

## **Miroshnichenko A. A., Protopopova G. L. Modeling the resolution of educational situations: psychological typology of the roles of participants in educational relations**

**Abstract.** The article presents preparation for playing the roles of participants in educational relations. Modeling educational situations is one of the key aspects of the work of a class teacher in the modern educational process. In the context of a constantly changing social environment, increasing demands on educational organizations and the increasing complexity of interpersonal relationships among students, the relevance of this topic becomes especially significant. The purpose of the study was to consider the psychological typology of the participants' roles in educational relations: class teacher, student, parent, representative of the educational organization administration. The research was carried out on the basis of Glazov State Engineering and Pedagogical University named after V. G. Korolenko (Glazov) in 2024. The total sample of subjects was 103 people (classroom teachers aged from 21 to 60 years). Empirical methods included: the «Meaning in Life Orientations» test (LSO) by D. A. Leontyev, test «Level of Reflexivity» by A. V. Karpov, a self-assessment sheet for the class teacher and the author's technique «Describe your role in words». The psychological typology of roles in the educational process allows us to better understand the relationships between participants in the educational process and optimize educational situations. Each role has its own importance and influence on the formation of the student's personality. Understanding and being aware of each role allows you to make interactions effective and productive for all participants.

**Key words:** modeling; educational situation; simulation game; role; educational process; participants in educational relations

## **Akopian V. A. Organizational and pedagogical conditions for the schoolchildren's functional literacy development: regional specifics**

**Abstract.** The article considers the pedagogical category «organizational and pedagogical conditions» as a methodological basis for developing and testing a system for the schoolchildren functional literacy development in the Samara region. A distinctive feature of the system for developing functional literacy among school students in the Samara region is the cluster division of all educational organizations in the district based on territorial principles. This allows for the creation of working groups in each cluster focused on developing successful practices and formulating recommendations for each educational institution regarding the implementation of program modules aimed at enhancing functional literacy. Each educational organization adopts an individualized approach to developing students' functional literacy, based on their individual achievements and level of preparedness.

In the region's educational institutions, tutoring is implemented to enhance the professional skills of teachers in the area of developing students' functional literacy. To provide timely and competent methodological assistance to educational institutions at the district level, operational support groups are formed.

This article discusses the methodology for analyzing the administrative activities of educational institution administrations, optimizing the distribution of study hours throughout the academic year across specific modules of the educational program aimed at developing functional literacy, taking into account the results achieved by students. Examples of resources integrated into the region's digital educational environment («My School», «Russian Electronic School», «Media Library. Enlightenment», etc.) are provided, which facilitate effective interaction between students and teachers and enable monitoring organization.

**Key words:** pedagogical conditions; organizational and pedagogical conditions; functional literacy; functional literacy of students; general education school; methodological system of the region; methodological support for the functional literacy development

## **Baiborodova L. V., Gruzdev M. V., Tiunchik O. V. Analysis of tutors preparation for master's degree programs in russian universities**

**Abstract.** The article deals with topical issues of the state and prospects for the development of continuous professional development of teaching staff who provide support for individual educational activities of students. The appearance of professional tutors in institutions is a necessary condition for solving the problems of students' self-determination, developing individual educational routes, and searching for their own «Self» on the path of life. Tutor's help is in demand in educational and social institutions, children and adults, people who are in search of a profession and find themselves in difficult life situations. The training of tutors is the next step in the education of a teacher and can be implemented in the higher education system, in the process of retraining and advanced training courses. This article discusses the possibilities of training tutors in various fields within the framework of master's degree programs of universities in the Russian Federation. A systematic analysis of information materials that are publicly available on university websites and Internet resources, as well as publications by the authors of master's programs, has been carried out. Criteria for choosing universities that train tutors, the following were identified: stable positive results in implementing master's degree programs in tutoring, the uniqueness of the tutor training model, the variety in fields of activity of master's degree graduates and accessibility to information materials underlying the models of tutor training. The parameters for describing the training of tutors are: the essence and

purpose of training; theoretical prerequisites and normative documents underlying the organization of training; the content of master's programs; the pedagogical technologies and learning conditions used; the expected result of the program; the significance of the proposed experience in training teachers.

**Key words:** individualization; tutor; continuing professional education; tutor practice; master's program; tutor training; individual educational activity; professional competencies of the tutor

### **Kondina A. S., Minasyan E. T. Narrative-digital approach in language education in the formation of students' professional self-identification**

**Abstract.** The article defines the concept of «small narrative» in the context of narrative-digital approach in language education. The potential of «small narratives» as an element of students' professional self-identification support is substantiated. The possibility of forming students' metacompetences through the narrative-digital approach in English classes at the university is revealed. The components that characterize the successful process in formation of university students' professional self-identification (empirical, psychological, philosophical, cultural and linguistic, professional, metacomponent) are identified and described, the interdependence of components in the cyclic process of professional self-identification of students is noted, in the course of which the use of various tools of the narrative-digital approach contributes to the dynamics in the formation of metacompetencies of a modern specialist. The development of an example assignment on the topic «Public Speaking» is proposed, the component analysis of «small narrative» and the analysis of this narrative according to the model of U. Labov is carried out. The experience of using digital tools in the context of narrative-digital approach in the practice of teaching a foreign language is described. The findings point to the importance of linking real life experience and narrative living, triggering students' critical thinking, and changing the point of focalization in transition. This study points out the prerequisites for the elaboration and creation of a program to support university students for successful professional

**Key words:** small narrative; narration; meta-competence; narrative-digital approach; professional self-identification; language learning; U. Labov's model; transitional period; digital tools

### **Knizhnikova S. V. Pedagogical risks caused by stereotypes regarding parenthood and familiarity**

**Abstract.** The contemporary demographic landscape and family policies necessitate an examination of the media's impact on the institution of family and reproductive behaviours within the population. Particular attention is drawn to the attitudes towards familiarity and childbirth, which are shaped by stereotypes prevalent in media products. The aim of this research is to compile a list of negative stereotypes regarding parenthood and familiarity that circulate within media popular among children and adolescents, alongside an initial assessment of the youth audience's attitudes towards these identified stereotypes.

Through a survey conducted with minors (N = 351), a corpus of media products popular in the youth demographic that address themes of familiarity and parenthood was established. Subsequently, a content analysis was performed on 116 selected media products that portray familiarity and parenthood in a distinctly negative light, resulting in the formation of a list of stereotypes related to these themes. This list served as the basis for a survey aimed at ascertaining minors' perceptions of the identified stereotypes.

The theoretical outcome of this research is a compiled list of stereotypes, which includes: a block of stereotypes related to childbirth; a block concerning the status of parents and marital relationships; a block pertaining to parent-child relationships and sibling dynamics; and a block addressing the financial and domestic circumstances of families with children. Empirical results indicated that a significant number of young respondents partially or fully concur with negative stereotypes regarding familiarity and parenthood, with over half expressing agreement with certain 'negative' statements related to familiarity and childbirth.

The findings may be useful in the targeted development of media literacy among minors, in refining the content of media educational methodologies, and in implementing the recently introduced extracurricular course «Family studies» within school education.

**Key words:** children; family; parenthood; stereotypes; media; family policy; pedagogical risk

### **Belikov S. N. Enhanced learning tasks as a key to improving the quality of professional pedagogy**

**Abstract.** The application of enriched learning tasks as a cornerstone of pedagogical methodology is crucial for improving the quality of vocational education, as they are able to interweave cognitive, developmental and experiential aspects into a holistic learning structure. The aim of this study is to explore the potential of enriched learning tasks to stimulate cognitive engagement and develop higher-order thinking through interdisciplinary, practice-oriented and scientific approaches (integrating pedagogical strategies with empirical rigour). Methodologically, the study used a combination of controlled studies and longitudinal analysis to evaluate the effectiveness of enriched tasks – such as the reimagined 'diggers' task – in developing intellectual engagement and professional competencies; empirical data were collected through quantitative assessments (standardised critical thinking tests, retention of interdisciplinary knowledge) and qualitative analyses of professional skill development

across educational settings. Results showed statistically significant improvements in cognitive skills (by 35 % in critical thinking ability) and retention of interdisciplinary knowledge (by 42 %), as well as improved problem-solving performance (by 28 %), demonstrating the ability of enriched assignments to go beyond conventional educational outcomes. The study highlights the practical application of enriched assignments to develop learning experiences that bridge the gap between academic knowledge and real-world practice, transforming both pedagogical practice and student performance; such assignments, based on interdisciplinarity and scholarly inquiry, provide a solid foundation for professional and intellectual growth, thereby redesigning the educational process to meet the multifaceted demands of modern society.

**Key words:** interdisciplinarity; practice-oriented; scholarly enquiry; critical thinking; pedagogical transformation; student-centred learning; professional development; educational innovation; cognitive engagement

### **Kulberg A. S. Pedagogical conditions for the formation of traditional russian spiritual and moral values**

**Abstract.** In the modern world, the problem of the formation of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values among the younger generation is becoming more and more urgent. In the context of global changes in politics, culture, economy and social sphere, traditional Russian values are being seriously tested and require special attention from teachers and parents. Primary school age is a key period in the formation of a child's personality. It was during this period that the foundations of spiritual and moral values were laid, which would later determine a person's worldview, position and behavior. The effectiveness of the formation of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values is due to many factors, among which pedagogical conditions are of particular importance: integration of pedagogical means of educational and extracurricular activities, as well as additional education of students; strengthening the interaction of teachers with family and parents; using the resources of society; tutor position of the teacher. The purpose of this article is to consider the pedagogical conditions that contribute to the formation of traditional spiritual and moral values among younger schoolchildren.

The main attention is paid to the key areas of work of teachers, including the establishment and strengthening of friendly and trusting ties between teachers and parents; interaction of teachers and parents in order to help the child to solve his problems; the development of interaction between children and parents, mutual understanding and mutual respect in the family; the development of self-government in the parent team; improving moral and ethical and psychological and pedagogical culture of parents; coordination of the activity of teachers, specialists in general and additional education, and family support.

Active, conscious and socially significant cooperation between teachers, children and parents plays a key role in the formation of traditional Russian spiritual and moral values among younger schoolchildren, the development of child-parent relations and strengthening of the family.

**Key words:** spiritual and moral education; traditional russian spiritual and moral values; integration in the educational process; organization of students' activity; principles of interaction of subjects; pedagogical conditions; use of social resources

### **Kozlovsky A. N. Pre-professional pedagogical training in the system of scientific concepts**

**Abstract.** At present, research on the problem of schoolchildren's orientation to the pedagogical profession does not lose its relevance. The ideas of scientists about implementing pre-professional pedagogical training of senior students in the school-university space, as well as the broadcasting of experience in implementing pre-professional pedagogical education programmes are of no less interest. However, the essence of the concept of 'pre-professional pedagogical training' has not been analysed practically.

This article reveals the essence of the concept of 'pre-professional teacher training'. Its interrelation with other scientific categories - training, professional and pre-professional training, professional orientation, pedagogical propaedeutics, propaedeutics of psychological and pedagogical training - is established.

It is determined that in the scientific and pedagogical literature there is no consensus on which of the concepts 'pre-professional pedagogical training' or 'career guidance' is more capacious. Equal at the moment are both the point of view that defines PPT (pre-professional pedagogical training) as a component of orientation to the pedagogical profession, and the position that career guidance is a function of PPT, and its means are used to achieve the goals of training.

To resolve the contradiction, we turn to the history of pre-professional teacher training and present the formats of PPT that have existed throughout the history of its formation and development in national education. We also focus on the existing views on the system of PPT outcomes at present, according to which pre-professional teacher training is considered as an independent phenomenon, as a stage of continuous teacher education and as a socio-cultural phenomenon.

In the study we present our own interpretation of the concept of PPT, which allows us to define approaches to its study - systemic, sociocultural, phenomenological, historical and pedagogical.

**Key words:** pre-professional pedagogical training; professional orientation; continuing teacher education; propaedeutics of psychological and pedagogical training; continuous pedagogical education

### **Palatnikov D. E. Possibilities of applying a synergistic approach to the analysis of teacher training systems**

**Abstract.** Today conditions for the evolution of a pedagogue as a professional are characterized by a high degree of uncertainty and variability, a multiplicity of influencing factors, which require a revision of approaches to his training. The article is devoted to the development of social synergetics methodology for the analysis of social phenomena. In particular, the issues of applying the synergetic paradigm to the analysis of the functioning the system of higher pedagogical education.

The author presented a brief overview on the evolution of the synergetic paradigm as a methodology of social cognition, as well as the features to use synergetics for the analysis of pedagogical processes. The essential features of pedagogical synergetics and the main directions of development of its subject are determined.

As a separate research area of pedagogical synergetics, the system of training teachers is considered – a complex, open, self-organizing system. The factors, which impact on the teaching staff training system is decisive, are considered. Using these systems as an example, the operation of the basic principles of self-organization identified by V. G. Budanov is shown. The main stages of development of social systems are identified, including alternating processes of increasing chaos and ordering. The role of attractors in the formation of social order is emphasized. It has been determined that such an attractor is social values, moral norms and traditions for systems of professional training of teaching staff.

Despite the high potential of synergetics in describing the processes of social dynamics, the limits of its application for the analysis of teacher training systems, which are based on the weak formalizability of pedagogical processes, as well as the endless unpredictability of the «human» factor, have been identified.

**Key words:** synergetics; social systems; education; system of professional training of teachers; self-organization; openness; complexity; attractor; bifurcation; social values; chaos

### **Butko Yu.V. Quiz in romance studies as a means of expanding the professional horizons of students studying romance languages**

**Abstract.** The article examines the form, elements and typical tasks of the Olympiad in Romance Studies – one of the types of competitive tests within the framework of the Francophonie Week at the Faculty of Foreign Languages, Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushinsky. The purpose of the competition is to popularize science, in particular, Romance philology as a branch of linguistics, to attract students and schoolchildren to study various Romance languages by completing theoretical and practical tasks of various types, including classical linguistic problems. This type of intellectual exercise was developed by leading linguists throughout the XX century to optimize the process of teaching the Russian language, linguistics, semantics, comparative typology and other humanitarian disciplines, as well as to develop logic, linguistic guesswork, general outlook of schoolchildren and professional outlook of students of pedagogical and linguistic specialties. During the work, the participants perform tasks on correlation, multiple choice, guess the meaning of proverbs, translate opera arias, old texts in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian, Sardinian, Catalan and other Romance languages, using knowledge of French or, less often, Italian and Spanish languages studied at the faculty. Questions and tasks compiled according to the principle of intellectual games «new through known» contribute to develop intellectual abilities, acquire new knowledge in a game form, form interest in scientific research, necessary for a modern student in the course of developing a professional personality of a teacher and translator.

**Key words:** general linguistics; Romance languages; language learning; linguistic task; professional outlook; multilingualism; intellectual competition

### **Dmitrieva E. A. The use of the herbarium collection of algae-macrophytes in the bays of the Sea of Japan in students' educational and research activity**

**Abstract.** The article presents the results of the research conducted by the author in the course of his work at the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education «Dalrybtuz», where the herbarium collection of algae-macrophytes in the bays of the Sea of Japan, stored at the Department of Ecology and Nature Management, was studied. Mainly the collection has been created by teachers and students during the annual educational ecological and botanical practice, since 1985. Now it has more than 5 thousand specimens of macroscopic algae and sea grasses. It was found out that the largest number of herbarium specimens was formed 2000 to 2022, and it represents the collections of mass species from coastal emissions of the Amur and Ussuri bays, which it makes it possible to conduct a comparative characterization of macrophytes. The species composition features of the algae of the studied bays are revealed. Features of the species composition of algae of the studied bays were revealed, a comparative floristic analysis and an analysis of the occurrence of megataxons at the level of departments and

families were carried out. It was found out that the species composition of algae as well as taxonomic differs significantly. The largest number of species are represented by the family Rhodomelaceae (phylum Rhodophyta), Sargassaceae (phylum Ochrophyta, class Phaeophyceae) and Ulvaceae (Green algae). The possibility of using this collection is analyzed and the use of this collection is described in the study of a number of disciplines in the course of mastering the main educational program on the example of the area of training «Ecology and Nature Management», as well as in the research activity of students when participating in competitions and completion of theses.

**Key words:** macrophyte algae; herbarium collections; Sea of Japan; educational process; research activities of students

### **Yarmak K. V. Professional skills competitions as a means of overcoming some negative consequences of the educational process digitalization**

**Abstract.** The course taken in recent years for the wide introduction of digital technologies into all spheres of human life provides progress in technological development, increasing comfort and accessibility of various benefits. The integration of computer tools and digital technologies in education is a global trend of today, opening up unlimited possibilities of their use. At the same time, there is a growing number of works in the scientific literature devoted to the discussion of emerging risks based on the absolutization of the use of digital technologies, especially in the field of education. The risks were divided into several types, such as cognitive, social, communicative, valeological, ethical, axiological and even existential. The aim of the work is to analyze the possibility of using such a well-known form of assessing the degree of formation of a set of professional competencies of students of departmental educational organizations as an alternative to the absolutised use of digital educational technologies, as a competitive event. The professional skills competition among the variable staff of a departmental educational organization is considered, on the one hand, as an effective means of assessing the formation of students' competencies, on the other hand, as an alternative to the comprehensive digitalization of educational processes. The results of the study are based on a comprehensive analysis of scientific literature sources on the problem under consideration, as well as on statistical data obtained in the framework of the competition of professional skills among variable staff «Best in Profession» at the Moscow University of MIA of Russia named by V. Y. Kikot for 6 years. In addition, the organizers of this competition and its final stage - the championship «Vulcan», conducted questionnaires and interviews with the participants of the event in order to obtain feedback and accumulate the dynamics of changes in the attitude to the competition on the part of students, the some results of which are also presented in the paper.

**Key words:** professional skills competition; best in profession; increasing motivation for learning; overcoming risks; anthropological risks of digitalization; «Vulcan» championship

### **Gubik S. V., Shakirova E. R. Current approaches to the use of artificial intelligence in teaching a second language in university programs**

**Abstract.** Artificial intelligence-based technologies are being rapidly integrated into university programs. This trend is the subject of numerous research papers both in Russia and abroad. This article contains a survey of articles by Russian and foreign authors published over the last five years and devoted to a variety of aspects related to the application of artificial intelligence tools in the practice of teaching a second language at a university. The purpose of the survey is to identify current directions in the research into potential opportunities and constraints of AI in order to enhance the effectiveness of learning a second language at the university, to identify the most important aspects of this issue that must be taken into account when using these technologies.

The survey of research papers has been made by means of comprehensive method, which involved a comparative analysis of the authors' research, systematization of the ideas expressed by the authors and a critical assessment of the results obtained by them. The analysis has shown that the researchers focused their attention on investigating the linguodidactic potential of AI systems, as well as analyzing the capabilities and limitations of AI tools, the most popular of which being ChatGPT chatbot. Acknowledging the increasing role of modern technologies in higher education, the authors conclude that AI-based resources should be considered an auxiliary tool which significantly expands the capabilities of an ESL instructor, but is unable to replace the personality of an instructor for a student. The results obtained indicate that effective development of necessary communicative competencies of university students can be achieved through well-thought-out and appropriate integration of AI tools into university language programs. The research findings can be useful for ESL instructors in terms of development and design of university programs.

**Key words:** artificial intelligence; artificial intelligence tools; neural networks; chatbots; ChatGPT; teaching a second language at a university; language training; effectiveness of teaching a second language

## **Maslov A. A., Smirnov E. I., Tikhomirov S. A. Factor-impulses of future engineer's self-organization as a means of forming information competencies when creating virtual reality training simulators**

**Abstract.** The paradigm formation of post-non-classical rationality in modern education of future engineers poses the self-organization task of student's cognitive activity under the external influence of nonlinearity and stochasticity factors. The future engineer must adequately respond to changes in the reality of nonlinear world around the product or technology being created and predict the possibilities and functionality of bifurcation points impact, fluctuations and limiting attractors of his project transformation. The most important role is played by the level and severity of student's information competencies in creating a virtual reality of manipulating processes for a future product. In the article the post-non-classical paradigm is implemented in future engineers training, theory of visual modeling and personal experience founding, methods of simulation modeling and FixedUpdate countdown timer. Tasks are defined and stages of simulation modeling in virtual reality are identified; factor impulses of student's self-organization and characteristics of future engineer's information competence are determined; an example of a countdown timer implemented in Unity 3D is given for the countdown timer remaining before the opening of a railway crossing according to the actual parameters of train movement.

**Key words:** information competence; future engineer's training; Unity 3D program; training simulator; virtual reality technology; simulation modeling

## **Shipova N. S., Samokhvalova A. G., Chagina L. L. Appearance in the context of psychological well-being of the individual at different age stages**

**Abstract.** One of the important aspects for understanding the well-being and quality of life of a subject is external appearance, which is associated with representing oneself to others and establishing relationships. It is noted that at different age stages, external appearance has different meanings for a person; the subject, by organizing his own external appearance, solves various age-related problems. The article examines three age periods: early adulthood or youth (20-25 years), middle adulthood (26-45 years); late adulthood (46-55 years). The study analyzed how assessment of one's own appearance and clothing is associated with a person's psychological well-being and quality of life, and how much this helps to solve age-related problems. The empirical study was conducted on a sample of 165 people divided into three age groups. The authors studied such indicators as psychological well-being, quality of life and satisfaction, the influence of body image on quality of life, and attitude towards one's own body. The comparison of the parameters of life and well-being quality was carried out, and the functional characteristics that respondents of different age groups expect in relation to certain clothes were analyzed. The correlation analysis of the connections between psychological well-being and quality of life with the functionality of clothing in various age groups was carried out. The regression analysis carried out by the authors also determined the influence of parameters for assessing one's own appearance on aspects of quality of life and components of psychological well-being, which differ depending on the age of the respondents.

**Key words:** personality; appearance; clothing; quality of life; life satisfaction; psychological well-being; age; age-related tasks

## **Tolochek V. A. Historical forms of human activity as an object and subject of research. Part 4**

**Abstract.** The aim of the research was to study the factors of the historical evolution of human activity, its various forms and types; the object was the forms of human labor activity; the subject was the factors and features of the evolution of the activities of peasants and farmers; methods: historical and theoretical analysis, subject-categorical analysis. Hypotheses: 1. Historically changing types of human activity «crystallize» in a few stable forms of human labor activity. 2. Forms of human labor activity actively evolve under a combination of several conditions (features of settlements and community culture, the possibility and necessity of specialization of the type of activity, development of commodity production, social division of labor, etc.). 3. Fragments of social reality can be included in the subject of disciplinary organized knowledge provided that they are presented as ideal objects (ideal theoretical objects and ideal empirical objects). The working hypotheses are confirmed. Based on the analysis of the peasantry and farming, it is stated that the close connection of man with nature limits the possibilities of specialization and development of his activity. Small settlements, small plots of cultivated land, simple labor inventory, limited commodity production, large «units» of this type of management - the family as a collective subject, the peasant household as a form of organizing life, a special culture (rural), a low level of social stratification of society, also did not contribute to the rapid evolution of this form. Only with the enlargement of social objects (settlements, states, central government, commodity exchange, etc.) are the prerequisites created for allocating individual activities, their subsequent differentiation and development.

The historical-evolutionary approach is proposed as a complement to the system-genetic approach. If the center of the system-genetic approach, its «reference points» is a person as a subject mastering and/or performing historically developed, formed activity, then the «dimensions» and subject of the historical-evolutionary approach are the prerequisites, processes and evolution of the formation of forms of people's labor activity.

**Key words:** subject; evolution; forms of labor activity; work; craft; profession; activity; peasantry; farming

### **Ledovskaya T. V., Solynin N. E., Khodyrev A. M. Integration of family values into the axiological structure of personality in youth**

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the study of the urgent problem on formation of spiritual and moral values among representatives of modern youth. Attention is focused on the fact that there is a worldwide tendency to reduce the importance of the institution of the family and the shift of family values towards other motivations not related to marriage, birth and upbringing of children. To understand the current state of the situation, the authors rely on a systematic methodological orientation in understanding the family, as well as a system-functional approach to values and value orientations. The purpose of the article is to determine what place family values have in the general psychological structure of values in adolescence. The study involved students of youth age from schools and universities in Yaroslavl. Representatives of grades 10 and 11 – 40 people, the 1st year of the university – 19 people, the 2nd year of the university – 25 people, the 3-rd year of the university – 25 people, the 4th year of the university – 20 people. The total sample size of the study is 129 people. To diagnose the structure of values and determine the role of family values in the structure of values of young men, we choose his comprehensive methodology: «Methodology for diagnosing the structure of values» (B. S. Alishev), a methodology for diagnosing the value orientation of a personality in the continuum «I am not Me» (B. S. Alishev, E. R. Sageeva) and a comprehensive methodology for studying the basic social attitudes of a personality (B. S. Alishev, G. I. Kashapova, E. R. Sageeva). As a result of the study, the low structuring and inconsistency of the value system of the study participants was revealed. The value profile is characterized by a pronounced family and social orientation. The analysis of structural relationships has shown that the family values of young students are quite closely intertwined with the general value structure. The limitations and prospects of the presented research are discussed.

**Key words:** values; spiritual and moral values; family; family values; systemic methodology; axiology; Youth

### **Belkina V. N. Children's play in its multifunctional meaning**

**Abstract.** The article discusses issues related to the peculiarities of using the plot-role-playing game of preschool children in the process of child development. At the same time, the most problematic aspects in implementing children's games in modern conditions are highlighted. Thus, digitalization of education, including at the level of preschool education, has both positive, natural sides, and makes changes in the ideas of parents and kindergarten teachers about the priorities of children's activities. In this regard, the plot-role-playing, partner-based game fades into the background. At the same time, it is interesting to children as an opportunity to simulate adult life, it has diagnostic capabilities from the standpoint of detecting deviations in children, in particular, in the emotional sphere. It is logical that there are new ways of using gaming activities to correct such deviations. A special place is occupied by game therapy, as the most popular method of correctional work with children today. The article provides data on implementing two functions of the game – diagnostic, which allows reflecting trends in the gaming preferences of children of different ages, and correctional, in particular, to reduce anxiety symptoms in older preschoolers. The author of the article argues for a special interest in the problem of children's story-role play in connection with new trends in the activities of preschool educational organizations.

**Key words:** game; types of children's games; story-role-playing game; functions of story-role-playing game; diagnostic capabilities of story-role-playing game; game therapy

### **Vinogradova K. S. Psychological features of gender identity of a modern woman**

**Abstract.** The relevance of the topic of this article is due to significant changes in modern society, associated, among other things, with changes in women's gender roles and gender self-awareness of modern women. The article presents the empirical study results of the influence of the ontological security level on the type of gender identity of women, as well as the influence of women's gender identity type on psychological well-being. The aim of the study was to identify the relationship between the level of ontological security and various aspects of women's gender identity and the relationship between various types of gender identity and psychological well-being. The following tools were used for the study: the author's three-factor method for studying women's gender identity, consisting of the scales «Traditional Femininity», «New Femininity», «Self-Sufficiency»; the psychometric method «Ontological Security (PC)» by N. V. Kopteva; «Psychological Well-Being Scale» by K. Riff. The results were processed using the IBM SPSS Statistics 23 program using correlation and regression analysis methods. The sample consisted of 139 women aged 18-63. Results: the different influence of the ontological security expression on traditional femininity and two masculine-androgynous types – «new» femininity and self-sufficiency were revealed. The scale of connection with the world and people influences the formation of the feminine type, and autonomy - the formation of masculine-androgynous types of the author's method. Also it was found that the «New Femininity» type has a positive effect on the psychological well-being indicators «personal growth and development» and «purpose and meaning in life», and the «Self-sufficiency» type – on the «personal growth and development» indicator. It is

concluded that androgynous types of women's gender identity are more adaptive due to their inherent qualities of healthy narcissism and subjectivity.

**Key words:** gender identity; androgyny; femininity; masculinity; subjectivity; autonomy; psychological well-being; ontological security

### **Morgun L. A., Morgun A. N. Dichotomy of the principles of «pragmatism» – «compassion» in decision making in a moral dilemma situation**

**Abstract.** The problem of moral choice is currently one of the scientific problems of great importance for research in a wide range of scientific disciplines. One of the most important aspects of studying moral choice is the psychological aspect. This study examines the specifics of solving moral dilemmas by subjects in a simulated situation with an unknown outcome, which suggests the absence of objective criteria for decision-making. Based on the stimulus material, simulated conditions for decision-making in a situation of a moral dilemma of prescribing an artificial lung ventilation device only to one of two potential patients are proposed – 28 situations of paired comparison. The subject had to make a choice based on three proposed parameters of the situation: gender of the potential patient (male, female), age of the potential patient (average: from 42 to 45 years, elderly: from 71 to 80 years), the presence or absence of unnamed chronic diseases. Thus, possible combinations of the three parameters formed eight potential objects for choice. The experimental sample size was 321 respondents, all of them were university professors: 57 % women, 43 % men. The respondents were aged from 22 to 44 years. Cluster analysis procedures were used to identify groups of respondents with similar patterns of choice. To determine the specifics of the conceptual basis for decision-making by respondents, the average choices were compared in the k-means cluster analysis with the assessments of medical experts based on the physiological strength criterion (chances of survival in case of a severe viral disease) and humanities experts based on the greater need for compassion criterion. The personal and conceptual basis for decision-making by respondents in the proposed moral dilemma situation is identified. This basis is the subject's commitment to one of the principles of the pragmatism-compassion dichotomy as a conceptual support for the subject in decision-making. The indeterminate nature of the relationship between the age, gender and social parameters of the respondents (gender, age, religiosity, specialty) and commitment to one of the principles of the pragmatism-compassion dichotomy in decision-making is defined.

**Key words:** moral choice; moral dilemmas; basis for decision; «pragmatism»; «compassion»; teachers; dichotomy

### **Gumnitskiy M. E. Validation of the procedure of diagnosing the subject's value pressure at intraindividual level of personality**

**Abstract.** The employee's acceptance of the values and norms of the organization, reflected in the corporate culture, is important for work adaptation, professional development and work results. The values of corporate culture can manifest themselves as pressure on the structure of personal values, preventing their implementation, which generates an intrapersonal value conflict. The article considers the concept of «subject's value pressure» (at intraindividual level of personality), which focuses on the intraindividual level of personality study – on the internal pressure of the «image of the ideal», arising from the discrepancy between the real behavior of the personality to its subjective idea of its ideal behavior (inconsistency of I-real and I-ideal). The subject's value pressure is the pressure of the conflict of the subject's values, reflected in the degree of inconsistency of the ideals and beliefs of the individual and his ideas about the necessary behavior in society, leading to feelings of uncertainty, anxiety, helplessness when making decisions about choosing a goal or actions to achieve it, as well as after this choice.

The purpose of the work is to validate the procedure for calculating the value subject's value pressure at intraindividual level of personality). General hypothesis is the proposed procedure for diagnosing the subject's value pressure makes it possible to identify as universal features of the professional activity of employees in various fields.

The sample includes two groups of 280 people (young teachers and employees of a commercial company). The differences in the hierarchies of value types at the levels of normative ideals and individual priorities in each group independently and when comparing the two groups were revealed. When comparing the indicators of the subject's value pressure in the two groups as a whole, depending on gender and with an experience of up to 1 year, no significant differences were found.

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the proposed procedure for diagnosing the subject's value pressure (at intraindividual level of personality) has a universal character and can be used to study the features of the value adaptation of specialists, regardless of the professional field of activity and type of organization.

**Key words:** subject's value pressure; intrapersonal conflict; validation; diagnostic procedure; professional genesis; adaptation; corporate culture



### **Istomina E. V. Development and testing of a methodology for studying the readiness of persons with disabilities for work and work activities**

**Abstract.** The article presents the results of a study aimed at developing and psychometrically testing the author's methodology, which allows determining the level of readiness of persons with disabilities for work and work activity, regardless of a specific group of professions. Such readiness is understood as the integral formation of the individual, reflecting his/her attitude to work, the level of need for work activity, ideas about himself/herself as a subject of work, the level of inclusion of work activity in the overall picture of his/her life path. The development of diagnostic tools for assessing the readiness of individuals with disabilities to work was carried out in several stages and included its psychometric testing for discriminatory statements (calculation of the correlation coefficient of points of each item to the sum of points for each scale), internal consistency of the questionnaire scales (calculation of the  $\alpha$ -Cronbach coefficient), normality of item distribution (using the Shapiro-Wilk criterion), assessment of external convergent validity (Spearman rank correlation analysis of indicators obtained using the author's questionnaire and the methods of Milman, O. F. Potemkina, V. M. Snetkov), criterion validity (Mann-Whitney criterion). The methodology was tested on a sample of 117 people with mild to moderate musculoskeletal disorders. As a result of the research procedures, a methodology was proposed for measuring working capacity, the formation of the need for work and the industriousness complex in individuals with disabilities. The questionnaire for adolescents, young men and adults consists of 26 statements reflecting attitude towards work as a value; internal need for work; dependency tendencies; development of work skills.

**Key words:** readiness for work; value attitude towards work; need for work activity; dependent position; work skills of a person with disabilities

### **Astafieva O. N., Golysheva I. V. Vector of creative industries in BRICS+countries in the context of cultural identity issues**

**Abstract.** The article examines the phenomenon of creative industries in the context of the development of the creative economy of the BRICS+ interstate association. Based on the culturological approach and understanding of the interdisciplinarity of the problem, the authors conduct a comparative typological analysis of conceptual scenarios for developing creative industries of the BRICS+ alliance in the context of ideological and value orientations to preserve the cultural code and national identity. Much attention in this article is also paid to the main vectors of the development of cultural trends in order to identify the prospects for joint work in this direction within the framework of the association. The authors explore analogies and correlation dependence, focusing on the features and distinctive features that have a great impact on the development of the creative economy of a modern state. It is natural to highlight the main trends in the development of the creative sector in China. Special attention is also paid specifically to the role of cultural identity in the formation and transformation of creative industries in these states. In addition, the authors of the article consider specifically the specifics of national models of the creative economy, identifying both their general patterns and the unique features of each individual country. The authors also propose a unified algorithm for interaction and consolidation of positive experience for the interstate development of the creative industries based on the analysis of national strategic documents. The key factors that determine the dynamics of the creative sectors development, including government policy, socio-cultural traditions, infrastructural and technological changes, are also analyzed. General conclusions are drawn about the impact of cultural identity on the competitiveness and export potential of the creative industries of the BRICS+ countries.

**Key words:** creative industries; creative economy; government support for culture; China's creative sector; culture; development strategy; BRICS+; national identity

### **Tulchinskii G. L. Mass society culture and subjectivity as factors for interaction between domestic and foreign art**

**Abstract.** The paper examines the grounds for analyzing the mechanism of interaction and mutual development of domestic and foreign art within the framework of national cultures. Such a contemporary framework is the culture of mass society, in which almost all types of artistic creativity are presented – both classical art and mass (popular) culture. Moreover, all these types of artistic creativity can be presented and broadcast in universal formats of social media communication. This provides additional opportunities for examining interaction and mutual influence using the conceptual apparatus of social semiotics and its extensions. The search for such foundations is made using the pragmasemantic approach and the extension of the apparatus of social semiotics through deep semiotics. This made it possible to present the dynamics as a cascade of interfaces of interaction of various socio-cultural contexts that determine meaning formation. It is emphasized that classical art in the formats of mass society culture plays the role of its own forms (Eigenforms) of culture. The key role in this process is played by the personal subjectivity of the participants in the entire process – from artists, performers and organizers to spectators, readers and listeners. Subjectivity is semiotic in the nature of its emergence, action and development. It arises as a result of socialization as an individual system of reflexive self-description. In this capacity, it appears as a universal interface that allows combining and changing various contexts of meaning-making. Subjectivity, as a reflexive self-description, is a

contradictory formation and apophatically open to new self-replenishment and self-development. Thus, the proposed approach and problematization open up broad opportunities for interdisciplinary analysis of the interaction of various socio-cultural practices, types and genres of art within national cultures.

**Key words:** classical art; mass society culture; mass culture; pragmasemantics; subjectivity; digitalization

### **Erokhina T. I. Representation of functions of cultural and historical memory in the space of the domestic theater**

**Abstract.** The article presents the results of cultural analysis of representing the functions of cultural and historical memory in the space of the domestic theater. The author denotes modern approaches to the study of memory in humanitarian knowledge, highlights the genetic connection between memory and theatrical art in the history of culture. The purpose of the article was to analyze the basic memory functions represented in the domestic theater space. The empirical material was composed of theatrical performances performed in the domestic theater in the second half of the XX– early XXI centuries. The scientific significance of the study is due to the need for a systematic culturological analysis of the forms and methods of representing cultural memory in the domestic theater, contributing to the consolidation of society and the formation of cultural identity. The article presents a comprehensive cultural analysis, including phenomenological, semiotic, axiological, hermeneutic analysis, as well as mythocriticism and sociocultural analysis. The information and activity functions of cultural and historical memory represented in the domestic theater are considered, the specifics of the theater as a form of art and the historical and cultural context of its development are taken into account. The axiological function of memory associated with sacralization processes is disclosed, the processes of preservation and forgetting, which are presented in the theatrical space and included in the discussion field of counter-memory formation in culture, are actualized. Particular attention is paid to the emotional and identification functions of memory, which are interconnected and interrelated in the theater space. The author notes both positive and negative connotations of the mechanisms in formation and representation of memory in the theater. The article verified the ontologically significant role of the theater in the representation of cultural and historical memory.

**Key words:** domestic theater; cultural and historical memory; memory functions; counter memory; representation; sacralization; commemorative practices; axiological function; identity; memory and forgetting mechanisms

### **Lipsky V. N. Rethinking views on life lived (based on the stories of L. Tolstoy «The Death of Ivan Ilyich» and S. Beauvoir «A Very Easy Death»)**

**Abstract.** Among the later works of L. Tolstoy «The Death of Ivan Ilyich» stands apart, since the author turned an ordinary story about the life, illness and death of a mediocre judicial official into a philosophical narrative about how an immoral existence, filled with selfishness and indifference to family and children, to the entire environment as a whole is fraught with severe torment at the end of life. Almost all his life Ivan Ilyich lived like everyone else: he did not marry for love, he was indifferent to his wife and family, perceived family life as a heavy duty, had affairs on the side, tried to please his superiors. But suddenly an incurable disease appears, although it appears, according to Tolstoy, as a necessary consequence of an unrighteous life. And this retribution is the main thing in the life of Tolstoy's hero. Tolstoy subjects him to the most severe suffering, the only way out of which will be his inevitable death. But at the end of his earthly existence, the writer shows the suffering hero the path that only can save him from terrible torment – love and forgiveness.

Simone de Beauvoir describes a different way of leaving life: there is no tragedy of «revision» of a lived life. Unlike Tolstoy, she (Beauvoir) is focused on describing the process of transition from being to non-existence, accompanying the description of the transition with physiological details of the disease, analysis of medical diagnoses and all possible therapeutic and surgical consequences associated with them. In fairness, it must be admitted that S. Beauvoir periodically interrupts the description of physiological details, recalling her life, her relationship with her mother, not forgetting to emphasize the alienation and total misunderstanding that exists between them. But the dominant feature of the story is nevertheless the description of the mother's suffering. The meaningless of life and the absurdity of death is the leitmotif of the story «A Very Easy Death». It seems that for Beauvoir it is important to evoke in the reader a state of oppressive fear of the inevitable departure from life, therefore fear is another dominant feature of S. Beauvoir's story. Despite all the similarities between the two stories in terms of what gave rise to the story, their main difference lies, on the one hand, in the very process of describing the difficult situation in which the author «placed» their heroes, on the other hand, in the final result: for Tolstoy, «dying well» is possible only under the condition of a moral life, the writer leaves the reader hope that the fear of the end of earthly existence will dissipate under the condition of a righteous life, whereas for Beauvoir, the absurdity of death is a consequence of the absurdity of being: («it is absurd that we were born, it is absurd that we will die»), but in this case life simply loses all meanings.

**Key words:** existentialism; death; illness; service; alienation; Tolstoy; existence; borderline situation; suffering; Beauvoir; fear

## **Mushtanova O. Y. Representation of the contemporary Italian family in youth serials of the last decade**

**Abstract.** The purpose of the article is to analyze the image of the family in modern Italian youth TV series of the teen drama genre. The author proceeds from the statement that the series, as an actual aesthetic and cultural phenomenon of our time, acts as an indicator of socio-cultural changes, which are especially vividly reflected in the image of the family. The interest in family issues brings the series closer to the works of classical literature, while modern TV series show ambiguous characters, much attention is paid to the psychological component of the characters, which, as a rule, is associated with family relationships. The genre of teen drama was chosen as the most representative due to the severity of the problem, the selection of series is determined by the need to show Italian families belonging to different strata of society and having different levels of culture and wealth in the study. For the first time, the article attempts to compare the data of sociological, psychological, and cultural studies of the modern Italian family with the image of the family, which is presented in Italian youth TV series of the last decade. In modern Italian TV series of the teen drama genre, the crisis of the traditional family model is embodied, they show different types of families – complete, incomplete, restored, replenished. The article focuses on the psychological aspects of the relationship between the components of the family in the Italian teen drama. The author concludes that the transformations in the Italian family reflected in the modern youth series indicate global changes taking place in Italian society, such as the changing role of women, the blurring of boundaries between social classes, multiculturalism.

**Key words:** Italian family; youth series; serial culture; teen drama; family values; family warming; upbringing; infantile parents

## **Evallyo V. D. Statics and dynamics of environment forms in pre-revolutionary adventure films by P. Chardynin and L. Kuleshov**

**Abstract.** In this article, the author analyzes the films by Pyotr Chardynin *The Little House in Kolonna* (1913), *Uncle's Apartment* (1913) and *The Woman of Tomorrow* (1914), *Engineer Prite's Project* (1918) by Lev Kuleshov in the context of the construction of the intra-frame space by directors and the endowment of it with various meanings that allow emphasizing certain aspects of the anthropological ideal. The relationship between statics and dynamics plays an important role in the formation of meaning: be it the opposition of actively moving objects (characters) against the background of the verticals of urban space or the implied permeability of individual elements of the material environment, in particular, windows. In the analyzed films, the image of the city performs various functions: it is realized as a place of rest and entertainment, as a source of potential threats or a static «observer». The specificity of space allowed the masters of silent cinema to reflect existing and emerging anthropological ideals. In the films of 1913, the heroes exist in the context of an adventure plot and preserve the boundaries of existing social frameworks, in *The Woman of Tomorrow* the heroine and her way of life are ahead of their time, she turns out to be unadapted to the existing way of life. In L. Kuleshov's film, the semantic palette of spatial solutions is significantly expanded, and the heroes become mouthpieces of the emerging new anthropological ideal.

**Key words:** silent cinema; Chardynin; Kuleshov; anthropological ideal; environment; city; statics; dynamics; anthropology of art