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СУЧАСНІ ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ В ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯХ МОЛОДИХ НАУКОВЦІВ

МАТЕРІАЛИ

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often come off their medication for long periods during their lives, at huge personal costs to themselves and often to those around them.

The patient must continue taking medication even when symptoms are gone. Otherwise they will come back.

The first time a person experiences schizophrenia symptoms, it can be very unpleasant. They may take a long time to recover, and that recovery can be a lonely experience. It is crucial that a person living with schizophrenia receives the full support of their family, friends, and community services when onset appears for the first time.

LITERATURE

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PSYCHOLOGICAL BASES OF USING VOCABULARY CONNECTED WITH SUPERSTITIONS AND SOCIAL TABOOS

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Superstitions are also known as «folk beliefs». Most people have superstitious beliefs and practices of one kind or another, based on their cultural background.

What are superstitions? A superstition is an irrational or invalid belief about the relation between certain actions (often behaviors) and other actions. The superstitious individual erroneously believes that the future or the outcome of certain events can be caused or influenced by certain specified behaviors, despite the lack of a causal relationship in reality [1,48].

The aim of the article is to study the psychological bases of using special vocabulary connected with superstitions and social taboos.

Many superstitions emerged from the notions of «good luck» and «bad luck», the notion of «luck», however, can itself be considered as a form of superstition. Even in our modern emancipated times, old superstitious fears still lurk behind words associated with death and fatal diseases. People are not superstitious nowadays and yet they are surprisingly reluctant to use the verb *to die* which has a long chain of both solemn and humorous substitutes. E. g. *to pass away, to be taken, to breathe one's last, to depart this life, to close one's eyes, to yield (give) up the ghost, to go the way of all flesh, to go West (slang.), to kick off (slang.), to check out (slang.), to kick the bucket (slang.), to take a ride (slang.), to hop the twig (slang.), to join the majority (slang.)*.

Superstition may be expressed in the terminology of religion, giving rise to skeptical thinkers' opinion that all religion is a superstition. Greek and Roman pagans, who modeled their relations with the gods on political and social terms scorned the man who constantly trembled with fear at the thought of the gods, as a

slave feared a cruel and capricious master. Such fear of the gods (deisidaimonia) was what the Romans meant by «superstition».

The Christian religion also made certain words taboo. The proverb *Speak of the devil and he will appear* must have been used and taken quite literally when it was first used, and the fear of *calling the devil by name* was certainly inherited from ancient superstitious beliefs. So, the word *devil* became taboo, and a number of euphemisms were substitutes for it: *the Prince of Darkness, the black one, the evil one, dickens, deuce, (Old) Nick*.

The word *God*, due to other considerations, also had a great number of substitutes which can still be traced in such phrases as *Good Lord!, By Heavens!, Good Heavens!, (My) goodness!, (My) goodness gracious!, Gracious me!*

By its definition superstition is not based on reason. Many superstitions can be prompted by misunderstandings of causality or statistics. Others spring from unenlightened fears, which may be expressed in religious beliefs or practice, or belief in extraordinary events, supernatural interventions, apparitions as well as in the efficacy of charms, incantations, the meaningfulness of omens and prognostications. Any of the above can lead to unfounded fears, or excessive scrupulosity in outward observances, for example, when a person sneezed. People believed that a body without a soul was vulnerable to evil spirits and saying '*god bless*' or '*bless you*' helped keep these evil spirits away.

Mental diseases also cause the frequent use of substitutions. A mad person may be described as *insane, mentally unstable, unbalanced, unhinged, not (quite) right, not all there, off one's head, off one's rocker, wrong in the upper storey, having bats in one's belfry, crazy as a bedbug, cuckoo (slang.), nutty (slang.), off one's nut (slang), loony (slang), a mental case, a mental defective, etc.* A clinic for such patients can also be discreetly referred to as, for instance, *an asylum, sanitarium, sanatorium, (mental) institution*, and, less discreetly, as *a nut house (slang.), booby hatch (slang.), loony bin (slang.)*.

Most of the superstitious beliefs are typically characterized by lack of logic, and are spread by gullible people. Superstitions are defined as irrational beliefs which stem from our lack of knowledge or the fear of the unknown. Right from Friday the 13th and eye twitching, to animals and the weather, everything seems to have a superstitious belief associated with it. More importantly, the superstitious nature of an individual is not just restricted to luck, but goes well beyond it, in the realms of ghosts, goblins, and witchcraft, as well as pseudo sciences, like astrology and alternative medicine.

Superstitions have rooted themselves so firmly in our society, that it is virtually impossible for an individual to ignore them even if he himself doesn't believe in them. While most people are superstitious to a certain extent, the same seems to have become the second nature of the rich and famous. Politicians nowadays resort to astrological predictions to see what's in store for them. It wouldn't be surprising if they start using it to decide the matters of the state tomorrow (or perhaps they already do). Such beliefs are also rampant in the sporting arena, on the silver screen, and surprisingly, even in the field of medicine.

Real-life examples of superstitious beliefs in sports include players putting their right foot first when entering the field, wearing a specific-numbered jersey, sitting on a particular seat when traveling in the team bus, and so on. Superstitious beliefs and practices are not restricted to any particular region. While Africa is famous for its voodoo culture, India has its own customs wherein animals are fed and killed to appease the gods. The traditional Chinese medicine, which boasts of curing all the ailments you have ever heard has a huge market in the West.

All in all, superstitions and social taboos are the source of emerging special words and phrases. Their use and very existence are caused either by social conventions or by certain psychological factors.

LITERATURE

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MYSTERY OF AURORA PHENOMENON

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The bright dancing lights of the aurora are actually collisions between electrically charged particles from the sun that enter the earth's atmosphere. Other planets in our solar system have magnetospheres, but Earth has the strongest one of all the rocky planets. Most aurora occur between 90 and 130 km above sea level, but some, particularly the ray-like forms, extend to several hundred kilometers up. A consequence of its great height is that the aurora is visible at horizontal distances of several hundred kilometers. The resulting colours reflect which gases we find up there, the most usual yellow-green colour coming from oxygen. Red colouring is also due to oxygen with a contribution from nitrogen. The violet we often see at the lower edge of the aurora is due to nitrogen, as is most blue colouring [2]. The charged particles originate from the sun, and it is the 'weather' conditions on the sun that decide whether or not we will see the aurora. Particles can stream out from the sun and some are captured by the Earth's magnetic field and find their way into the polar regions.

If you are standing in Alaska, Canada, or the Northern United States on a clear dark night and looking up into the sky, you may see a bright greenish-white band of light that stretches across the sky from the East to the West. You are seeing the Northern Lights, also known as the Aurora Borealis. In Roman mythology, Aurora was the goddess of the dawn, which is how the first part of the name “aurora borealis” came about. The “borealis” comes from the Greek name for the north wind, Boreas. These types of lights also occur near the South Pole, where they are known as the Southern Lights and Aurora Australis. Southern Lights' are largely only seen from Antarctica and the surrounding ocean. Of the populated regions in the southern hemisphere, the Southern Lights, may only be glimpsed