# THE ROLE OF MODERN LANGUAGE AND EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN A DIGITAL SCIENCE

# O PAPEL DA LINGUAGEM MODERNA E DAS TECNOLOGIAS EDUCACIONAIS NA CIÊNCIA DIGITAL

# EL PAPEL DEL LENGUAJE MODERNO Y LAS TECNOLOGÍAS EDUCATIVAS EN UNA CIENCIA DIGITAL

Nelia A. DEBERDEEVA<sup>1</sup>
Maria A. EROFEEVA<sup>2</sup>
Ruben R. KAZARYAN<sup>3</sup>
Mikhail V. GUNDARIN<sup>4</sup>
Elena V. PRONINA<sup>5</sup>
Irina Zh. SHAKHMALOVA<sup>6</sup>
Eleonora V. EGOROVA<sup>7</sup>

ABSTRACT: The processes that we observe today in the economic, social, political, and other spheres which take place not only in our country, but in the whole world, have influence on the education system. This article aims to disclose the concept of modern language and educational technologies and consider the critical figure - the teacher's personality. The research method is the analysis and synthesis of the theoretical basis on the issue of language and educational technologies and the role of a teacher in the educational process. Based on the study's results, it can be concluded that any language and educational technology that is introduced into the educational process can be integrated precisely through a highly qualified and competent teacher.

**KEYWORDS:** Education. Language. Educational technology. Teacher's competence. Education system.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Associate Professor of the Department of Psychology, Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, Moscow, Russia. ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2357-2450, E-mail: debnelya@yandex.ru

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Doctor of Education, Professor of the Department of Pedagogy, Moscow University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia named after V. Ya. Kikot, Moscow, Russia. ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7176-513X 3 Doctor of Education, Professor of the Department of Psychological and Socio-Pedagogical Education, State University of Humanities and Social Studies, Kolomna, Russia. ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7176-513X, E-mail: erofeeva-ma72@yandex.ru

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor of the Department of Technology and Organization of Construction Production, Moscow State University of Civil Engineering, Moscow, ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0971-4301, Russia. E-mail: r.kazarian@mail.ru

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> PhD in Philosophy, Head of the Department of Advertising, Marketing and PR, Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russia. ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7662-2880, E-mail: gundarinmv@rgsu.net <sup>5</sup> PhD in Technical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Economics and Management on Air Transport, Moscow State Technical University of Civil Aviation, Moscow, Russia. ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3679-9910, E-mail: ev\_pronina@mail.ru

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> PhD in Pedagogy, Associate Professor of the Department of Pedagogy and Methods of Primary Education, Nerungri Technical Institute (branch) of M.K. Ammosov North-Eastern Federal University, Nerungri, Russia. ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5294-2476, Email: naznad2015@gmail.com

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> PhD in Philology, Associate Professor of the Department of the English Language for Professional Activities, Ulyanovsk State University, Ulyanovsk, Russia. ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9731-8386, E-mail: eleanor 63@mail.ru

**RESUMO**: Os processos que hoje observamos nas esferas econômica, social, política e outras que acontecem não só em nosso país, mas em todo o mundo, influenciam o sistema educacional. Este artigo tem como objetivo divulgar o conceito de linguagem moderna e tecnologias educacionais e considerar a figura crítica - a personalidade do professor. O método de pesquisa consiste na análise e síntese da fundamentação teórica sobre a problemática da linguagem e das tecnologias educacionais e o papel do professor no processo educativo. Com base nos resultados do estudo, pode-se concluir que qualquer linguagem e tecnologia educacional que seja introduzida no processo educacional pode ser integrada precisamente por meio de um professor altamente qualificado e competente.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Educação. Linguagem. Tecnologia educacional. Competência do professor. Sistema de ensino.

RESUMEN: Los procesos que observamos hoy en el ámbito económico, social, político y otros que se desarrollan no solo en nuestro país, sino en el mundo entero, tienen influencia en el sistema educativo. Este artículo tiene como objetivo divulgar el concepto de lenguaje moderno y tecnologías educativas y considerar la figura crítica: la personalidad del maestro. El método de investigación es el análisis y síntesis de las bases teóricas sobre el tema del lenguaje y las tecnologías educativas y el rol del docente en el proceso educativo. Con base en los resultados del estudio, se puede concluir que cualquier lenguaje y tecnología educativa que se introduzca en el proceso educativo puede integrarse precisamente a través de un docente altamente calificado y competente.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** Educación. Lenguaje. Tecnología educativa. Competencia docente. Sistema educativo.

## Introduction

To identify the factors contributing to the tendencies towards the reorganization of higher education in our country, it is worth mentioning the prerequisites that lead to this process. They are important because they pervade all spheres of life of the state and are presented as follows (KAPRANOVA, 2003):

- 1) Over the past decades, there has been an increase in the number of production facilities that are associated with scientific activities. Thus, most of the personnel involved in such enterprises must have the appropriate qualifications obtained through higher education.
- 2) The rapid development of the technological sector and science, especially over the past 5-7 years, requires specialists to improve their qualifications constantly, to obtain new knowledge that meets the working conditions of the present time.
- 3) The rapid development of technologies presupposes frequent replacement of technical means, their technological obsolescence. An employee is forced to be prepared to

master the functionality of new technologies, and this, in turn, presupposes a refusal from the extremely narrow specialization of a professional.

- 4) Most studies in the field of science are presented as a synthesis of several scientific areas at once (for example, biophysics). An employee who will have extensive knowledge in various fields, and will not confine himself to his own specialty, will be able to achieve the required results in this field. The ability to work in a team to achieve a common goal is of great importance.
- 5) Automation of many processes that were previously performed by people is gradually leading to the disappearance of many professions that were important ten years ago. Thus, the creative activity of a specialist has become very valuable, his ability for non-standard and unconventional thinking.
- 6) Scientific knowledge becomes accessible to anyone through Internet technologies. Researchers agree that this leads to a decrease in the potential for discovery among scientists who work directly in the field of scientific knowledge.
- 7) Despite all the technical potential, the agricultural sector is also subject to development, which implies the involvement of more workers in the agricultural sector of the economy.
- 8) The trend towards an increase in citizens' solvency and purchasing power has led to a rise in the demand for higher education.

The productivity of the integration of modern technologies into the educational process has been emphasized by such researchers as G.K. Selevko (1980), M.V. Klarin (1989), V.A. Slastenin, I.F. Isaev and E.N. Shiyanov, (2002), N.A. Berezovin, V.T. Chepikov and M.I. Chekhovskikh (2004), M.I. Dyachenko and L.A. Kandybovich (2003), A.R. Bayanova et al. (2019a, 2019b), N.L. Ivanova and E.P. Popova (2017), E.A. Makarova and E.L. Makarova (2017), G.M. Kvon et al. (2019), N.A. Dubinko et al. (2004), A.I. Zhuk et al. (2011), R.S. Pionova (2005), S.D. Reznik and O.A. Vdovina (2015), G.B. Skok (2000), V.Ya. Laudis et al. (1989), K. Jaspers. (2006), Sudarikov et.al (2019). The effectiveness of the educational process in both secondary and higher education is of particular importance, proceeding from the continuous development of all spheres of state activity, as well as the unstable economic situation of the country. Thus, the introduction of technologies into the pedagogical process is an attempt to move away from the traditional educational paradigm and the desire to build a new system of education that would meet the realities of the present time.

The concept of "technology" in its general context should be understood as a certain built system that is developed at a theoretical level and applied in practice with the aim of transforming the traditional system so that it meets the realities of the present time.

Any activity, according to V.P. Bespalko (1989) should be considered either from the standpoint of technology or from the standpoint of creativity. And if the first phenomenon is based on science, then the second one has an intuitive origin. Thus, according to the scientist, everything starts with a creative element, but later turns into technology. At the same time, referring to pedagogical science, we can say that chaotic actions in this case are inappropriate, and therefore everything that has been introduced into the educational process must be interpreted as technology.

The pedagogical field views technology from different perspectives. So, M.V. Klarin (1989) believes that technology should be understood as the totality of all tools and methods that are collected and aimed at achieving key educational goals (DIANOVA & KUZNETSOVA, 2017). In turn, G.K. Selevko (1980) is of the opinion that technology cannot be anything other than a verified and thought-out model, which guides teachers in their activities. Such a model, according to the author, is directed at creating the most favorable conditions of obtaining knowledge for students (KORSHUNOVA, 2014).

#### **Materials and Methods**

The purpose of the study is to characterize modern educational technologies, focusing on the personality of a teacher in the educational process. The research method is the analysis and synthesis of the theoretical basis on the issue of educational technologies and the role of a teacher in the educational process (STAMBOLEVA, 2020).

Over the past decade, substantial changes have been taking place in all spheres of the state, which is reflected in the educational system. Below we will consider the processes that have had the greatest impact on the reform of the educational process in higher education.

- 1. The educational system of the post-Soviet period, based on authoritarianism, was replaced by a democratic approach. Higher education has become more accessible to all strata of the population. Moreover, citizens got an opportunity to choose the form of education, the desired course. The level of bureaucracy has dropped significantly.
- 2. To create a unified effective system, a synthesis of higher education, the scientific sphere and the production sector is made. Thus, the formation of special complexes took place, identifying the sphere of education as their center, which is made up of higher

education institutions or their associations. In addition, educational secondary units, in this case, are colleges, secondary vocational institutions, refresher courses, etc. The created structures include the science sector, which provides an opportunity for research activities for both teachers and students. Finally, another important link is the production sector, where students can have practical training.

- 3. Education is undergoing fundamental changes, which consists in screening out unnecessary disciplines and increasing hours for those disciplines that are necessary for the professional development of a student or a schoolchild. It is worth noting that this process can be excessively cardinal in relation to disciplines, which can contribute to a decrease in students' motivation for the educational process.
- 4. The emphasis in modern education is placed on a greater percentage of independent work of students and schoolchildren, increasing their motivation for self-study, developing skills to work with a large amount of information, structure it, isolating the required material. The conditions for independent study are created for students by a higher education institution in the form of personal training plans for each student, allocating hours for electives, providing access to the educational online platform of the university, etc. As for schoolchildren, the teachers, for the most part, also teach them to work independently, forming group practical classes and assigning a certain part of the educational material to independent study. Thus, we can speak about the individualization of the educational process.
- 5. The educational process presupposes a humane attitude towards students, taking account of their psychophysiological characteristics, and an individual approach. The objective of education today is not just the transfer of knowledge to students, but the creation of such conditions in which the individual's personality would develop harmoniously. Higher education can contribute to this by cultivating partnerships between teachers and students, tolerant attitude of students to each other, and fostering social responsibility of students.
- 6. With the development of information technologies, the education system could not remain without incorporating computer technologies into the educational process. The introduction of many technical means gave students and teachers an opportunity to carry out even more research activities, have access to Internet resources, and use automated teaching systems.
- 7. In many developed countries, the tendency for autonomous activities of higher education institutions has become more frequent, which implies self-government at the level of the organizational and managerial staff of a higher educational institution.

- 8. Society is increasing its demands for the activities of higher education institutions. This implies the regulatory policy of their activities from the state. In the developed countries of the world, social communities are being formed that control the educational process in universities, its compliance with state norms. Moreover, such a social committee determines the ranking of universities using special evaluation criteria: financial costs per one student trained, the quality of educational programs, the scale of scientific work carried out by a higher education institution, etc.
- 9. Much attention today is paid to the teaching staff, in particular to the personality of the teacher. Requirements imposed on him are increasing, and not just in his professional competence, but also in general personal development (BESPALKO, 1989).

Undoubtedly, all the above-mentioned factors apply to all world states, but for our country, most of them are relevant. At this stage, special attention is paid to the personality of the teacher (LEONTYEVA, 2016).

In the current time of globalization and informatization, as well as rapid changes and innovations around the world, higher education of our country must have a certain list of requirements for teachers, because it is teachers, for the most part, who shape the current state of higher education and its prestige not only in Russia but throughout the world. Today we are watching active reforms in the higher education system and the formation of new approaches to the role of a teacher in higher education (Efimova et al., 2018; Salakhova et al., 2019; 2020). Thus, the traditional function of the teacher, which consisted in transferring knowledge to students, has ceased to be of primary importance today. A progressive teacher is the person who, first, can teach the student to self-educate and approach the process of acquiring knowledge creatively (DEMYANCHUK, 2020).

Paying attention to the large-scale changes that are taking place in the political, economic, and social spheres of the life of people around the world, one cannot help but mention that education is also subject to this influence and reforms. Researchers assert that the traditional educational forms of the post-Soviet space are already being replaced by a more modern and progressive form. Thus, the function of higher education as a social institution aimed at transferring cultural experience to generations has ceased to be the key one and modern education has begun to integrate into the world community, influencing both the social and economic systems of the whole world.

It is not surprising that over the past ten years, higher education has acquired a completely different status in the world system, which is subject to reorganizations and transformations. Thus, the teacher becomes a key figure in the education system, who creates

the quality of education with personal competence and preparedness. It is impossible to deny the crucial influence of the psychological, pedagogical, and methodological components of the teacher on the personality of the student, his professional development (DAVLETBAEVA, 2019). Market requirements today have changed a lot, and now a university graduate should not only have professional basics for a future career, but be a highly developed person, a culturally educated person, have a desire for continuous self-education, be able to multitask and solve various problems not only of his own, but also of related areas of professional activity.

That is why the focus of the teacher's attention today should be directed not only towards transferring knowledge to students, but towards teaching them to apply this knowledge correctly and appropriately, as well as be flexible and adapt to any life scenarios. For a teacher to be able to implement all the above-mentioned points, higher education should integrate an approach to teaching students based on the teacher's competencies, but it is possible only if the key link in the education system - the teacher - himself has the required competences. Proceeding from this, the issue of providing a qualitatively new professional training of the personnel for higher education arises sharply (BESPALKO, 1989).

According to P.S. Lerner (2012), teaching activities should be understood as accompanying a student in acquiring knowledge and cultivating his personal qualities. The author believes that the teacher's activity acts as a decisive one in the entire educational process, because everything else that is included in it either comes from teaching, or it is formed through it (IVANOVA & POPOVA, 2017).

It is worth noting that the situation in the economic and social sphere of our country at this stage has an ambiguous effect on the conditions in which the teacher is forced to carry out his activities. But it should be said that efficiency is a direct factor that shapes not only the sphere of higher education in Russia, but also the potential of the entire state. A specialist who realizes his competence in the teaching staff of a higher education institution, teaches the younger generation, is engaged in their upbringing, cultural and personal development, brings out the potential of each student, and in addition, he also performs several organizational tasks of the university and participates in research activities.

A modern teacher is a specialist who works in several functional areas simultaneously - research, teaching, organizational and educational ones. The competence of such a specialist cannot be narrowed down to the framework of his discipline alone. On the contrary, he must have a broad outlook, understand the system of the surrounding reality, and have a high level of communication skills.

The teacher has an understanding that the education process is a continuous state of every individual with mature personality. He is aware that he is a key figure - a role model - in the process of transferring experience, knowledge to students and developing their personality, both during classes and extracurricular activities. To devise new methods and introduce a variety of techniques in their activities, the teacher must rely on personal pedagogical experience that helps him achieve educational goals. In addition, the core function of the teacher is his pursuit of becoming a scientist and researcher. Having these competences, the teacher can encourage students to do research activities, relying on personal authority and example. To put all the above-mentioned points into practice, the teacher must be, first, a highly organized and educated person.

Let us consider what must be referred to the qualities of a teacher for the implementation of his effective professional activity. First of all, a higher education teacher should have developed personal qualities and professional competences; further, he should be based on the knowledge of pedagogy, because he works mainly with children of different ages, he should understand the psychological processes that accompany the learning process, have an inclination for activities in the field of science. In addition to these personality components required for higher education, the teacher must have a developed communication ability, organizational qualities, a culture of speech, high working capacity, as well as the ability to arouse interest among students and motivate them to study (BEREZOVIN, CHEPIKOV & CHEKHOVSKIKH, 2004).

One cannot underestimate the complexity of the teaching profession, because his first task is not to transfer the knowledge base to students that he himself possesses. The contemporary world is developing at a very fast pace and a person must be able to adapt to its conditions, be flexible professionally. The main quality of a professional today is the ability to self-educate, find the necessary information, structure, and study it and then be able to put the knowledge gained into practice. Therefore, a contemporary teacher who understands world trends seeks to instill the ability in students to learn independently using the methods that he owns, to activate their desire for cognitive activity. This implies new tactics in the educational process, namely: the teacher does not give students ready-made knowledge but teaches through the mechanisms of the mastered ways of acting in different situations. Teachers in the field of information technology teach students, already at the stage of receiving education, to understand the requirements of the information space and be ready to comply with them. It is extremely important for the teacher to show the students all the opportunities and potential that information technologies carry for society and the whole world, and therefore the

essential goal is to teach them information culture, which the teacher, of course, must possess himself.

### **Result and Discussions**

Thus, the theoretical study revealed an innovative approach to the teacher's professional activity at the present stage. The basis for this is the high level of competition in the educational services market, as well as the overrated requirements of applicants for higher education, for whom there is a huge selection of higher educational institutions. But this is not the only criterion for introducing innovations into the educational system. On their basis, the teacher can broaden the horizons of his professional search, which will help generate unique methods of working with students and contribute to their reaching a new personal level. In higher education, there is an inextricable relationship between the innovative and scientific activities of the teaching staff and the educational and research activities of students (ALTUKHOV, NECHAEV & MIKHAILUSHKIN, 2017).

Analyzing the theoretical basis of scientists, we can say that each of them has his own opinion according to educational technologies and the personality of the teacher in the educational process. The author believes that it is necessary to develop a technique using which it would be possible to determine the need for the introduction of new technologies in the educational process, as well as to systematize the necessary improvement of the qualification level of teachers, who are key figures in education and exclusively through which any new technologies can be incorporated into the educational process.

# Conclusion

The unstable economic situation in the country determines the necessity to train highly qualified personnel. It is possible to achieve this only if the state can provide its citizens with a high level of education. Most of the population of our country is involved in the education system – they teach, study, or improve qualifications, it becomes obvious the need for reforms in the educational process, according to the trends of the present time. The realities of the contemporary world suggest that the education that a subject receives at the initial stages of his life will be applicable for his further personal growth and professional development.

The trends of the contemporary world dictate new conditions in the educational process and require not only the presence of competences in the field of technology, but also

in the content and forms of development of the teacher, in general. Special attention in this article is given to the figure of the teacher as a person who is a conductor of new methods and a developer of methodologies. The educational institution is obliged to ensure that the qualification level of the teaching staff is at the required level and corresponds to the main trends in education today. Thus, a teacher can incorporate innovative educational technologies into the educational process, help students adapt to them and get the most effective result. For this, the higher school organized support for the teaching staff for the development of the competences of each of them. Educational and methodological departments face such a task that plan and implement relevant activities: educational courses, advanced training, trainings, various practical exercises that reveal the specifics of innovative processes in education.

Without any doubt, higher education cannot provide a full range of conditions for developing teachers' competences, but its ability to create such conditions in accordance with the changes that are taking place at the global level in the education system, as well as in the scientific and technological spheres.

Any educational institution concentrates its efforts on the productivity and efficiency of the educational process, and therefore it can set the task of personal growth for its employees, but since teachers are highly developed individuals, then they themselves set similar objectives for themselves. If the conditions for the development of the teaching staff are suitable, each of the teachers will maintain professional competence at the proper level.

The concept of "technology" in its general context should be understood as a certain built system that is developed at a theoretical level and applied in practice with the aim of transforming the traditional system so that it meets the realities of the present time. Educational technology cannot be anything other than a verified and thought-out model, which teachers apply in their activities. Such a model, according to the author, is directed at creating the most favorable conditions for obtaining knowledge for students.

Therefore, the system, aimed at maintaining and increasing the level of professional competence of teachers, contributes to the complex development of the individual, as well as the ability to resolve emerging pedagogical problems (STAMBOLEVA, 2020). Today, a common problem is a decrease in the motivational level of students, their desire to learn the material, to achieve achievements in educational activities. To raise the interest of students, new technologies are integrated into the educational process that meet the requirements of the present time, for example, in the context of absolute informatization and globalization of the contemporary world. In addition, the teacher, as a key figure in the educational process, helps to ensure that the productivity level of the integrated educational technology is high so that

each student takes interest in it that encourages him to be involved in the process of further learning and studying the material. The demand to comply with modern global trends necessitates the continuous development of the teacher's personality, broadening his horizons, skills in working with technological tools, the ability to multitask, as well as the development of his professional competences.

### References

ALTUKHOV, A.I., NECHAEV, V.I. & MIKHAILUSHKIN, P.V. (2017). Organizational and economic bases for grain products sub-complex innovative development in Russia. Moscow: Scientific consultant.

BAYANOVA, A.R., KUZNETSOV, V.V., MERCULOVA, L.V., GORBUNOVA, L.N., PERVOZVANSKAYA, O.A., SHALAMOVA, O.O. & VOROBYOVA, C.I. (2019a). Student Performance Interrelation With Gadget Use At Lessons. *Journal of Environmental Treatment Techniques*, 7(3), 432-437.

BAYANOVA, A.R., SIZOVA, Z.M., CHISTYAKOV, A.A., PROKOPYEV, A.I. & VASBIEVA, D.G. (2019b). A philosophical view of organizational culture policy in contemporary universities. *European Journal of Science and Theology*, *15*(3), 121-131. BEREZOVIN, N.A., CHEPIKOV, V.T. & CHEKHOVSKIKH, M.I. (2004). *Fundamentals of Psychology and Pedagogy*. Minsk: New knowledge.

BESPALKO, V.P. (1989). *Components of pedagogical technology*. Moscow: Enlightenment. DAVLETBAEVA, Z.K. (2019). *Psychology of prevention of asocial behavior of students*: PhD Thesis. Saint Petersburg: Saint Petersburg State University.

DEMYANCHUK, R.V. (2020). Personal and professional development of teachers and its psychological support: PhD Thesis. Saint Petersburg: Saint Petersburg State University. DIANOVA, T.B. & KUZNETSOVA, M.V. (2017). Higher education pedagogy and psychology. Vitebsk: VGAVM.

DUBINKO, N.A., KRAVCHENKO, L.S., OVDEY, S.V. & PYZHOVA, N.N. (2004). Fundamentals of Psychology and Pedagogy. Minsk: Academy of Management under the President of the Republic of Belarus.

DYACHENKO, M.I. & KANDYBOVICH, L.A. (2003). *Psychology of higher education*. Minsk: Theseus.

EFIMOVA, O.I., SALAKHOVA, V.B., OSHCHEPKOV, A.A., KHUDYAKOVE, T.L. & DEBERDEEVA, N.A. (2018). Antisuicidal Potential of the Person: Theory and Empirics Research. *Modern Journal of Language Teaching Methods*, 8(5), 510-517.

IVANOVA, N.L. & POPOVA, E.P. (2017). Professionals and the problem of introducing innovations in the university. *Educational Matters*, 1, 184-206.

JASPERS, K. (2006). The idea of a university. Minsk: BSU.

KAPRANOVA, V.A. (2003). History of pedagogy. Moscow: New knowledge.

KLARIN, M.V. (1989). *Pedagogical technology in the educational process: analysis of foreign experience*. Moscow: Pedagogy.

KORSHUNOVA, N.L. (2014). Traditional and modern interpretations of the pedagogical principles of conformity to nature and cultural conformity. *Scientific-methodical electronic journal "Concept"*, 20, 1406-1410.

KVON, G.M., VAKS, V.B., KALIMULLIN, A.M., BAYANOVA, A.R., SHAIDULLINA, A.R., DOLZHIKOVA, A.V. & LAPIDUS, N.I. (2019). Developing the Informational and Digital Environment of a University: Problem Analysis and Assessment. *Eurasia Journal of Mathematics, Science and Technology Education*, 15(10), 1841-1848.

LAUDIS, V.YA., ILYASOV, I.I., MALSKAYA, O.E. & MOZHAROVSKY, I.L. (1989). Formation of educational activities of students. Moscow: Moscow State University Publishing House.

LEONTYEVA, T.V. (2016). Scientific dialogue. Yekaterinburg: Center for Scientific and Educational Projects. URL: https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=461510 LERNER, P.S. (2012). Integration of general and informal education as a mechanism for the formation of social competence of school graduates: prospects and risks. School technology, 1, 10-22.

MAKAROVA, E.A. & MAKAROVA, E.L. (2017). Features of vocational education in a competent educational space. Moscow: INFRA-M.

PIONOVA, R.S. (2005). Higher education pedagogy. Minsk: Higher School.

REZNIK, S.D. & VDOVINA, O.A. (2015). Professional competence of a teacher of a higher educational institution: a system of formation and development. Penza: PGUAS.

SALAKHOVA, V.B., DUGAROVA, T.T., EROFEEVA, M.A., DAMDINOV, A.V., KARPOVA, T.G. & PAKHOMOV, R.V. (2020). Education and morale building activity of youth as system-forming factors in providing the national security of Russia: a model of empirical research. URL: http://natal.uern.br/periodicos/ind-ex.php/RTEP/article/view/2237 SALAKHOVA, V.B., SOKOLOVSKAYA, I.E., ULYANOVA, I.V., KARINA, O.V. & TEREKHOVA, A.I. (2019). Deviant behavior formation factors among students: aggressive behavior and internet risks. *Práxis Educacional*, 15(14), 683-694.

SUDARIKOV, A.E., MURATBAKEEV, E.KH., VORONINA, M.V., & SUDARIKOVA, A.A. (2019). Higher Education Market Segmentation of the North-Western Federal District of Russia. WLC 2016: World Lumen Congress. Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty (Lumen 15th Anniversary Edition), pp. 951-960. DOI: 10.15405/EPSBS.2019.03.02.110

SELEVKO, G.K. (1980). *Modern educational technologies*. Moscow: Pedagogy. SKOK, G.B. (2000). *How to analyze your own teaching activities*. Moscow: Pedagogical Society of Russia.

SLASTENIN, V.A., ISAEV, I.F. & SHIYANOV, E.N. (2002). *Pedagogy*. Moscow: Publishing Center "Academy".

STAMBOLEVA, Z.A. (2020). Formation of linguistic and professional competence of Greek guides and translators in teaching Russian based on an integrated approach: PhD Thesis. Saint Petersburg: Saint Petersburg State University.

ZHUK, A.I., KAZIMIRSKAYA, I.I., ZHUK, O.L., FURMANOV, I.A., SIRENKO, S.N., CHECHET, V.V. & KORCHALOVA, N.D. (2011). *Pedagogy and psychology of higher education: a typical curriculum for institutions of higher education in the specialties of the second stage of higher education*. Minsk: RIVSH.