

Поэтому в настоящее время общество необходимо осознать глобальность проблемы и приложить все силы для восстановления гармонии между, человеком, обществом и природой.

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УДК: 37.013.77

ОБРАЗ ВРАЧА В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ РОССИЙСКИХ И ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ АВТОРОВ

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Аннотация

Введение. Образ врача в литературных произведениях имеет большое значение, так как отражает отношение общества, в лице писателя, к отдельным специалистам, либо всей системе врачевания. В литературных произведениях разных стран фигурирует образ врача, как спасителя. **Цель исследования** - рассмотреть образы врачей в произведениях российских и зарубежных авторов и установить качества, характеризующие личность врача. **Материалы и**

методы. Для достижения цели мы использовали следующие методы - метод сравнительного анализа и контент-анализ художественных произведений отечественных и зарубежных авторов. **Результаты.** Мы изучили личностные характеристики нескольких персонажей литературных произведений различных стран, выявили сходства и различия и установили качества врачей, объединяющие все персонажи. **Дискуссия.** Анализ российских и зарубежных художественных произведений позволил выделить основные качества, составляющие образ врача. Мы нашли объединяющие все персонажи характеристики: добродетель, готовность жертвовать собой, не только ради науки, а ради людей, что хорошо выражено в японской, американской, немецкой литературе. **Заключение.** Исследование имеет педагогическое значение. Мы сделали вывод, что во всем мире врач воспринимается как знающий и умелый человек, которому не страшно доверить свою жизнь, проявляющий человечность и отзывчивость. Этот собирательный образ врача может стать ориентиром для самосовершенствования и развития личности.

Ключевые слова: художественная литература, русские и зарубежные авторы, личностные качества врача.

THE IMAGE OF THE DOCTOR IN THE FICTION OF RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN AUTHORS

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Abstract

Introduction. The image of the doctor is important for society; firstly, it reflects the attitude of society, as represented by the writer, to individual specialists or to the entire system of medicine. In the works of different countries, the image of the doctor as a savior appears. **The aim of the study** – to examine the images of doctors in the works of Russian and foreign authors and to identify the similarities and differences in their characteristic features. **Materials and methods.** We used such methods as comparative analysis and content analysis of Russian and foreign literary works. **Results.** We studied the characteristics of several characters from the works of different countries and identified similarities and differences in the character traits of the characters. We have found some qualities of doctors that unite all the characters, such as intelligence, stress resistance, virtue and self-confidence. **Discussion.** The analysis of Russian and foreign literary works allowed us to select the main qualities that make up the image of a doctor. The similar characteristics are virtue, readiness to sacrifice oneself, but not for the sake of science, but for people, which is well expressed in Japanese, American, and German literature. **Conclusion.** The study has the educational value. We have concluded that worldwide the doctor is perceived as a knowledgeable and skillful person who is not afraid to entrust his life, showing humanity and responsiveness. This collective image of the ideal doctor can be an excellent guide for personal development.

Keywords: fiction, Russian and foreign authors, personally qualities of doctor.

INTRODUCTION

The image of the doctor is important for society; firstly, it reflects the attitude of society, as represented by the writer, to individual specialists or to the entire system of medicine, and secondly, many people are interested in medicine when they read books where the profession of doctor is described philosophically or romantically. One way or another, the images of doctors in the works are taken from real life, even if some features are hyperbolized or romanticized, they still reflect the characteristics of real people. The relevance of our research lies in the humanistic education of not only medical students, who would benefit from finding reference points or examples to develop personal and professional qualities, but also of personalities who do not intersect with medicine.

The aim of study – to examine the image of a doctor in the works of writers from different countries, and to identify similarities and differences in their characteristic features, as well as to draw public attention to domestic and foreign fiction. Based on the aim, the following tasks were set: to study the works about doctors by Russian and foreign writers; to identify the most important personal qualities of the characters in each work; to compare personal and professional characteristics of doctors in the researched works; to find the qualities to unite the heroes of all works. The most important thing was the comparison of literary works from different countries, images of doctors of different nationalities living in different conditions and historical periods. This idea determined the specifics of our study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We studied some literature works about doctors of famous Russian and foreign writers. It was important for us to identify similarities and differences in the characteristic features of doctors. To achieve the aim of study were used some research methods: literature review; comparative analysis and content analysis method. The personality traits of doctor were examined and compared.

RESULTS

The images of doctors are described in the novels by famous authors: I. Turgenev, A. Kuprin, V. Veresaev, J. German, B. Pasternak, A. Solschenizyn, J. London. For our study we have chosen the works of M. Bulgakov, A. Chekhov, A. Conan Doil, E. M. Remarque, Ch. Martin, S. Yamomoto. To analyze the image of a doctor in Russian literature, let's take the well-known work "Heart of a Dog". In this work by Bulgakov, there are two heroes of the doctor, the main character, Professor Preobrazhensky, and his assistant, Dr. Bormenthal. The image of Bormenthal is very simple, it is an intelligent, well-mannered man, who helps the professor in everything and is devoted to him, which can be seen in the special reverence with which he addresses the professor. That is why this image does not arouse much interest, Bormenthal is simply a very decent man, he does not act as a genius, but as an ordinary, though very talented, assistant. The same cannot be said of the image of Professor Preobrazhensky, for it is Filipp Filippovich who plays the role of a luminary of science in this work. Professor Preobrazhensky is very famous for his work, incredibly hardworking, and he is a genius because he is ready to do a lot for the sake of experiments, he is ready to take risks, as well as to withstand the difficulties that appear and, importantly, to be responsible for his actions [1].

The hero of Anton Chekhov's work, Andrey Efimovich Ragin, is not so famous in Russian literature. From his biography we know that he is a doctor and head of a hospital in a provincial town. According to his acquaintances, he is an educated, noble, well-mannered man, but there is a detail in his personage which indicates that he is not entirely sincere, Ragin speaks softly and does not look into the eyes of his interlocutor. Although this may be blamed on weak character. It is also repeatedly stated in the work that the boss cannot even point out to his subordinates and is therefore a bad boss. But to make matters worse, he has not chosen his profession of choice, which has never really interested him, and by the time he is fifty he has lost interest in medicine and has gone mad [2].

The two Russian works are perfect for an analysis of the image of the doctor in Russian literature because they are absolutely polar to one another. In one, the doctor is a genius who's devoted himself entirely to medicine (Preobrazhensky); in the other, the doctor who became a doctor by his father's will, and isn't particularly interested in medicine (Ragin). Based on these two works, we can conclude that in Russian literature, a doctor is, above all, a socially respected, intelligent and well-read person.

The image of the doctor in German literature can be seen in the works of Erich Maria Remarque. In the novel "Arc de Triomphe" the protagonist is a German doctor working illegally in France. Judging by the fact that even distinguished French doctors asked for help or advice from Dr. Ravic, he was indeed a knowledgeable doctor and a talented surgeon. He was attentive to his patients, had compassion for them, felt sorry for them when he could not save someone, and even in spite of his illegal situation, he could not pass by those who needed help in the street, although he knew the danger to his position. He drank often enough. But that did not stop him from being a good man first and foremost and a humane doctor. In the novels of Erich Maria Remarque, an image is formed of a doctor who is primarily kind and interested in his work, but who frequently drinks, which may indicate both the harsh times described in the works (between the First and Second World Wars) and the burden of responsibility for his patients [3].

While the previous characters may have never been seen before, everyone probably knows Dr. Watson. He is the famous doctor from the Sherlock Holmes series. And it is the most successful example of the doctor's image in English literature. It's worth mentioning, that in Conan Doyle's works Doctor Watson is not the main character, he is described first of all as a friend and a man, and only sometimes it's mentioned that he's a practicing doctor. The doctor is well-mannered, intelligent and helped Sherlock in his interactions with people, but was also a rather kind, gentle and malleable character. However, as a doctor he participated in military operations in Afghanistan. Sherlock Holmes himself praised his friend's medical skills, though he was no genius, but was "a stable and reliable support" [4].

A very moving story about a heart surgeon is told in Charles Martin's *When the Crickets Sing*. The main character in it is Dr Rees, as I said, a cardiac surgeon who gave up his career after losing his wife, despite having very good surgical skills, or rather being incredibly talented. Learning that a small-town girl needs an operation and raising money for it since the local surgeon won't take it, Reese decides to try and take the risk, even though it was hard for him to take on the case after losing his wife

so badly, but as a doctor he realizes that little Annie needs him. In this book, more than in the previous ones, the idea that the doctor is the savior and almost God Almighty is expressed [5].

Analyzing the image of the doctor in Shugoro Yamamoto's novel *Red Beard* is more difficult, as the mentality of Eastern countries is different from that of Europe. But that is the purpose of this study - to look at the different visions of the doctor. So, the main character is Noboru Yasumoto, a young doctor who arrives at Koishikawa Hospital, still inexperienced and self-confident. We are more interested in his boss, Niide, who comes across as stern and prim, but we learn a lot about him over the course of the narrative. Behind his primness is a certain self-control and self-control, his fastidiousness is nothing but the concern for his hospital and his staff, and his strictness is what his profession demands. Moreover, it is clear that Niide is always ready to come to the rescue and help the poor. However, he is not infinitely kind, he knows how to get something for the hospital from his superiors, it has been described many times that he has used blackmail or other unacceptable methods, but this was not for his own gain, but for the best of his ability. It is also worth noting that the medical team in this book often consumes alcohol, and this is not considered shameful at all [6]. Having analyzed the various works, it can be concluded that some qualities of doctors from different books were repeated. The most common were: intellectual as a combination of education and intelligence, self-sacrifice to science, stress-resistance, virtue and self-confidence.

DISCUSSION

The analysis of literary works the Russian, German, English, American and Japanese writers allowed us to select the main qualities that make up the image of a doctor. The study concluded that in all the works the doctor has the necessary knowledge and education. On the subject of self-sacrifice things may not be so clear, it is necessary to explain that in Russian literature only one of the two works contains a sacrifice for science, in the rest this characteristic is not mentioned. However, a similar characteristic is mentioned - virtue, readiness to sacrifice oneself, but not for the sake of science, but for people, which is well expressed in Japanese, American, and German literature. Stress resistance is the most controversial characteristic, and lower in German and Japanese literature, because the doctors there regularly drank alcohol, in Russian literature, in one of the two works - the doctor ended up in a mental hospital, and in American literature the doctor stopped practicing after losing his wife. Fortitude or rather self-confidence, the ability to pick one's will in spite of problems and act, is well expressed in German and Japanese literature.

CONCLUSION

The results of study allowed us to achieve the aim and fulfill the tasks set. The main personal qualities that make up the image of a doctor in the literary works of Russian and foreign writers were determined. Summarizing the results, we can conclude that the doctor is seen worldwide as a knowledgeable and skilled person, who is not afraid to entrust his life, showing humanity and responsiveness. This collective image of the ideal doctor can be an excellent guide for developing individuals.

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ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ САМООТНОШЕНИЯ И ЛИЧНОСТНОЙ ТРЕВОЖНОСТИ С РАЗВИТИЕМ РАССТРОЙСТВ ПИЩЕВОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ У ДЕВЯТИКЛАССНИКОВ

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Аннотация

Введение. Расстройства пищевого поведения (РПП) – феномен, который был обнаружен недавно, поэтому причины данного явления до сих пор не изучены. Развитие РПП может быть детерминировано психологическими, социальными и физиологическими процессами. При этом важно исследовать факторы, способствующие развитию РПП в подростковом периоде, поскольку, согласно статистике, их манифестация происходит у детей в этом возрасте. **Цель исследования** - выявление взаимосвязи самооотношения и личностной тревожности с развитием РПП у девятиклассников. **Материалы и методы.** Исследование проводилось посредством методик: «Шкала оценки пищевого поведения», «Личностная шкала проявлений тревоги Тейлора» и «Опросник самооотношения» (В.В. Столин, С.Р. Пантелеев). Статистическая обработка