *deihssidtsom, ihshaz dihdirtsueit, agutsuhu dikudirtuei*.

The lexeme *ahain* this case emotionally expresses the opposition of two concepts (wealth, poverty). Antonymously organized vocabulary, at the same time, performs an argumentative - adversary function and is cognitive in nature.

Thus, the phraseological units and phraseological expressions under consideration containing adversative conjunctions *aber* in the German, *but* in the English, *aha* in the Abkhaz languages in contexts of their functioning can perform argumentative, presuppositive, explanatory functions, and are also edifying, didactic and instructive.

EXPRESSING REFLEXIVITY BY WORD BUILDING IN ENGLISH

Safarova Leyla Abbas gizi

PH Doctor on philology

Nakhchivan Branch of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

Nakhchivan city

Chief specialist in department of Education

In English expressing reflexivity by affixes is not so wide spread. The most common ending of it is “-en”. This affix makes the verbs denoting the meaning of transferring the position expressed as lexical sense in the root of the word. Eg:

Fluer stared, her eyes softened a little, her eyelids so excessively white, dropped over them, she nodded (J.Galsworthy).

In my opinion one of the ways of expressing the reflexivity in English is using the verbs *to become, to get, to grow, to turn, to be*. These words are mostly characterized as indicating way of passiveness. Even with this in many cases they maintain to express reflexivity. Eg:

The lawyer's face grew very dark (R.L.Stevenson). Now they really became frightened (V.Price).

The analyses of the language materials prove that in many cases these verbs denote different schemas of reflexivity in definite contexts.

It is no coincidence that some schemas of reflexivity, including the reflexives referring to the grammatical reflexive voice in the Azerbaijani are expressed by these verbs: *to **get** tired – yorulmaq, to **become** surprised – təcüblənmək, to **grow** nervous – əsəbləşmək, etc.*

Subsequently looking through the different level expressing ways denoting reflexivity we can say that all the expressing ways can be divided into two parts: explicit and implicit.

The ways having definite formal external indications are called explicit ways. The explicit ways are morphological, word building and syntactical expressing ways.

The ways expressing this category without any external indications are called implicit ways. Expressing the reflexivity by lexical way and two valency verbs are implicit ways.

We must underline that the implicit ways concerns to the other categories as well as the passiveness. The verbs as “to wash” can express the passiveness in implicit way. But as the other meanings reflexivity occurs in implicit form only in the context.

Life Sciences & Earth Sciences

- *Agronomy & Crop Science*
- *Animal Behavior & Ethology*
- *Animal Husbandry*
- *Atmospheric Sciences*
- *Biochemistry*
- *Biodiversity & Conservation Biology*
- *Bioinformatics & Computational Biology*
- *Biophysics*
- *Biotechnology*
- *Birds*
- *Botany*
- *Cell Biology*
- *Developmental Biology & Embryology*
- *Environmental & Geological Engineering*
- *Environmental Sciences*
- *Evolutionary Biology*
- *Ecology*
- *Food Science & Technology*
- *Forests & Forestry*
- *Geochemistry & Mineralogy*
- *Geology*
- *Hydrology & Water Resources*
- *Insects & Arthropods*
- *Life Sciences & Earth Sciences (general)*
- *Marine Sciences & Fisheries*
- *Microbiology*
- *Molecular Biology*
- *Mycology*
- *Oceanography*
- *Paleontology*
- *Pest Control & Pesticides*
- *Plant Pathology*
- *Proteomics, Peptides & Aminoacids*
- *Soil Sciences*
- *Sustainable Development*
- *Sustainable Energy*
- *Virology*
- *Wood Science & Technology*
- *Zoology*

**APPLICATION RESULTS OF TECHNOLOGY OF TOMATO GRAFTING
ON DIFFERENT ROOTSTOCKS OF EGGPLANT FROM THE WORLD
VEGETABLE CENTER COLLECTION**

Gayane Martirosyan Seryoja

PhD, Head of department «Vegetable Seed Production»

*Scientific Center of Vegetable-Melon and Industrial Crops, SNCO, Ministry of
Agriculture*

At present is very actual in vegetable growing, the development of highly effective and ecologically safe methods for increasing yields and plant resistance to unfavorable growth conditions. One of these methods is grafting.

The goal of the study was to learn the influence of the eggplant rootstocks (VI046101, VI045276, VI046104, VI046103, VI034845) from the collection of the World Vegetable Center (WVC) on the characteristics of growth, development, yield of tomato variety Big Beef. The grafting was carried out according to a conventional method.

Seeds of eggplant samples were sown 5 days earlier than the seed of a tomato. The seeds sprouted on the third day. Grafting were performed on the 15th day after germination tomato. After grafting, pots of grafted plants were immediately placed in a rehabilitation chamber. For a week, the plants were kept at a high humidity of 95-98% and a temperature of 25°C in darkness. 7 days after the grafting, slowly we adapt plants to greenhouse conditions.

The research was conducted in 2015-2017 in a greenhouse in the spring-summer cycle. The experiment was set up according to block randomization method with 4 repetitions each consisting of 20 plants in each variant. Seedlings in the phase of 7 real leaves (in age 50 days old) were planted in 25 of march by scheme 90 60x50sm, 2.5 plants in 1m².

The results of the study showed that all the used rootstocks had a positive effect on the yield, the weight of the fruit and some of the qualitative indicators of the Big Beef variety plants of tomato, but did not affect on the fruits index.

For all the types of rootstocks the grafted plants of tomato surpass the non-grafted ones by height from 3,5 to 12.5%, by marketability of fruits from 6% to 12% and by fruit mass from 9gr to 10gr. By the content of dry matter and sugars (by 0.4%), vitamin C (by 2.9 mg%) in fruits. The highest increment was received on the rootstocks of VI034845 and VI045276 of the early yield (25.3%). Samples of VI034845 (56.2%) and VI045276 (62.5%) provided high increase of the total yield.

As a result of research carried out by us perspective rootstocks (VI034845 и VI045276) are identified with a set of economically valuable characteristics which are recommended for applying in the further investigation and selection activities and in tomato grafting.

DEPENDENCE OF GRAIN QUALITY OF WINTER WHEAT VARIETIES ON SOWING DATES

Victor Onychko, candidate of agricultural sciences, associate professor, Sumy, Ukraine

Recently, the timeliness of a particular technological reception began significantly affect to its effectiveness. This is connected to trends in meteorological indicators during the growing season of plants. A significant deviation of climatic parameters from optimum directly affects the temperature and soil moisture, the conditions of its technological maturation, the depth of seed embedding and seeding standards, the sowing dates, the soil condition after sowing, the length of the interfacial and vegetation period, and in general, the productivity crops.

To increase both the yield and quality of winter wheat grain while simultaneously reducing the level of technologic and anthropogenic pressures on the environment, as well as improving the efficiency of grain production in the context of climate change and saving energy resources, it is necessary to search the ways to improve the varietal technology and the tactic of its use. One of the main and sufficiently effective conditions for obtaining high yields of winter wheat is sowing at the optimum dates. It should be noted that the sowing dates are an element of technology that does not require additional material costs, but significantly affects the realization of the productivity potential and quality of wheat grain.

The purpose of our research was to identify the reaction of winter wheat varieties to a change in the sowing dates in order to make the most complete use of their genetic potential, which would increase the annual gross yield of high-quality grain. These researches are also associated with finding ways for energy saving and maximize cost recoupment in current economic conditions.

The objects of our research were varieties of winter wheat Ukrainian selection Dalnytska, Podolyanka and Stolychna. The scheme of experience envisaged the study of three sowing dates: September 10, September 20 and October 1.

Over the years of our research, an improvement in the quality of wheat grain was observed from early to late sowing dates. To a greater extent, the quality indicators of grain were a varietal characteristic and a special ability of each variety to respond to a change in the dates of sowing. According to the gluten content among the studied varieties, the Podolyanka variety highlighted by all sowing dates. The maximum content of gluten in the grain of this variety was when sown on September 20 and amounted to 36.3%, which is 4.4 and 2.3% higher than the early and late sowing dates, respectively. It should be noted that the absolute figures were slightly higher when sown at a late date compared with early..

The Dalnytska and Stolychna varieties had gluten content higher in late sowing dates (October 1) - 31.5% and 32.6%, respectively, which is 0.6 ... 4.3% higher in comparing to other sowing dates.

Along with the amount of gluten, its quality has been important in recent years. Our research has established a clear dependence of the increasing in GSM units when postponing of sowing dates to a later time for all the studied varieties.

Thus, to gain grain with high quality indicators (quality group A, grade 1-3), the optimal sowing dates for winter wheat Dalnytska variety should be from September 20 to October 1, the Podolyanka variety - from September 10 to September 20 and the Stolychna variety - from September 20 to October 1.

THE SEISMICITY OF THE ARMENIAN HIGHLAND BEFORE AND AFTER THE SPITAK DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE

Heghine Volodia Sargsian, Gohar Rafik Abgaryan

Northern Survey for Seismic Protection, Minister of Emergency Situations of RA

The results of seismological explorations of Armenian highland before and after the Spitak earthquake of 1988 are presented in this report

While studying of the seismicity, processes of the earthquakes' preparation, prediction of seismic hazard and solving series of geophysical problems, at first there is rising the question about the trustworthiness and identity of initial material.

We selected (picked out) the format of the earthquakes' catalogues of the database GSHAP as a basis and included there additional parameters, which are characteristic for the observed region. That's why we once more revised the basic parameters of the earthquakes starting from the historical period till the present time, and analyzed the different catalogues of various authors and at last the catalogues were brought to an unified format. The earthquakes of the western Turkey and Iran were also included into the final catalogue.

Before the 1962 the weak earthquakes were not included in this catalogue (because of absence of energetic classification of the weak earthquakes).

That's why while studying the seismicity of Armenian highland in space-time structure, the entire period of time was divided into different stages, which are connected with the development of seismological observations in the Caucasus.

SEISMICITY. We made the map of the earthquakes epicenters density (with $M \geq 4.5$) of the Caucasus from the prehistorical times until the nowadays. Comparing this map with the macroseismic field of the Caucasus we found out, that the density of the earthquakes' epicenters is high in the source zones of the strongest earthquakes (we aren't taking into account the aftershocks of the strong earthquakes). 7 intensity isoseismal zone is covering already the entire territory of the Caucasus, and the pleistoseismal zones of the strong earthquakes are along the Caucasus mountain belt, Anatolian faulting junction (FJ), and the pleistoseismal zone of the Spitak destructive earthquake of 1988 is connected with the Sevan-Pambak FJ. The earthquakes of the north-western part of the Armenian territory have antiCaucasus direction and have a weak macroseismic field with the relation of the above mentioned earthquakes.

For the detailed study of the seismic regimen of the Armenian highland before and after the Spitak devastating earthquake of 1988, we studied the distribution of the epicenters in the space and time for the following periods: 1983-1987; 1988-1989; 1990-1992; 1993-1995; 1996-1998; 1999-2002; 2003-2011; 2012-2018.

MANAGEMENT OF TERRITORIAL SPREAD IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Ustinova Iryna Igorivna

Associate Professor, Doctor of Architecture,

Kiev National University of Construction and Architecture,

Professor of the Department of Urban Development, Kyiv

Searching for the solution to the problems of environmental safety is associated nowadays with the answering the question of sustainable development. There are two points of view on "stability" at present: "economic and environmental". It is a consequence of the current state of science, where the change of the paradigm mentality is happening. The ecological crisis of the depletion of the planet's resources forces to refuse from the quantitatively oriented economic paradigm, which is based on the striving to increase the level of consumption by as many people as possible. It will change to environmental quantitatively oriented paradigm, which emanates from the necessity to ensure the human survival in the environmental conditions, influenced by human's activity. Such state of social sciences at the beginning of the XXI century, reminds the situation in physics at the beginning of the XX century, when it changed its conceptual framework and the classical physics was supplemented with quantum physics.

Biosphere doctrine is certainly a basis of ecological world outlook. This theory is developed from the ecosystem self-regulation concept. According to the concept each territory has certain demographic capacity. The reserve of the territory ("underpopulation") determines the growth and its exhaustion (overpopulation) causes the reduction. The notions "demographic explosion", "environmental crisis", "depopulation" and "multitude stabilization" represent different stages of the "Population-Environment"-ecosystem development. State of ecological equilibrium of this system can be described by means of the proportion 1:1 (quantity to capacity). Studies have shown that the mentioned regularity determines also the development of urban areas as urban ecological systems. In this aspect the development of territories becomes purposeful and predictable and, therefore, controlled process with the set-up parameters of the goal, which means sustained development in the range of the equilibrium. This regularity is also characteristic for the so-called "demographic transition" phenomenon, which humanity now experiences.

The "better" criterion is missing in the development of ecosystem, as it is in any oscillatory process. There is only rhythm of the state-to-state transition, more or less tension, speed and potential; means energy of development. As is known, there are two "great formulas" for the determination of energy in physics. The first is Einstein's formula. The second is Planck's formula. The resorting to the physics is not incidental here. The growth dynamics of the quantity on the early stages of the eco- and demcosystem development is similar to the energy growth as in the physical law $E = mC^2$. Development stage of the ecological balance and after the completion of demographic transition, is similar to the energy growth as in the physical law $E = hv$.

Analogy between population growth and a body weight in physics of relativism is confirmed by the phenomenological theory of Kapitsa. According to this theory the population growth has the explosive and hyperbolic nature. "Escalation because of the speed" occurs in the theory of relativity. "Escalation because of the time" occurs in the phenomenological theory. Conformity between the relativistic and quantum mechanics, and the transition to quantum knowledge occurs under the condition when the continuity of a system's change is determined by the quantum conditions. In the case of population growth it occurs when the time of the system's change becomes commensurable to the human time.

Ratio 1:1 obtains timelike dimensions and the characteristic of synchronicity. In conditions of "time compression" the self-similarity of development is broken, and the demographic system obtains unsteady state.

And, yet, there is hope. It is generally known, that a new look at a World changes it?!

Based on the above, the national strategies of ecological safety, balanced and sustainable development should be developed with consideration of the natural potential of the region growth of "young ecological ages", which have the demographic capacity. Such territories were identified for Ukraine in the course of the research of opportunities, directions and parameters of its sustainable development.

THE IMPACT OF FERTILIZERS IN VINE LEAVES ON THE CONTENT OF MINERAL NUTRIMENT ELEMENTS

Kelenjeridze Nino

Candidate of Agricultural Sciences, Academic Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, Associate Professor. Akaki Tsereteli State University, Department of Agricultural Sciences

Келенджеридзе Нино Кобаевна

Кандидат сельскохозяйственных наук, академический доктор, асоц. Профессор, Государственный университет Акакий Церетели, департамент агрономических наук.

The vine is a perennial plant, it's cultivated in the same soil area for 30-40 years, and therefore it depletes the soil with nutrient elements. In addition, some of its separate varieties reveal different demands towards nutrition and environmental conditions. Therefore, in order to gain the grape of high quality (good harvest) and attain a good fertilization system we need to know about its biological peculiarities

Nutrient element uptake is a prolonged process for vine in vegetation period. The nitrogen and phosphorus uptake increases in the blossoming period. The daily nitrogen absorption maturity decreases but potassium increases. The maximum accumulation of nitrogen matches the end of the growth of vegetative organs, phosphorus and potassium-tech grape ripening period.

In growing period especially in blossoming phase vine is prone to the lack of nitrogen and phosphorus, and while maturity period it is tender towards potassium.

Norms of fertilizers should be adjusted according to the quality of agrochemical indices, the moisture, the state of the plant, the leaves of nutrient content, and the level of the previous year's crop quality.

The experiment was done in ZemoImereti (Kharaguli) on terraced slopes of vineyard. Here are cultivated varieties of vines -- Tsitska and Tsojikauri. During 3 years organic - mineral fertilizers were carried according to the following scheme of trial: 1. Controlling (Without fertilizer); 2. NPK150 kg/ha; 3. Manure 60t/ha; 4. Manure 60t/ha + NPK75 kg/ha; 5. Manure (Vetch).

Together with the varied data we have studied a content of mineral nutriment elements in vine leaves during blossoming and technical maturity phases.

The following tendencies are observed: 1. Both, separate and joint inputs of organic-mineral fertilizers in vine leaves have an impact on nutrient content availability. 2. Consistence of Nitrogen and phosphorus is increased compared with the controlling of all other options. Nitrogen and phosphorus are more collected in Tsojikauri leaves than in Tsitska. Consistence of Potassium increases. Potassium is more observed in Tsitska leaves than in Tsojikauri. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium content is greater in blossoming

phase, then it gradually decreases and is the lowest in technical maturity phase. Vine is characterized by a rather long period of time in order to absorb nutrients. The blossoming phases is acceptable as an optimal period for diagnosis of vine nutrition. The solid base of the conclusion is conditioned by the following circumstances: In this period in Georgian vine varieties there is the process of inflorescence intense conception in main buds. Therefore, the non-satisfying level of mineral nutrition will cause a significant reduction of crop not only for this period but in next years.

Physics & Mathematics

- *Acoustics & Sound*
- *Algebra*
- *Astronomy & Astrophysics*
- *Biophysics*
- *Computational Mathematics*
- *Condensed Matter Physics & Semiconductors*
- *Discrete Mathematics*
- *Electromagnetism*
- *Fluid Mechanics*
- *Geometry*
- *Geophysics*
- *High Energy & Nuclear Physics*
- *Mathematical Analysis*
- *Mathematical Optimization*
- *Mathematical Physics*
- *Nonlinear Science*
- *Optics & Photonics*
- *Physics & Mathematics (general)*
- *Plasma & Fusion*
- *Probability & Statistics with Applications*
- *Pure & Applied Mathematics*
- *Quantum Mechanics*
- *Spectroscopy & Molecular Physics*
- *Thermal Sciences*

Social Sciences

- *Academic & Psychological Testing*
- *African Studies & History*
- *Anthropology*
- *Archaeology*
- *Architecture*
- *Asian Studies & History*
- *Bioethics*
- *Canadian Studies & History*
- *Chinese Studies & History*
- *Cognitive Science*
- *Criminology, Criminal Law & Policing*
- *Development Economics*
- *Diplomacy & International Relations*
- *Early Childhood Education*
- *Economic History*
- *Education*
- *Educational Administration*
- *Educational Psychology & Counseling*
- *Educational Technology*
- *Environmental & Occupational Medicine*
- *Environmental Law & Policy*
- *Epistemology & Scientific History*
- *Ethics*
- *European Law*
- *Family Studies*
- *Feminism & Women's Studies*
- *Forensic Science*
- *Geography & Cartography*
- *Health Policy & Medical Law*
- *Higher Education*
- *History*
- *Human Migration*
- *Human Resources & Organizations*
- *International Law*
- *Law*
- *Library & Information Science*
- *Middle Eastern & Islamic Studies*
- *Military Studies*
- *Paleontology*
- *Political Science*
- *Public Health*
- *Public Policy & Administration*
- *Science & Engineering Education*
- *Sex & Sexuality*
- *Social Sciences (general)*
- *Social Work*
- *Sociology*
- *Special Education*
- *Sustainable Development*
- *Teaching & Teacher Education*
- *Technology Law*
- *Urban Studies & Planning*

SPECIFICITY OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

*Authors: Eshchanova Gulbakhor Khusanbaevna. Teacher at Urgench state university.
Egamberganova Yulduz Toxirovna. 2nd course students of English language and literature department, Philological Faculty, Urgench State University*

Modernization processes in educational sphere has made revising the aim, content and result of FLT in technical institute.

ESP is considered as an approach which encompasses teaching English for future vocational aims, in particular, it is related in content to special disciplines, future occupations and activities. The roots of technical English should lie in the analysis of the English language and situations that take place when English is used by specialists in the technical sphere of the vocational activity.

Selection of the content of ELT in the technical institute should be based on discourse approach. According to linguists, discourse can be divided into many distinct genres with their own rules and lexicon (Demet, 2011. p. 121). Without doubt, genre analysis helps to define the specialized language and situations for teaching in the technical institutes. Besides study of genres make language learning and material more relevant to the needs of future specialists in the technical field. Thus, the assessing and selection of the teaching material and design of instructions are built upon the genre research.

From our point of view, students of technical institute may be engaging the followings genres: conversation, interview, instructions, professional talks, academic lectures, negotiations, consultations, letters, applications, articles, reports, proposal, product description, reference material, poster presentation, etc. The presented genre formats also give an opportunity to define the communicative tasks, interaction modalities.

Effectiveness of language teaching in the technical institute, on the one hand, depends on teaching material, and on the other hand, students' motivation.

Practical course of English in the technical institute definitely have some peculiarities that may affect the educational process and become obstacles to successful teaching:

1. The number of the students in the language class.
2. The students' level of language proficiency.
3. The students' motivation to learn the subject.

In many technical institutes the number of students in the language classes is comparatively large. Teachers usually associate large classes with lack of control, lack of student attentiveness, lack of teacher-student interactions leading to lack of in efficiency and effectiveness. Teachers who have to teach large classes often feel tired and exhausted after their lectures and thus, they are losing their zeal, energy and enthusiasm to teach.

It's known that the level of students' language performance is different in the group. So it is very difficult to teacher organize successful work in the classroom. This reason makes foreign language teachers be challenged to find creative ways to simplify their students' learning while taking into consideration their background of knowledge and experience. Moreover most of the students in technical institutes have a limited knowledge of world history, geography, culture and arts, a foreign language teacher should fill the gap and broaden students' world outlook by providing them with plenty of relevant information concerning the country, whose language they are learning, as well as that of the neighboring countries. Without knowing the realities of the countries the language learners deal with, they cannot adequately perceive the teaching material which complicates the learning process.

Creative teachers also concern developing their students' intellectual abilities and raising their overall intellectual level.

While teaching in technical institutes, a foreign language teacher may face some problems. For example, students who sit quietly never ask questions; show no interest in group discussions. It is the fact that the students' motivation to learning their specialized subject in technical institutes is significantly higher than to learning other subjects. As Jeffrey (2006) states, teachers need to convey enthusiasm to minimize the potential psychological distance and the propensity for students to create mental barriers between themselves and target languages as well as its culture. Teachers have to walk a fine line on keeping a class disciplined whilst keeping students motivated and interested in subject enough for consciousness-raising to take hold.

Therefore, motivation will always be an important factor in effectiveness of learning language. Creative teachers may find ways to increase the students' motivation to learn English for further vocation activity.

It is necessary to point out the main characteristics contributed to students' motivation (Sass, 1989):

- Instructor's enthusiasm
- Relevance of material
- Organization of the course
- Appropriate difficulty level of material
- Active involvement of students
- Variety
- Rapport between teacher and student
- Use of appropriate, concrete and understandable results

These characteristics show that motivation is related directly to the relevance and quality of teaching material (language and discourse material) and the methods, techniques, activities for active involvement of students, material organization and interaction in the class. Teachers should select appropriate methods, techniques, tasks and activities to make the English lesson more productive and successful in the technical institutes. At the same time, teachers should realize that selection of teaching means on kind of speech activity (listening, speaking, reading, writing) and genre formats.

FINDING AN ALTERNATE TO THE "SOCIALISM WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS"

Ammar Younas
Juris Master School of Law
Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

While presenting our case, we have tried to unfold our argument in three major questions. First, "Is socialism coming back?", secondly, "Do Chinese historical practices support CCP's contemporary practices?" and lastly, "What can be the alternative of socialism with Chinese characteristics?"

On first level, we have tried to predict the future of socialism. For answering the question, "Is socialism coming back?", we have referred to the latest interview of Francis

Fukuyama and argued that the socialism will not survive in any of its classic forms in near future.

Secondly, by using examples of Belt and Road Initiative, Chinese investment strategy, Chinese foreign policy of noninterference and so on, we have built an argument that contemporary China has deviated from its original historical positions about economy, defense, politics and law . Thus, China can embrace a new and unprecedented ideology, if not then can harmonies a new ideological framework, with its current one. Belt and Road Initiative and Chinese open investment in foreign markets are vivid examples which are unprecedented in Chinese history and arguably set a new precedent that China is willing to embrace changes at all level.

Thirdly, we have elaborated that by doing political-legal reforms, China is trying to meet the western demands by answering them in the political jargon which is understandable by them. Rule of law, human rights, democratic governance and free and fair elections are liberal connotations which are of highly personalized nature to the west. Why China needs to do such reforms? Or label contemporary Chinese reforms with liberal/ western terminologies? China is trying to protect its socialistic image by referring its politics as “ Socialism with Chinese characteristics”.

In conclusion, we have presented our theory that Chinese Communist Party can claim that there is transitional stage between socialism and communism. This transitional stage is an adjustment stage in which state gives final touch to its socialistic structure before achieving communism. China has capacity to introduce its own theoretical model of modern socialism, parallel to the western political and economic models of capitalism and liberal democracy. China need not to put itself in Western philosophical or ideological shoes, but it should come up with a completely new concept to refer this “transitional stage from socialism to communism”.

If socialism is not coming back in any of its classic forms, China is already taking radical and unprecedented steps on the name of economic development and legal-political progression then Chinese government can claim that there is a middle stage between Socialism and Communism, which is highly personalized with China which is successfully practicing socialism. This stage can be named as “Ultra-Sinoism”. Instead of saying that China has “Socialism with Chinese Characteristics”, Chinese government can say that we have “ Ultra-Sinoism”, a transitional stage between socialism and communism and that is required by the Chinese society to do personalized changes in its political, legal and economic systems before achieving communism. This kind of theoretical tactic can allow Chinese government to make any deviation from its classic socialist theory and to set an example for other pro-socialistic countries to use it as a model. CCP can strengthen its position in front of world community by saying that we have successfully achieved socialism and now we are moving towards communism. We are at a transitional stage of “ Ultra-Sinoism”. Thus, Chinese government and CCP don't have to meet the demands of western ideological adjustment and to save its face but China can aggressively propagate its own version of modern socialism under the umbrella of Ultra-Sinoism.

Keywords: Socialism, Communism, Chinese Politics, Ultra-Sinoism, Chinese Communist Party

**ACTUALITY OF IMPROVING THE LEGAL CULTURE OF YOUTH IN
MODERN UZBEKISTAN**

*Mukhitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna - Doctor of Law, Professor of
Tashkent State Law University. Tashkent city*

Annotation: The article is devoted to actual problems of education of the legal culture of youth in modern Uzbekistan. The most fertile ground for legal education is precisely the youth, since the values of this social group are in the process of formation and development. The author studies the process of forming the legal culture of the young people in relation to the conditions of modern Uzbekistan, indicating the problems that arise at this stage and suggesting ways to solve them. An important task for legal education is precisely the youth, since the values of this social group are in the process of formation and development. The author explores the process of formation of the legal culture of youth in relation to the conditions of modern Uzbekistan, identifying the problems arising at this stage and proposing ways to solve them.

Key words: legal culture, youth, legal values, legal education, State and law in the modern world are in a complex and ambiguous interaction with human culture. In the most general form, culture is everything that is created by man, has a basis in the spirit of man, is the result of his creativity. Progress in the development of human culture is the spiritual and material achievements of people, their success in improving their lives, in improving the forms of their existence. Today, more than 60 percent of the population of Uzbekistan is made up of young people, who are a huge creative resource. In this general cultural process, the sphere of legal culture includes successes and achievements in the development of law and the state, in improving the legal and state-legal organization of the life of free people. A high level of legal culture is one of the hallmarks of a legal state. The main goal of raising the legal culture of the youth of Uzbekistan is to bring up a modern, educated, spiritually and intellectually developed, energetic, sensible, exemplary in their behavior, able to withstand external threats and the pseudo-mass culture of a young man. Therefore, special attention is paid to protecting the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of young people, educating them in a spirit of respect for national and universal values, affirming in their consciousness feelings of devotion to the ideas of independence, national identity, love for the Motherland and involvement in its fate, selflessness from various ideological threats; and also, to increase the activity of young people in reforms to build a democratic state and develop civil society, expanding the ranks of the initiative, energetic youth with high spirituality, independent thinking, solid living position, broad outlook and deep knowledge, able to use all their strength, knowledge and potential in the interests of the people, to take responsibility for the future of the country. The state will increase the legal awareness and legal culture of the population, as well as form

legal immunity to protect citizens, especially young people, from “harmful information”. The corresponding decree was signed on January 9 by the President of Uzbekistan. The preamble of the document lists the problems that impede the formation of a respectful attitude to human rights and freedoms, raising the legal awareness and legal culture of the population and the level of legal literacy of citizens in society.

It is important that the National Legal Internet Portal of Uzbekistan will be created by January 1, 2020, which will combine the National Legislation Database and the system of access to additional legal information - a legal dictionary, an electronic legal literature platform, an online forum for discussing draft legislation.

In addition, by July 1, the legal information system Advice.uz will be launched, which includes a free consultation portal for the public.

The population will be distributed free of charge benefits in the form of questions and answers on legal issues that are often found in everyday life.

In the pre-school educational institutions demonstration classes on the theme “Rights and obligations of the child” will be systematically introduced. The legal culture of youth is a synthesis of the legal culture of a society that it inherits with innovative elements produced by the youth itself, and this process is multivariate, and some of its variants are fraught with greater or lesser costs for society. A close connection has been established between the variants and tendencies of this synthesis with a measure of social uncertainty in social being, in the youth, in particular. But as we know, even today a number of problems and shortcomings remain that prevent the formation of a respectful attitude to human rights and freedoms, raising the legal awareness and legal culture of the population, the level of legal literacy of citizens in society. Such an interrelation is especially characteristic of a group of young people on the threshold of a social start: the choice of the ways of their life self-determination. As shown by sociological surveys of high school students and high school graduates, among them there is a tendency of growth of attitudes towards an unearned lifestyle. The underlying causes of the attitudes that give rise to these phenomena lie in the current state of society. At the same time, their mechanisms ultimately rest on the deficit of legal culture. In the history of political and legal doctrines we know that, already in ancient sources as the Greco-Roman antiques (Socrates, Aristotle, Plato, and others) and thinkers of the Ancient East (Confucius, Farabi, Avicenna, etc.), and then medieval statesmen, including Uzbek - Nizamulmulka, Amir Timur, Alisher Navai, and other enlighteners. As we know, today the concept of "principle", "direction", "trend" has become relevant. reflect a certain regularity in the sociopolitical democratic process of social life. A vivid testimony to the fact that Amir Temur possessed the wisdom of an eminent statesman was the magnificent state administration system he created, described in the work "Tyuzik-i-Temur" ("The

Code of Temur"). In addition to the main administration - the office (Divoni-Buzruk), in his empire there were also regional structures that monitored tax collection, maintenance of order, maintenance of public buildings, an irrigation network and monitored the population. According to the instruction of Temur. The historical heritage left as an edification to the descendants of Amir Temur, his study and the possibility of practical application, serve as a guiding star and moral support, helping to withstand the difficulties of reforming the economy and socio-political life occurring in Uzbekistan in recent years. The present period of its formation, development and strengthening as a sovereign, independent state based on democratic principles with a socially oriented market economy should be viewed from the point of view of realizing the cherished dream of great ancestors of achieving prosperity and progress by the people of our country. The traditions of fair, based on laws, national statehood, formed on the lands of Uzbekistan over the centuries, found expression in the creation of the independent, centralized Central Asian state of Amir Temur, always served as a good example for his successors, contemporaries Temurids.

No society can see its perspective without developing and strengthening spiritual potential, spiritual and moral values in the minds of people. The cultural values of the people, their spiritual heritage for thousands of years served as a powerful source of spirituality for the peoples of the East.

Every nation has its own values. Consequently, it depends on the extent to which these opportunities are used by each country, by each people play an important role in creating a democratic society. Today, one of the main features of values is this. Because no society, without developing or securing spiritual and moral values in people's minds, can imagine their future. In the East, the thousand-year national traditions of the people served him as a powerful spiritual source. In conclusion, I would like to note that this law is aimed at improving public administration in the field of youth policy, securing the powers of each entity participating in this process. At the same time, the adopted document expanded and established additional state guarantees that will stimulate the all-round development of young people in Uzbekistan, its involvement in private entrepreneurship, which has become the driving force of the country's economic growth.

FORMATION AND SYMBOLISM OF SOVIET ARCHITECTURE AS MEANS OF STATE-IDEOLOGICAL INFLUENCE

*Bachinska Liudmila,
associate professor, candidate of architecture,
professor, deputy of dean, architectural faculty,
department of bases of architecture and architectural planning,
Kyiv national university of construction and architecture, city Kyiv.*

The Soviet architecture of the USSR and Ukraine in its composition has undergone *three stages of political, economic and cultural status*, as evidenced in numerous author's studies. All stages were associated with changes in the economic and political system, which envisaged the reorientation of public and state life in new directions and found a vivid reflection in architecture and urban development.

The first of these, in a country that was supposedly built on people's power, was the search phase of a new cultural-world-view system, during which Soviet power was born on the basis of the primary workers' councils and the search of the corresponding national form of economic activity. A special, privileged in comparison with other layers of the population, the position of workers contributed to the election of constructivism (as opposed to European functionalism) as the speaker of the ruling state ideology at that time. It was characterized by the application of industrial forms and principles of the formation of a production environment, which created the space of the city with signs that was related to the workers. This new form-making was glorified by the newly created society of the working-class state, the new revolutionary spirit that prevailed in the Soviet country. The stage was completed in 1932.

The second stage gradually took shape in the late 1930s and continued until the early 1950s. It was conditioned by the following changes in the political regime, which raised the person of the leader of a great power to a new level. The glorification of the undisputed role and unlimited power of the helmsman needed new architectural means of expression. Therefore, they formally renounce horizontal divisions and introduce vertical domination architecture. As a leading style borrowing forms of the Russian Empire, destroyed in 1917. To emphasize the Soviet spirit, the architectural forms of pseudoclassicism are abundantly covered with symbols of state-ideological and social content in the form of plastic arts - reliefs, bas-reliefs and sculptures, which eloquently from different points of perception provides an opportunity to appreciate the combination of sculptural compositions.

The third phase of 1955 - 1985 in architecture and urban planning began with the proclamation by the new leadership of a number of social programs that had to raise the standard of living of the Soviet people to the advanced countries of Europe and the United States, to begin the construction of a communist economic formation; in architecture and urbanization, to eliminate any «surpluses» in the form of pompous classical forms, to make a turn to the industrial massive housing construction and to spread rational methods of forming architecture, which was supposed to reflect the latest social trends. Principles of typical construction, microdistrict system of city planning, methods of formatting were borrowed in Europe.

The USSR tried to create a socialist camp, the European Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and a military alliance (the Warsaw Pact) to strengthen its own authority in the world and gain military priority in confronting countries. Inevitably, not only copying of a way of life, but also means of formation of environment took place. In architecture, Soviet symbols spread in the form of various plane arts.

Consequently, the borrowing of styles, forms and plans at the second and third stages compelled obsessively and massively to use state party and social symbols to create an ideologically ordered environment that would affect the consciousness of the population and would establish a sense of exclusiveness of the Soviet-socialist being, faith in the invincibility of the state and the indelible pride of their country.

HEALTH PRESERVATION TENDENCY IN THE CONTEXT OF TRAINING PROCESS OF FUTURE AGRARIAN SPECIALISTS

Kharchenko Serhii Mykolayovych
Candidate of Pedagogical Science
Senior Lecturer of Physical
Educational Department
Sumy National Agrarian University

The innovative development of education nowadays is closely connected with skills training process. Researches have proved that skills approach is determined to raise great changes in the process of education. The system of higher education is not an exception.

The essence of professional skills and their aspects are considered by such authors as Hurevych, Zeer, Zymnia, Lozova, Khutorskyi and others. Analyzing their works, one can make a conclusion that professional skills rate the level of training of skilled staff and define their qualities in the labor market.

The main objective of the professional skills approach in education is to prepare highly qualified world level specialists in charge of training and career development as well as occupational mobility.

Skills training in higher agrarian education includes the training of professionals who are capable to cope with the professional tasks qualitatively and fast in a cost-effective manner. The very essence to prepare highly-skilled specialists is to create the professional quality for successful doing the professional tasks.

The development of professional skills in agrarian education combines the integration of knowledge, skills, experience, creative activity, personal attitude to the reality. All these helps to solve theoretical and practical challenges including irregular situations.

Any professional activity requires healthy status of the staff as it can be one of the compounds of professional skills. To develop the healthy status is very important for future youth occupied in agrarian business. As a modern specialist should have not only a high level of professional skills also good health.

The essence of healthy status and its influence on lifestyle and personal development was investigated by Boichenko, Vainer, Vashchenko, Voronina, Kolbanova, Tamarska and others.

N. Tamarska considers that healthy status is determined by preventive actions and use of health technologies.

According to Vanier's opinion anyone should value his health, take about it and highly appreciate it among the personal priorities.

Kolbanov defines healthy lifestyle as one of the dynamic models of personal behavior based on real importance.

Anjkhina approves that one should promote own health as well as health of surrounding people.

Madzhuha, Pishchulina and others examine the problem of valeological competence and character formation of students.

Pishchulina in his own model of future graduate represents the valeological competence as the main part of personality of any experienced specialists. This means the amount of knowledge, skills, and ability to lead a healthy lifestyle.

Madzhuha considers valeological competence to be the result of formation of personal valeological culture which occurs into the ability and desire to realize the gained knowledge into the everyday professional activity.

So, the notion of healthy formation is mainly treated by researches as a combination of physical and mental personal qualities, necessary to provide the effective protection of health.

Health preservation skills are closely connected with health preservation technology. Boichenko admits that the substance of it concerns the special, correct psychological, pedagogical, rehab activity to improve the lifestyle and health of people and increase the professional activity.

Moskovchenko says that health preservation technology includes scientific knowledge, means, methods and techniques which can assess the health parameter of a person, also to find the proper active load that helps to increase functional abilities of the body. These helps to make a level of working capacity much higher.

According to Petrov's work health preservation technology promotes the process of studying and staying at school safer. They make the process of education affordable according to child's physical load.

Mitiaeva defines health preservation technology as the complex of events directed on strengthening of health of children and learn them to use gained skills in every day life.

To analyze thoroughly the interpretation of notions of health preservation technology we treat the health tendency of future agrarian specialists as integrated parameters of students professional qualities, their level of training and ability to use knowledge in creating perfect lifestyle being occupied in every day professional activity.

THE DIDACTIC MODELS OF F. HERBART AND J. DEWEY AND PEDAGOGICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR INTRODUCTION

Imeri Basiladze

*Professor, Candidate of pedagogic sciences, Akaki Tsereteli State University,
Department of Pedagogics, Kutaisi, Georgia*

The European integration processes of Georgia require a fundamental change in the education system. It is necessary to become familiar with didactic models, legal basis of the education system and experiences of assessing the schools and the basic principles of quality assurance existing in major European countries, as well as to introduce them in Georgia's educational space. In this regard, the analysis of the traditional pragmatistic didactic models of F. Herbart (throughout the twentieth century, teaching process in Georgia was based on the Herbartian system) and J. Dewey (the introduction of the J. Dewey's system began in Georgia in the beginning of the twenty-first century) we consider to be relevant for our research, in order to reflect critically on both models and demonstrate their positive and negative sides. Based on the results obtained, let us construct modern educational theory and practice in Georgia.

The research revealed that Herbart made a special contribution to the development of didactics. Through the innovative approach to pedagogical science, he creates the developmental teaching didactics and emphasizes teaching stages. According to Herbart, the teaching process delving of pupils in the learning material and in themselves. These two moments can be in static (solid) and dynamic (movable) position. What we get out of this is we get the theory of four successive steps of education: clarity, association, system, and method.

The spread of Herbart's pedagogical ideas has resulted in the fact that the schools had focused more on teaching methods and questions of a child's upbringing. The Herbart's scheme of constructing the lesson was introduced.

J. Dewey first began by criticizing Herbart and his American followers. When Herbart criticized Dewey wrote that when organizing the teaching process, it is necessary to proceed from child's needs and interests, from his/her growth and development patterns, and not from the logic of the subject itself.

Based on the Herbart's ideas, J. Dewey has examined the following issues: a) Educational steps; b) Ideas of multilateral interest; c) He rejected the universal Herbartian idea of teaching. Dewey has produced the following accusations against Herbart:

- Superficial upbringing based on disciplinary measures;
- Teaching (literacy) with poor touch with reality;
- Transferring ready-made knowledge to pupils, using passive methods oriented to rote learning;
- Insufficient consideration of the pupils' interests and needs;
- Break of teaching process from the needs of society;
- Insufficient attention to the development of pupils' skills.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, as opposed to the Herbart's system, the schools in Georgia have started to introduce the didactic ideas of Dewey as follows: 1. Development of a child's activity; 2. Raising the interest as a motive for learning; 3. Recognizing a child's individual experience as the basis of the teaching process; 4. Determining the inclination of inherited instincts; 5. Developing the skills of critical thinking; 6. Teacher, only as an advisor; 6. Giving greater prominence in labor processes to the game, improvisation, self-creation processes.

As a result of our research, we can make the following conclusions:

- Despite the revolutionary character the Herbart and Dewey didactics in many ways, there have been discovered many negative impacts in them. It is easy to see that Dewey, along with Herbart, considers all teaching disciplines and training exercises the parts of educational levels, as a result of which, these levels become a formality and aspire to be universal.

- Experience rejects an universal model and demonstrates that learning can be neither "completely problem-based" – according to Dewey, nor "completely verbal" – according to Herbart.

- Dewey's "pragmatic" didactics tries to address that issues, where the Herbart's "traditional didactics is powerless".

- There have been developed the contradictory solutions to the "extremely" identical problem, which are yielding excellent results at various points during the teaching process.

- The extremes cannot be true, which expeditiously manifested itself when analyzing the achievements of both systems, which equally do not meet the requirements of the rapidly changing reality.

INTEGRATION OF BASIC AND CLINICAL MEDICAL PROGRAMS IN SIMULATION-BASED MEDICAL EDUCATION

Irma Manjavidze¹ MD, PhD, Tbilisi State Medical University, Full Professor of Clinical Skills and Multidisciplinary Simulation Department, Tbilisi, Georgia.

Pirdara Nozadze¹ MD, PhD, Tbilisi State Medical University, Associated Professor of Clinical Skills and Multidisciplinary Simulation Department, Tbilisi, Georgia.

Dali Chitaishvili² MD, PhD, Tbilisi State Medical University, Assistant Professor of Clinical Skills and Multidisciplinary Simulation Department, Tbilisi, Georgia.

Clinical Skills and Multidisciplinary Simulation Department at Tbilisi State Medical University has been provided simulation-based medical education (SBME). Students can obtain technical skills and non-technical skills, such as communication, team work, patient safety. Medical students can practice and improve their clinical skills by tutorials with Standardized Patients. SBME is effective for integration of clinical medicine and basic medicine. The major focus of our investigation is in describing how to design SBME, with an approach underpinned by both theory and evidence.

We have compared 2 groups of VI course students, of medical faculty and their abilities to master clinical skills. The first group included students, whose clinical skills program was not integrated with theoretical (basic) subjects for 2013-2015 years and the second group included the students, whose clinical skills syllabus was integrated with the basic subjects for 2015-2017 years. We compared the following subjects: Heart and Lung auscultation (with Nasco Life/Form simulator of auscultation), ECG recording and interpretation (with ECG training manikin torso simulation), Arrhythmia Management (with SimMan simulator). The students were given additional training materials related to the topics. Before the final assessment, by changing various clinical cases, the student could repeat performing the task to fulfill it.

Students' knowledge was evaluated by testing. The post-tests consisted of 20 questions related to the topic, out of which 51% correct answers were considered, that the test was passed. The quality of the students satisfaction of teaching was assessed by the Likert scale.

It has been determined, that after the course of teaching clinical skills, the number of correct answers, received by the evaluation of the first group students, was not reliable and was about 30% of the total number of students. While assessment of the second group results, was reliable ($P < 0,05$) and constituted 65% of the total number of students.

In topics "Heart and lung auscultation", the number of correct responses in the second group has increased by 60 %, ECG recording and interpretation"-15 %, "Arrhythmia Management"-40 %.

Using integrated syllabus the indicators of teaching results increase significantly. Multiple usage of training materials and simulations activities with manikin and simulators in the process of education is the solid guarantee of obtaining knowledge. It is a simultaneous assessment of knowledge and skills.

THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONALIZATION IN EDUCATION

Mamuli Buchukhishvili

Associate Professor, Candidate of pedagogic sciences, Akaki Tsereteli State University, head of the Department of Teaching Methodologies, Kutaisi, Georgia

The issue of internationalization of education is relevant both for the challenges faced by the humanity and the educational system. A high level of internationalization facilitates the dialogue between different civilizations and cultures. Internationalization is one of the forms of globalization. Internationalization of the University constitutes a serious basis for the education meeting the international standards.

Internationalization of education can have different objectives: compatibility of curricula and syllabuses with international standards, attraction of foreign students and strengthening the University's financial stability, strengthening university financial strength, sending the own students to the partner universities and increasing their level of knowledge, expanding the University's regional network for the effective use of own resources, improving the quality of education and research by sharing the knowledge of students and teachers and participation in international events.

Internationalization of higher education in Georgia is based on several strategies, including: attracting highly-qualified workforce, increasing the revenues and broadening international relations.

For internationalization of higher education throughout Georgia, we can define several essential requirements, among which the most important is the collaboration with the international research organizations, which can be expressed in the transfers of scientific achievements and joint participation in various research projects.

In this regard, the emphasis should be placed on the need for joint collaboration of scientists in research investigations on global problems, such as: security, environmental protection, global warming problems, health care, information technology and so on.

Receiving a university education in Georgia becomes compatible with the Bologna process requirements, which implies the involvement, to a large extent, of students and teaching staff in the research process, and one of the key points in this process is the share of international publications, as well as consideration of local socio-economic factors. The regional universities should encourage foreigners wishing to receive higher education and the mobility capacities of teaching staff involved in research activities.

Internationalization of the teaching process will contribute to the construction of dynamic and functional knowledge, which will allow us for providing students with education, which meets the challenges and requirements of give the student the opportunity to answer the challenges and demands of the modern world.

Activation of students and researchers with respect to internationalization creates the conditions for a person to become a leader that can be transformed into qualitative characteristics of person. The unity of acquisition of knowledge and leadership qualities can also be transformed into the process of the application of the theory in practice.

As a prerequisite for increasing the internationalization of the universities, we should consider is the experiences of the outstanding international researchers and students of related and different fields.

Internationalization and leadership in many respects can be linked to management, which implies the efforts of the effective achievements, and its main function consists in: planning, organizing, recruiting and controlling highly qualified personnel. High degree of internationalization envisions the implementation of changes in order to share experience, which is essential in the educational space.

WHY TEACHERS MIGHT USE HUMOR IN THE CLASSROOM

Salikhova N
USWLU

“.....humor is a broad term that refers to anything that people say or do that is perceived as funny and tends to make others laugh, as well as mental processes that go into both creating and perceiving such an amusing stimulus, and also the affective response involved in the enjoyment of it” {Martin, 2007,p.5}

Everyone has a different sense of humour and jokes are not always appropriate for all audiences so in the article we try to presume more strict teachers to use fun and yet complex topic. It reveals the idea that Jokes as the way of teaching can be used in various ways. The basis for every nation's humour lies in its historical, socio-cultural and linguistic background. In order to get to know a nation's sense of humour one is forced to search much deeper. The article assumes that Jokes can be modified into compositions, essays, translations, poems, pictures, dramas, role-plays, games, questions and answers etc. in order to make lessons both interesting and smart.

In my opinion, using humor is very funny. Teachers make students feel comfortable, establish and maintaining relationships:

- between teacher and student;
- between student and student ;

Nevertheless, it helps to cope with difficult topics and situations and stress relief and relaxation. It does help create a much more relaxed atmosphere but I don't think it's something a teacher can "learn". I think it's part of our personality. It either comes naturally or it won't really work. It can help with classroom management as well as create a warm atmosphere and relax learners.

Children learn new languages very easily, almost too easily. Most adults find foreign languages quite difficult. They must toil and struggle and put in long hours of hard work to make even small gains in their ability in a new language. But a child seems to just pick it up out of thin air. To a child, it is all play and no work. And, to make it even more frustrating for the adult learner, the results of a child's language play are superior to the results of an adult's language struggle. It does not seem fair.

It is a world-wide belief that the English people have a strange sense of humour. But to oppose this statement it's time to scan jokes properly. I strongly oppose this statement. Further on, I would like to add it's upright to say that such a statement is used only by the people who know very little about the English language.

Most of the teaching aids can be used to realize the above possibilities such as blackboard, cassette player, overhead projector, posters, photocopies etc. After a great deal of thinking the jokes can be used in various ways. They can be modified into compositions, essays, translations, poems, pictures, dramas, roleplays, games, questions and answers etc. A teacher can suggest students to find possible equivalents in the language they possess, challenge them with such tasks as organizing a joke competition, or even facing them with a more demanding preposition and that is to collect all the jokes they know and publish them in the school paper. If these suggestions do not offer enough possibilities for teachers then they could organize a didactic activity for getting more ideas from their own students called 6x6 (six people give six ideas in six minutes). Students will be more than willing to co-operate.

These humorous activities introduced in this seminar paper which last just a few minutes can easily change the educational process. They can be used as an introduction to a lesson; a starting point for a discussion, creative activity or project work; a means of help to

relax the students and prepare them for more serious work; a device which enables students to concentrate their attention to one topic and a pleasant conclusion of a lesson.

So what can a teacher do to improve the students' understanding of the English sense of humour? As a starting point a teacher can try to introduce jokes which are closely related to the English cultural and historical background, giving emphasis on the words her students are already familiar with. Once this stage is reached she can gradually proceed to improving their understanding by various activities. The most appropriate ones would be multiple choice exercises and exercises involving mixed lines of a joke. The former can be based on the principle that a joke would lack a punch line and the students' task would be to choose among three possibilities: the right punch line, a straightforward ending and a completely unsuitable ending. The latter could, on the other hand, be based on the concept that a three-lined joke would have the mixed order of its lines so the students would need to put them in the right order. These activities can make the students more aware of the role of the humour in ambiguous words and in this way they can enrich their vocabularies and simultaneously participate in an active language practice. And as well, what is more rewarding for a teacher than to see the students leaving the classroom with a smile on their faces and at the same time knowing they learned new vocabulary, structure and function?

So, jokes, having been mentioned above, significantly enrich and diversify the process of teaching foreign languages. Intellectual, creative search comes up to take the place of monotonous work. It helps to create a personality of a new type, active, purposeful, directed on constant education and development. Thus, jokes favour the efficiency increase of the study process, its individualization, active pedagogical cooperation of teachers and students; create optimal conditions for creative use of information in students' independent cognitive activity. Joke application encourages the optimization of teaching management, efficiency increase of study process, saves teachers' time for the work with teaching material, simplifying its search, analysis, selection and gives an opportunity of application of new organizational forms of teaching. The method of jokes is the one to have been already checked. As teachers point out that at the end of the semester they realized that the students not only had improved their listening skills but also had learned to select jokes and read them to others appropriately and fittingly.

RELIGION EDUCATION OF YOUTH ON CHRISTIAN MORAL VALUES

Oleh Ohirko, Ph.D., Associate Professor

*Stepan Gzhytskyi National University of Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnologies,
Lviv, Ukraine*

A search of educational values for the young generation of Ukrainians, which could replace the communist education that prevailed in the Soviet Union over 70 years, became one of the burning issues which the young Ukrainian state faced at the beginning of 1990 in the beginning of its independence. It is known that a communist education was based on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism that bore the class character and rejected eternal values and the faith in God. The result of such education are people with a triple morality, one who thought about one, spoke about other, but did completely different.

Because of the inability to quickly develop the theory and practice of an effective national education in Ukraine, many educators, parents, community leaders, especially in

western Ukraine encouraged to contact the Christian moral values, which were audited by national and international historical experience.

In order to contact the Christian moral values in 1992 in western Ukraine and later in other regions of the state the course on "Christian ethics" was taught as an optional course chosen by parents and children. It should be emphasized that this course became the expression of people's initiative, which could not find and still cannot find adequate support from the state.

This course is not a doctrine of faith, it does not imply the involvement of children in religious practice, it has spiritual and educational character and it is based on general pedagogical principles and specific principles: the theocentrism, biblical studies, the tolerance to various beliefs and non-believers, voluntary participation in the studying of this subject.

The curriculum, studying materials were prepared and teachers of Christian ethics were trained to ensure that the course was concluded. This responsibility was taken by private and public institutions of higher education: Ukrainian Catholic University, National University "Ostroh Academy", Kyiv City Grinchenko University, regional institutes of postgraduate education. The curricula and studying materials were approved by all Christian denominations of Ukraine and national Ministry of education and science.

Experimental checking of the religion courses teaching level that took place and go on from the end of 1990-s in different regions of Ukraine with the help of pedagogues, psychologists, sociologists demonstrated its high effectiveness. From teacher's, parent's and children's point of view the course «The bases of Christian ethics» is one of the most important and most interesting and most effective educational school subject.

The subjects of religion education, among them «The bases of Christian ethics», have a big influence on the education of the young Ukrainians generation. They arise as the result of educational vacuum in the Ukrainian society, as the national initiative. In a short period of time enthusiasts succeed to realize the necessary educational requirements and the regular supply of this process that have a great effectiveness. The Ukrainian experiences want to know and to use in other counties of the world.

THE CHURCH OF IOANN ZLATOUST IN KYIV

Olha Vasylivna Bachynska, Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture, Kyiv, Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Information Technologies in Architecture, Ukraine.

Kyiv is a very old city in which temples were built from ancient times. In the 20th century, the socialist leadership decided that churches were not needed. Most of the churches and monasteries were destroyed in Kyiv. However, some objects were destroyed. Therefore, in Kyiv, many unusual stories related to temples.

One such church is located in the center of Kyiv. The wooden church was dismantled in one of the oldest districts of Kyiv. Wooden structures moved to the street Velyka Zhytomyrska. The wooden church of Ioann Zlatoust stood there for several centuries. Locals visited her.

The Society for Religious Orthodox Education acted at this moment in Kyiv. The Society consisted of patrons who gave money and priests who were engaged in enlightenment in their free time. Priests collected libraries of spiritual literature for hospitals, read lectures, conducted conversations at the station, in hospitals and other places where there were many

people. The Society did not have its own building, so its representatives gathered in a private house or gymnasium.

Religious leaders in the 19th century appealed to the emperor of Russia, in whose composition was then Kyiv. The leaders asked to give the land together with the old wooden church. Plot transferred to a religious society. The old wooden church was dilapidated at that moment, so it was dismantled. A new building was built on this site of brick. The Society for Religious Education is located in the building. The building ended with a two-story church in the pseudo-Russian style. Below was the parish church, above it was the house church of the Society with the entrance from the third floor.

The upper part of the church was dismantled in the 20th century under socialism. The community center was located in the house and the church. One floor was completed in the building after the war, and then research institutes moved into this house.

A new seven-story building was attached to the building in the 1970s. The multi-faceted altar of the church interfered with the extension. The builders wanted to make out the altar, but the staff of the historical scientific institute fought to preserve the old part of the building. Therefore, the altar of the old church entered the new building.

Renovations in the new building began in the 21st century. Part of the wall was dismantled on the ground floor; another old wall was behind it. The enclosed space was behind the wall. The builders planned to make a toilet for the guards indoors, but they could not destroy the old wall. Therefore, the old wall laid brick and ceramic tiles and left to stand, as before.

The old church exists in this place; its altar is in a different building. Its walls are historical below; the top is built on in a modern style. The Ministry is now in the church building. The church must be freed from office space; the original forms of the upper part should be returned and given for religious services.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN THE KARABAKH REGION OF AZERBAIJAN

Aliyeva Gulana Ilgar

Philosophy doctor on history (PhD), scientific researcher of the "Field investigations" department of Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Baku

The Karabakh region of Azerbaijan is rich with archaeological monuments of all historical periods. In the XIX century, some foreign researchers conducted research here. In the twentieth century, a large number of campaigns were organized in Karabakh. Research has revealed that this area is one of the first places where several archaeological cultures belong to different periods. At the end of the twentieth century, the Armenian armed forces occupied the mountainous part of Karabakh. The monuments here faced with such a catastrophe as humans: Vandals began to distribute the artifacts of the Islamic period in a total way.

During the years of independence, the Azerbaijani scholars continued archaeological research in almost all of the frontline estates. The Azerbaijan - Germany international expedition took important steps in the Neolithic and Chalcolithic period. In the Kamiltepe settlement the platform built from raw bricks of the VI centuryBC, the trench system and other building remains were revealed and learned.

Researches in Nergiztepe, which is located in Hocavend district in the mountainous part of Karabakh, shows that this multi-layered monument is important for the learning of the ancient state of Azerbaijan - Albania. On the gravestones of the medieval Muslim cemetery around Nergiztepe were various signs. According to the rumor, many of the events described in the *Kitab-i Dede Korkut*, especially the stories about the Karaca shepherd, occurred in this region.

Galatepe is an ancient and medieval city shelter located on the right bank of Gargachay and investigated since 2008. The ruins of citadel and social buildings of raw bricks, which were built in the ancient layer with a height of 6 meters, were revealed from here. Certain artifacts, especially ceramic pots adorned with red paint, are similar to those found in the nearby ancient necropolis.

Galatepe investigations are the basis for saying that this monument is the remain of the ancient authors "Aynian", "Enian", the medieval authors "Yunan" city. Its coordinates are suitable for source data.

USERS' VALUE REQUESTS OF THE AUTHOR'S ART-THERAPEUTIC METHODOLOGY "EIDEALING" IN PERSONAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS AND METHODS OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

*Shugalei Elena Viktorovna,
Faculty of Philosophy of the Institute of Professional Education, Asian-Pacific fund of
intellectual initiative, President,
Director of the Scientific and Methodological Center, St. Petersburg, Russian
Federation*

EIDEALING© - methods of correction and transformation of deep value patterns and access to resource creative states of consciousness through drawing internal value images, concepts using archetypal visual memes (eidling). Thanks to the neurophysiological mechanisms, the results are firmly fixed on the psychological and physiological level, are sustainable, autocorrectional in nature and contribute to the overall development of cognition and creative abilities. The technique allows the development of individual cognitive and sensory mechanisms, the natural built-in tools of synesthesia and anchoring them using cognitive strategies acquired in the process of eidling.

Etymology: Eidos (ancient Greek εἶδος - look, appearance, image), the term of ancient philosophy and literature, originally denoting "visible", "what is visible", but gradually received a deeper meaning - "concrete manifestation of the abstract" material reality in thinking"; in a general sense, a way of organizing and / or being an object. The properties of eidos in the modern and historical interpretation on which the method is based: the organizational properties of eidos (harmony, emergence, self-organization).

The main value themes of requests for elaboration in the Eidealing technique in the course of ongoing activities (identified by surveys and the preferred choice of topics): love, self-esteem, project implementation, flow status, new personality opportunities and resources, transformation of limiting beliefs, abundance in creativity, awareness, skill, revealing «the true self», making decisions, reaching a new level, dream work, confidence, personal strength, abundance, self-centeredness, energy, inspiration, intention energy, family relationships, open awes new and other similar topics.

The basic algorithm for creating a transforming image becomes its visual interpretation in accordance with the internal mechanism for choosing color and graphic preferences, with the conscious use of harmonizing geometric shapes and composition. In accordance with the neurophysiological compensatory mechanism, this choice individually auto-corrects states. The developing resource state and the conceptual representation associated with it are firmly established through the formation of neural connections.

With the development of the eidling practice, the mechanisms of transformation of internal images become more flexible and can subsequently be formed spontaneously on the basis of unconscious processes. In this case, it is worth considering their final name and verbal interpretation. To fix the result, it is recommended to write down in a special notebook-diary a new name of the image and the conclusions accompanying the process. Accordingly, the personal interpretation of the received symbols allows a person to move into the field of conscious decisions.

Getting the result of the eidling process in the form of a picture harmoniously composed and having a personal meaning contributes to the harmonization of the psychological state and motivation for independent search for solutions that are environmentally friendly for the individual, expanding its zones of awareness, and forming the skill of auto-correcting one's own states.

The method is widely used in prevention, correction of psychological adaptability and in supporting social programs. Suitable for all age groups.

КОНЦЕПТ РОЗВИТКУ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ЗАКОНОДАВСТВА У СФЕРІ КООПЕРАЦІЇ

Бузун Олег Віталійович

голова Ніжинської районної ради Чернігівської області, магістр державного управління, аспірант кафедри регіонального управління, місцевого самоврядування та управління містом Національної академії державного управління при Президентіві України.

Прагнення України приєднатися до Європейського Співтовариства спонукають необхідність приведення вітчизняного законодавства, у різних напрямках економічно-соціального розвитку, до відповідності зі світовими вимогами. Економіко-правові трансформаційні процеси в Україні вимагають кардинального перегляду норм чинного законодавства, зміни його системи та концептуальних положень. Такі тенденції змін правових норм закріплена в Законі України «Про Загальнодержавну програму адаптації законодавства України до законодавства Європейського Союзу». Дана програма визначає механізм досягнення Україною відповідності третьому Копенгагенському та Мадридському критеріям набуття членства в Європейському Союзі. Цей механізм саме й включає адаптацію законодавства, утворення відповідних інституцій та інші додаткові заходи, необхідні для ефективного правотворення та правозастосування.

Серед юридичних осіб приватного права, правовий статус яких потребує приведення у відповідність до законодавства ЄС, особливу увагу слід звернути на кооперативи, оскільки регулювання їх діяльності на сьогодні відбувається неоднозначно і ґрунтується на підходах, властивих ще радянському законодавству. В той же час необхідність існування таких видів юридичних осіб підкреслюється в актах Європейського Союзу, зокрема, в Регламенті Ради ЄС від 22 липня 2003 року про статут Європейського кооперативного товариства.

Кооперація є необхідним, важливим та пріоритетним трансформаційним інструментом у різних галузях народного господарства. Кооперація - багатоганне явище й досліджується, як правило, за певними напрямками та видами. Це у певній мірі простежується й виправдовується відсутністю умов для функціонування різних кооперативів. Проте для того, щоб краще розуміти, які процеси відбуваються в

кооперативному секторі на сучасному етапі, та мати можливість робити кваліфіковані висновки й прогнози щодо його розвитку, необхідно дослідити кооперацію загалом – як цілісне явище.

На даний час є потреба реанімувати кооперативну ідею та кооперативний підхід у виробничих процесах. Зробити це можливо оновивши українське кооперативне законодавство, яке вже давно потребує парламентського корегування. Безсистемність, головна й найсуттєвіша із сучасних вад вище зазначеної проблематики. Тому виправлення цього недоліку має стати головним пріоритетом для фахівців.

На час набуття Україною незалежності, правові підходи до регулювання діяльності кооперативів не мали системного характеру. Був відсутній єдиний систематизований законодавчий акт, який регулював би діяльність усіх видів кооперативів, і тому кооперативне законодавство надалі розвивалося шляхом прийняття законодавчих актів, які врегульовували діяльність окремих видів кооперативів, вони діють і зараз.

Серед актів загального законодавства найвищу юридичну силу в системі законодавства, зокрема і про регулювання кооперативних, як врешті й всіх інших суспільних відносин має Конституція України, норми якої є нормами прямої дії і можуть виступати безпосередньою правовою підставою для виникнення, зміни чи припинення суспільних відносин.

Конституція України гарантує незалежність та самостійність розвитку кооперації як окремих соціально - економічних організацій, з відповідним запобіганням будь-якому втручання в її діяльність.

Одним з перших законів у сфері кооперації було прийняття Закону України "Про споживчу кооперацію" від 10 квітня 1992 року № 2265- XII, який визначив правовий статус споживчих товариств та їхніх спілок. В законі відображені міжнародні принципи кооперації, врахований досвід роботи кооперації різних країн світу і який визначає основи розвитку її діяльності.

Закон спрямований на відродження і зміцнення демократичних основ споживчої кооперації, захист інтересів її членів і сільського населення як споживачів та регулює відносини з органами виконавчої влади.

Основним баченням цього Закону є створення правового поля для функціонування споживчих товариств як добровільних об'єднань громадян для здійснення спільної господарської та іншої діяльності з метою задоволення своїх економічних і соціальних інтересів, що ця діяльність є неприбутковою і не належить до підприємницької діяльності. Закон закріплює міжнародні кооперативні принципи, які покладені в основу функціонування товариств та їх спілок.

Правові, організаційні, економічні та соціальні умови діяльності кооперативів у сільському господарстві, поступове відродження кооперативної системи та й в цілому, кооперативний рух загалом у громадах почав відроджуватися саме після прийняття Закону України "Про сільськогосподарську кооперацію". Такі зміни в українському законодавстві свідчить про переосмислене ставлення держави до кооперативної форми ведення сільськогосподарського виробництва. До його прийняття правовою основою діяльності кооперативів в сільському господарстві України, залишався прийнятий ще в 1988 році Закон СРСР "Про кооперацію в СРСР" (у частині, яка не суперечила чинному законодавству України).

Наступним кроком розвитку кооперативного руху в Україні було прийняття у 2001 році основних законів для кредитно - кооперативного руху: Закон України «Про фінансові послуги та державне регулювання ринків фінансових послуг» від 07.12.2001 р.; Закон України «Про кредитні спілки» від 20.12.2001 р..

З прийняттям Закону України "Про кооперацію" № 1087-IV від 10 липня 2003 року, термін "кооперація" вже розглядається як система кооперативних організацій створених з метою задоволення економічних, соціальних та інших потреб своїх членів.

Закон України «Про кооперацію» є «рамковим» законом у цій сфері й відповідно до своєї «статусності» регулює діяльність всіх типів кооперативних організацій.

Закон України «Про кооперацію» дає роз'яснення щодо кооперативного об'єднання, добровільної форми співпраці вже окремо існуючих кооперативів, метою якого є створення сприятливих умов для діяльності таких кооперативів та їх членів.

За Законом України «Про кооперацію» держава гарантує додержання прав і законних інтересів кооперативних організацій та їх членів, максимально сприяє розвитку і зміцненню їх господарської самостійності. Закон України "Про кооперацію", це базовий кооперативний закон в якому уніфіковані найважливіші нормативно-правові акти, що стосуються всіх видів кооперації. Закон узагальнює деякі спільні принципи побудови кооперативних організацій, узгоджує їх з міжнародними принципами кооперації, що сприяє солідарності і стратегічній взаємодії усіх гілок кооперації в Україні.

Незважаючи на попередні спроби регулювання у сфері кооперативного законодавства, більшість проблем, пов'язаних із функціонуванням кооперативів у економічній системі держави так і не було вирішено. Закони України: «Про споживчу кооперацію», «Про сільськогосподарську кооперацію», «Про кредитні спілки», регулюють діяльність кожної окремої гілки кооперації, що відповідно мають власні

шляхи змін, нормативно - правову базу й різний рівень державної підтримки. Базовий Закон України «Про кооперацію» вже давно не є ефективним регулятором кооперативних правовідносин. Більшість його норм перегукуються із Законами України «Про споживчу кооперацію» та «Про сільськогосподарську кооперацію», він не узгоджується з положеннями чинних Цивільного та Господарського кодексів України. Податкове законодавство не регламентує специфіки оподаткування кооперативів, зокрема звільнення від податку на прибуток кооперативних виплат. Це спричиняє невідповідність податкового статусу природі та принципам обслуговуючих кооперативів. Крім того, державна політика має бути спрямована не тільки на підтримку наявних кооперативів, а й на створення нових кооперативів перспективних типів.

Зауважимо, також, що окрім вище зазначеної кооперативної проблематики, удосконалення щодо подальшого функціонування потребують: житлово – будівельні, садівничі та дачні кооперативи. Нормативно – правова база діяльності цих різновидів кооперативів в Україні є застарілою й вимагає ефективного оновлення. Не варто оминати увагою й ті кооперативи, що функціонують у сфері надання соціальних, медичних, освітніх, культурних та спортивних послуг. Їх правове положення не регулюється окремими спеціальними нормативно – правовими актами, а знову ж таки підпадає під юрисдикцію загального кооперативного законодавства та локальних актів.

Тому наступним кроком для українських парламентарів та профільних фахівців у напрямку розвитку кооперативного руху мають бути дієві зміни й результативність законотворчих напрацювань. Сьогодні потребує створення системи кооперативного законодавства, ядром якого має бути Закон України «Про кооперацію». Саме на основі цього чинного Закону України мають розроблятися та ґрунтуватися спеціальні закони. Таким прикладом можуть бути Закони України «Про споживчу кооперацію» та «Про кредитні спілки», тощо.

Відповідного фахового доопрацювання та доповнення потребує й ст. 5, Закону України «Про кооперацію», де йдеться про законодавство щодо кооперації. Правові засади згаданої статті базуються на нормах Конституції України і Цивільного Кодексу України, самого Закону України «Про кооперацію», інших нормативно-правових актів з питань кооперації. Незрозумілим є обминання Господарського Кодексу України, який є також базовим для цього спеціального Закону і рівною мірою впливає на всю систему кооперативного законодавства. Зауважимо й про останні новації законодавчого регулювання кооперативного руху, а це - внесений до Верховної Ради України групою народних депутатів проект Закону України «Про сільськогосподарську кооперацію» (реєстр. №6527-д від 25.06.2018). Нова редакція закону України «Про сільськогосподарську кооперацію» - це принципово новий підхід до сільськогосподарського кооперативу як до ефективної форми об'єднання сільгоспвиробників, яка зможе ефективно працювати в умовах вільного ринку.

Отже, забезпечуючи у такій послідовності вектор кооперативного прогресу, виникає необхідність створення Кооперативного кодексу, системоутворюючою основою якого все ж таки буде Закон України «Про кооперацію». За належної підтримки забезпечення кооперації з боку держави та здійснення на засадах адаптації національного кооперативного законодавства до вимог правового регулювання Європейського Союзу, кооперативи можуть стати потужними гравцями на ринку та сприяти соціально-економічному розвитку самоврядних територій.

Fifth International Conference of European Academy of Science

ACADEMIC EDITION

**Proceedings of the
Fifth International Conference
of European Academy of Science**

February 20-28, 2019
Bonn, Germany

“EAS” / Heinemannstraße / 53 175 / Bonn / Germany

editor@academeofscience.com